

Manufacture Black, Brown Prismatic and Smokeless Powders for the Army and Navy of the United States, and all descriptions of Sporting and Blasting Powder and Dynamite, Shot-Gun Cartridges, Black and Smokeless.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

There was a test at Indian Head this week of armor plate intended for the battleship Wisconsin, the lot aggregating 700 tons. The test plate tapered from 16½ inches to 9½ inches in thickness. The first shot, a Carpenter armor-piercer with a velocity of 1,370 feet, penetrated the plate 9½ inches. The second, a Holtzer armor-piercer with a velocity of 1,800 feet, penetrated 9 inches. The plate was not cracked and the test was satisfactorily met.

The Assistant Secretary of War has ordered Maj. John Pitman, of the Ordnance Department, to make a tour of inspection of Southern forts and examine and test the guns and equipment. Commanding officers of the posts are ordered to give Maj. Pitman all possible assistance. The points to be visited are Sullivan's Island, Fort Sumter, Hilton Head and Saint Helena Island, S. C.; Tybee Island, Ga.; Egmont Keys, Key West, Fort Pickens, Fla., and Fort Morgan, Ala.

The belief that has grown up among medical men that mosquitoes are a breeding ground for malarial microbes has inspired the British authorities with the hope of eradicating malaria in the tropics by exterminating the mosquito. Medical officers are being supplied with elaborate instructions in pamphlet form, entitled "How to collect mosquitoes," and the Secretary of State for India has asked the Government of India for assistance in the matter.

The New York "Herald" has been at some pains to gather the opinions of the Governors of the various States on the sending of more troops to Otis. Governors Dyer of Rhode Island, Tanner of Illinois, Powers of Maine, Richards of Wyoming, Stanley of Kansas, Greer of Oregon, Loundes of Maryland, Candler of Georgia, and Sadler of Nevada expressed themselves as favoring raising Otis's effective force to 100,000. Governor Powers said: "Better too many than too few."

The findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the recent grounding of the cruiser Brooklyn near the Battery, New York harbor, have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The Court holds that the vessel struck some hidden wreck, and the survey made shows that she suffered about \$7,000 damages, which will require about three weeks to repair. A few plates will have to be taken off and straightened, and this, with the caulking and repainting, will restore the cruiser to her former first-class condition.

The President this week appointed John Clyde Sullivan a Paymaster in the Navy under special act of Congress passed last session. During the closing days of this session a bill was passed which restored him to the Naval Pay Corps, from which he had been dismissed some years ago for alleged irregularities in his accounts. Since the bill was adopted there has been considerable opposition to the appointment of Mr. Sullivan, but his friends were so strong and active that the President yielded to their demands.

The new Paymaster General of the Navy has created considerable comment among the clerical force of his office by putting into effect certain rules for the guidance of their conduct in office hours, which were prepared by his assistant paymaster, T. H. Hicks, who came to Washington with his chief from the New York Navy Yard. The clerks declare that they are cruelly oppressed by the new rules, and are united in a vigorous protest against what they declare are unnecessary restrictions placed upon them, and are the more outspoken in their comment by reason of the fact that many of them labored hard during the war without extra compensation, and have attended to business under the former Paymaster General to such an extent that his office was pronounced to be the best conducted branch of the service. Tardiness in reporting for work, idleness and reading newspapers during business hours and like conduct are aimed at in the order.

The Cuban journalist Trujillo, who has been black-guarding the President and the Secretary of War in Santiago and who was recently sternly called to account by Gen. Wood is well-known in New York where he ran a paper before the Spanish war, ostensibly in the interests of the Cuban patriots. Trujillo was wont to declare his undying devotion to the cause of the Cuban martyrs and how he held his life as cheap as dirt when it came to a question of Cuban independence. Yet the time came when Gen. Julio Sanguily was in danger of execution by Spaniards. A New York reporter then went to Trujillo for data with which to prepare an article that might awaken American sympathy and save Sanguily. Then this lofty patriot who is now telling the Cubans how he labored for their cause, demanded a certain price for the data requested, and when the reporter flatly expressed his surprise at the Cuban editor's evident intention to make money out of Sanguily's peril, Trujillo flew into a great rage and ordered his visitor out.

The senior field officers in the U. S. Cavalry June 15 are: 1st: Col. A. K. Arnold, Lieut. Col. C. D. Viele, Maj. J. M. Bell, Allen Smith and R. H. Pratt; 2d:

Col. H. E. Noyes, Lieut. Col. W. A. Rafferty, Maj. W. M. Wallace, Argalus G. Hennisee and J. H. Dorst; 3d: Col. S. B. M. Young, Lieut. Col. H. W. Wessells, Jr., Maj. H. Jackson, S. M. Swigert and E. Z. Steever; 4th: Col. M. Cooney, Lieut. Col. H. Wagner, Maj. L. H. Rucker, J. A. Augur, and C. Morton; 5th: Col. L. H. Carpenter, Lieut. Col. C. C. Carr, Maj. C. L. Cooper, E. D. Dimmick and E. D. Thomas; 6th: Col. S. S. Sumner, Lieut. Col. T. J. Wint, Maj. T. O. Lebo, E. L. Huggins and G. S. Anderson; 7th: Col. T. A. Baldwin, Lieut. Col. J. N. Wheelan, Maj. E. M. Hayes, E. S. Godfrey and W. S. Edgerly; 8th: Col. A. R. Chaffee, Lieut. Col. W. Davis, Maj. C. A. P. Hatfield, H. W. Sprole and W. Stanton; 9th: Col. T. McGregor, Lieut. Col. A. B. Wells, Maj. A. E. Woodson, W. C. Forbush and M. B. Hughes; 10th: Col. S. M. Whitside, Lieut. Col. F. Moore, Maj. J. L. Fowler, J. B. Kerr and C. A. Stedman.

The report that Gen. Miles has requested the President to send him to the Philippines is denied at both Army headquarters and the office of the Acting Secretary of War. These reports have appeared several times in some of the daily newspapers. Friends of Gen. Miles are not at all pleased with these statements. They believe that they are inspired by enemies of the General who desire to again get him into a newspaper controversy. Gen. Miles, has, however, persistently declined to discuss these reports any further than to pronounce them untrue. When Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn was asked about the report that Gen. Miles was going to the Philippines, he stated that to his knowledge no such action has ever been contemplated. The President has not referred in any conversation with Mr. Meiklejohn to any proposition of Gen. Miles that he be sent to the Philippines. The War Department on the other hand has no intention of replacing Gen. Otis. While Gen. Miles has not requested any such assignment to duty it is known that he has on more than one occasion remarked to the President that he would be glad to perform any service to which he might be assigned whether in this country or abroad.

The strangest idea we have yet seen grow out of our war in the Philippines is the belief that is entertained in some quarters that the United States is ready to employ foreign mercenaries to fight the Filipinos. From some weird source the Shanghai (China) "Free Press" is able to inform its readers that "the President of the United States has applied to the British and Indian governments for permission to enlist a large force of Sikhs and other Indian natives for service in the Philippine Islands." This statement appeared so reasonable to the "Civil and Military Gazette" of India that it solemnly proceeded to show that this permission could never be granted as the demand on the Indian natives for troops for the British service is so great as not only to leave no surplus for use by outside nations, but even to cause England to look upon the Malays as a probable recruiting ground for the Indian Army. It has apparently never occurred to our Oriental contemporaries that when this country of seventy millions has to hire outside troops to carry on wars in other countries, it will go out of the war business. We have unpleasant memories in this country of the days of hired Hessians, but those days are long since past.

The "Army and Navy Illustrated" thinks that Germany will never get her five millions of dollars, or anything like it, out of all the bits of islands she has bought. "What," it asks, "is most absurd in the bargain is that the Americans have already secured Guam, which is the most desirable of them, for a coaling station. As for Spain, one sees well enough what she gains. It would have paid her to give somebody something for taking the islands off her hands. How much more then must it suit her to be paid for parting with a useless responsibility. Germany, one concludes, being rich, is prepared to employ the price of a battleship in order to secure the privilege of coloring a number of little spots on a map with her own color. It looks like a waste of money, pretty much in fact on a level with the thrifty Dutchman's extravagance in tulips. To be sure, it seems to have pleased the Germans, and as the money comes out of their pockets they are free to choose. Meanwhile their naval strength will not be a jot the greater." In the end, no doubt, Spain will come to regard the United States as her best friend, for we have relieved her from serious embarrassments, and given what she needs more than the colonies, which she could not govern, and that is money.

In conferring the degree of Master of Science upon George W. Melville, our Melville, at the last commencement of Columbia University, New York, Acting President Van Amringe said:

"Consensu omnium, fama ingeniariorum Americanorum in pacis artibus se exercitum, jam dudum secuta fuit; nunc sane et in belli periculis eadem luculenter divulgatur. Scientiae nostrorum enim machinali haud minime debetur quod illo die memorabile classis Hispanorum cum adversus nostram inaciter enavigasset subito, scicut coeli luminibus seversas, aequore toto Manilae disciebat. Tibi, vir scientiae illius peritissimus, nautarum fortitudinis adiutor, nos gratias nunc agimus amplissimas; et ego ipse, auctoritate mihi commissa, admitto te ad gradum Magistri in Scientia."

We knew that all before, but it is well to have it in a language we all understand and on such excellent authority as that of the genial and able Dean of the Columbia faculty who has often been heard to say that his one regret in life was that circumstances had not permitted him to serve in the field during the Civil War.

If he is not a soldier or sailor himself no man has a finer appreciation of military or naval ability than Prof. Van Amringe. Adml. Melville has also received the degree of LL. D. from Georgetown University.

The growing list of officers who have succumbed to the hardships of the long military campaign in the Philippines has been increased by the disability of Col. David D. Van Valsah, commanding the 18th Regular Infantry. He has participated actively in the field operations almost since the beginning of the troubles in the Philippines and has at last become a victim of the treacherous climate of that tropical country. In view of his physical condition, he recently applied to the War Department for retirement under the statute authorizing the retirement of officers on their own application after thirty years service. This application has been approved and the vacancy thus created has been filled by the promotion of Lieut. Col. Gilbery S. Carpenter, of the 7th Inf., who is now stationed with a portion of his regiment at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga. He has been notified of his appointment as Colonel of the 18th Infantry, and ordered to proceed at once by way of San Francisco to the Philippines for the purpose of assuming active command of his troops in the field. Col. Van Valsah will return home in the first available transport leaving Manila, and it is hoped that the change of climate will benefit his health. Other promotions made by the retirement of Col. Van Valsah are: Maj. William E. Dougherty, of the 1st Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Infantry, and Capt. F. A. Smith, of the 12th, to be Major of the 1st Infantry.

From reports received by the War Department on the canteen question it appears that officers of the Army are almost unanimous in their endorsement of that feature of the post exchange. In response to the circular issued some weeks ago by Secretary Alger, the Department has received nearly 600 replies from Army officers, and it is stated at the Department that out of the entire 600 there are less than a dozen unfavorable to the continuance of the canteen. Among those who strongly endorse the canteen is Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, now in command of the Department of the Lakes. Gen. Anderson was in command of the first expedition to Manila. He has been in the Regular Army since May 7 1861, when he was made a 2d Lieutenant of cavalry. When the war with Spain broke out he was Colonel of the 14th Infantry. His observation of the canteen in the Army extends over a long period, and his opinion is regarded by Army officers as a valuable expression on the subject. Gen. Anderson reported that he believed the canteen not only a proper but a necessary institution. He thought it had a good effect on the morality of the enlisted men, and an excellent effect upon the discipline of the command. He believed that since the adoption of the canteen there have been fewer courts martial, and he was certain that the granting of a privilege to the men to purchase beer in the camps and posts has greatly lessened drunkenness among the soldiers. Nearly all of the reports submitted were of the same general tenor as was Gen. Anderson's. But many of the officers in addition to expressing their views in reply to the questions also advanced reasons for a continuation of the canteen. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn has decided not to make public these reports until the return of Secretary Alger.

Attorney-General Griggs was asked this week the plain question as to when some decision might be expected in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Civil Engineer, U. S. A., who was convicted by court-martial many months ago of such serious offences, but who has never been punished. "It would be impossible to answer that question categorically," was the reply. "The case involves an immense amount of testimony and argument, and ever since the adjournment of Congress I have been giving it every moment of my spare time. I have taken the papers with me to my home, and even on the railroad cars at night, when I ought to be asleep, I have been engaged upon them. The President has given me the very responsible task of determining whether or not Capt. Carter has been justly or unjustly dealt with, and I propose to make a thorough inquiry. I can, therefore, only report progress, although this does not seem to satisfy the newspapers that are clamoring for an immediate decision. The Supreme Court frequently takes months, not to say years, in deciding a question, and no criticism is made of its delay." It is not true that in this case the statute of limitations will apply if no action is taken by next month. The conspiracy to defraud the Government, if there was a conspiracy, began in July, August or September, 1896. Under the law, however, each continuing act is a part of a conspiracy, and overt acts occurred up to August or September, 1897. Consequently, another year must elapse before the statute of limitations can be successfully pleaded. I am frank to say, though, that even if the statute did become operative at this time, I would not give a judgment on the case until I had thoroughly convinced myself that the judgment was an honest and accurate one, no matter how long it might take me to arrive at a decision. There is one thing in this matter that has been overlooked," concluded the Attorney-General. "The contractors have filed a suit in the Court of Claims for certain money alleged to be due. The Government has merely to file a counter claim for money alleged to have been illegally paid, and the whole case can be opened. I have three strings by which we can hold these people if guilt is established; first, the sentencing of Capt. Carter; second, the statute of limitations is still open, and, third, a counter suit can be entered in the Court of Claims."

CAMP MEADE TO BE ABANDONED.

The War Department has decided that the necessity for maintaining Camp Meade no longer exists, and it will therefore be broken up and abandoned. This action is only incidentally the result of the prosecution brought against the canteen there for the sale of beer without a license from the local authorities. It is the opinion of the War Department that this legal action was instigated by the liquor dealers in the neighborhood of the camp who allege that they were losing the profit they might have received from the sale of liquor to recruits. The temperance element appeared as sponsors for the prosecution, and the Department's decision to take away the camp will make a hole in the income of retail dealers in all kinds of things soldiers buy. The loss to the neighborhood is reckoned at many thousands. It is not believed that the War Department will attempt to reverse the decision of the Pennsylvania State Court that the Army canteen is subject to State taxation. The officer in charge of the canteen at Camp Meade appealed to the War Department for assistance in defending the case, and the Department, approving his application, transmitted it to the Department of Justice, with the request that an officer of the Department be assigned to that duty. The Court of Claims has decided that the canteen is "one of the instrumentalities of the Government," and therefore exempt from taxation, and it is not intended, however, to ask that the Pennsylvania case be reopened.

Judge Simonton of the County Court decided that an Army canteen for the sale of liquor to soldiers cannot be carried on without a regular license from the courts. This decision was made in the case of two men who were arrested on complaint of the Anti-Saloon League of the State for maintaining a canteen at Camp Meade. Counsel for the defendants argued that they were acting under instructions of the Commandant of the camp, who was acting under authority of military law. Judge Simonton said that he did not recognize such a law when in conflict with the law of the State; that the United States had no authority to issue a license to sell liquor in the States. He directed the jury to find a verdict of guilty, and then suspended sentence. At the same time, he notified all concerned that if there were any more violations of the law he would sentence them all. The Commandant of the camp promised that the canteen would be suppressed.

COLLEGE IDEALS AND NATIONAL DUTY.

In "Imperial Democracy," published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, which is described by the author as a study of the relation of government by the people to the demands of a vigorous foreign policy, President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, California, puts into a very interesting volume the doctrines of the anti-expansionist. Indeed, the volume may be called a Western echo of the Massachusetts type represented by Mr. Edward Atkinson, whose chief aim for some months has been to get tracts into the hands of the American soldiers in the Philippines telling them they should not obey orders. So much has been said against the doctrines set forth by President Jordan that we cannot find the space to give the book the extensive review its literary style perhaps warrants, but one extract gives a good idea of the tone of the work. At page 52, after being advised that the proper thing to do is to recognize the independence of the Philippines under American protection, we are told this: "The only sensible thing to do would be to pull out some dark night and escape from the great problem of the Orient as suddenly and dramatically as we got into it."

Let us suppose for an instant that we follow the advice of this college idealist and decamp. Then suppose President Jordan, in the course of a tour of the world, to fall into the hands of some benighted government like that of Turkey or China, whose sole incentive to fair play is the superior force of other nations. In his far-off dungeon President Jordan would probably recall that the killing of the American filibusters in the Virginius affair in Cuba was due to the belief on the part of Spain that she was dealing with a truckling nation that had neither the determination nor the ships to defend her citizens abroad, and he would remember that those rescued from the Spanish executioner were saved by the representative of the power who has always had the means as well as the inclination to defend her citizens, no matter where they might be oppressed. We can imagine the scorn with which Turkey would view the possibility of punishment by the United States for the imprisonment of President Jordan, in view of our sudden decamping from the Philippines. On such an occasion, with swift and unmerited execution in prospect, President Jordan would no doubt modify materially his views on the value of a strong hand in the affairs of the world. If we were a stay-at-home nation, instead of a country of globe-trotters, we might possibly find no loss except to our self-respect in following the advice of President Jordan, but with our people settling in every country of the world, and with our trade interests needing safeguarding in every port of the globe, any sneaking conduct in the Philippines would diminish at once our standing in the court of every nation of the world, and lay our citizens open to insult, humiliation and financial loss until we should return to the principles of national manhood and show our national strength.

Twenty-three captured cannon from the Philippines were taken from the hold of the Solace at Mare Island on June 10. Two were steel Krupp guns, and the others were old bronze cannon of Spanish make. All bear the royal arms of Spain and the year they were made. The dates were from 1777 to 1875. Each gun has its name engraved near the muzzle. They will be kept as trophies of American victories.

NEW VESSELS AND NO OFFICERS.

There is a striking lack of officers for service on ships in commission, and no remedy is found for the existing state of affairs. Three ships are now already laid up, and cannot be put in commission, although the Department requires their services, because details of officers for them cannot be found. These snips are the Bancroft and Topeka at the Boston Navy Yard, and the Ranger at the Mare Island Navy Yard. All of these vessels are of the cruising type, and very useful for the class of work which now devolves upon the service. The great majority of officers are now at sea, and but comparatively few are not on some duty.

A large number of other ships are rapidly approaching completion, and will shortly be ready for service, including the fleet of destroyers and torpedo boats, each of which will require from two to five officers. Quite a number of these boats will be available for service the latter part of this year, and their prospective commanders and other officers are now undergoing a special course in electricity and torpedo drill at Newport. It is possible that, in order to meet the demand for officers, the number now serving on each ship may be reduced. This, it is believed, could be done without overtaxing the officers, and would give greater opportunity for individual service and the chance for individual command. There is no difficulty, however, in securing all the enlisted men required by the service. The force at present on duty is 15,656 men and 727 boys and apprentices, and this is not up to the authorized strength, which is 17,500 men and 2,500 apprentices.

There will be further delay in the opening of bids for the six new cruisers authorized last session, for which designs are now being prepared. The Department originally fixed upon Oct. 1 as the date, but this has been changed to Nov. 1, on the representation of Adm. Hichborn, that he could not have the plans completed in time to be examined by those who may wish to bid before November next. The change is very acceptable to shipbuilders, the majority of whom have nearly all the work now that they can profitably handle. Much time has been devoted by the Board on Construction to the preparation of these plans and to discussing the various features of the new ships, the general scheme of which has been approved. The work of making the detail plans is, however, a laborious one, and will engage the time of draughtsmen for four months or more. If the delay is an advantage to any bidder it will probably also be an advantage to the Government, which will thus secure greater competition and a larger number from which to make selections for the work.

SEAT OF WAR IN LUZON, P. I.

The following list of towns and villages within the theater of operations in Luzon, with their air line distances and compass directions from Manila, may be useful. The territory embracing them covers about seventy miles north and south and sixty-five east and west, and is divided into quarters by cardinal lines drawn through Manila. Towns marked with a cross are on Manila Bay; those with a star on Laguna de Bay. The only railroad is from Manila to Dagupan, some 115 miles N. W. Of the towns hereafter mentioned the following are on the railroad: Calocan, Meycauayan, Marilao, Bocal, Malolos, Barasoa, Calumpit, Minalin and Bacolor. Dagupan, the northern terminus, is on the Gulf of Lingayen. MacArthur is operating in the northwest quarter about 36 to 40 miles from Manila, and Lawton in the southwest about 20 to 25 miles from Manila. The operations of the latter will probably soon take him into the southeast, south of Laguna de Bay.

In the N. E. quarter are: Antipolo, 13 miles east of Manila; Angat, 23 m. N. by E.; Bosoboso, 23 m. E. N. E.; Marikina, 8½ m. E. by N.; Montalban, 14 m. N. E.; Norzagaray, 22 m. N. by E.; Novaliches, 9½ m. N. E. by N.; San Juan del Monte, 4½ m. E.; San Francisco del Monte, 6 m. E. N. E.; San José, 14 m. N. N. E.; Santolan (pumping station), 7 m. E. by N.; San Mateo, 11½ m. N. E. by E.

In the N. W. quarter are the following, the figures and letters showing their distances and directions from Manila:

Apalit, 30 m. W. by N.; Bocal, 14 m. N. by W.; Bulacan, 15 m. N. N. W.; Bigaa, 16 m. N. W. by N.; Barasoa, 21 m. N. by W.; Baling, 25 m. N. by W.; Bustos, 25½ m. N. by W.; Bacolor, 35 m. N. W.; Calocan, 3½ m. N.; Calumpit, 26 m. N. W. by N.; Candaba, 35 m. N. by W.; Guiguinto, 17 m. N. N. W.; Guagua, 34 m. N. W.; Hagunoy, 24 m. N. W.; Meycauayan, 9 m. N. by W.; Marilao, 11 m. N. by W.; Malolos, 20 m. N. by W.; Minalin, 32 m. N. W. by N.; Mexico, 37 m. W. by N.; Polo, 8 m. N. N. W.; Paombon, 22 m. N. W. by N.; Pulilan, 23 m. N. N. W.; Quingua, 22 m. N. N. W.; Sta. Maria de Padi, 15 m. N.; Sta. Isabel, 19 m. N. N. W.; San Rafael, 26 m. N.; San Miguel de Masanta, 27 m. N. W. by N.; Sta. Tomas, 32 m. N. W. by N.; San Isidro, 35 m. N. N. W.; San Fernando, 36 m. N. W. by N.; Santa Rita, 36 m. N. W.; San Simon, 33 m. N. N. W.; San Luis, 37 m. W. by N.

In the S. E. quarter are: *Angono, 12 m. E. S. E.; Alaminos, 40 m. S. S. E.; *Baras, 14½ m. E. by S.; *Binangonan, 15 m. S. E. by E.; *Binang, 18 m. S. S. E.; *Bay, 34 m. S. E. by S.; Banadero, 33 m. S. E. by E.; Billin, 35 m. S. S. E.; Bajanginan, 35 m. S. E.; Cainta, 9 m. E. by S.; Cardona, 18 m. E. S. E.; Carmona, 19 m. S. E. by E.; *Cabuyao, 24 m. S. S. E.; Calamba, 29 m. S. S. E.; Calauang, 37 m. S. E. by S.; *Los Baños, 32 m. S. S. E.; *Malate, 2½ m. S. E. by E.; *Munting Lupa, 14½ m. E. S. E.; *Morong, 17½ m. E. S. E.; *Pineda, 4 m. S. S. E.; *Paranaque, 6½ m. S. E. by E.; Pasig, 7 m. E. S. E.; Pateros, 7½ m. E. S. E.; *Pipindo, 19½ m. S. E. by E.; *Pihilla, 22½ m. E. S. E.; San Pedro Macati, 4½ m. S. E.; *San Pedro Tunaan, 16½ m. S. S. E.; *Santa Rosa, 21½ m. S. S. E.; San Tomas, 36 m. S. by E.; San Pablo, 42 m. S. S. E.; *Taguig, 7½ m. S. E. by S.; Taytay, 11 m. E. by S.; Teresa, 16 m. E. by S.; Tanay, 21 m. E. S. E.; Talisay, 32 m. S.; Tanaan, 38 m. S. by E.

S. W. quarter: Amadeo, 28 m. S. by W.; Alfonso, 32 m. S. S. W.; *Bacoor, 9½ m. S. S. W.; Buenavista, 21 m. S. by W.; Baiten, 32 m. S. S. W.; *Cavite, 9 m. S. W. by S.; *Cavite Viejo, 11½ m. S. S. W. by S.; *Corregidor Island, 30 m. W. S. W.; Imus, 14½ m. S. by W.; Indang, 28 m. S. S. W.; *Las Pinas, 8 m. S.; Maragondon, 28 m. S. S. W. by S.; Mendez Nunez, 31 m. S. by W.; *Mariveles, 34 m. W. S. W.; Magallanes, 34 m. S. W. by S.; *Novleta, 12½ m. S. W. by S.; *Naig, 26 m. S. W. by S.; Nasugbu, 42 m. S. W. by S.; *Rosario, 15 m. S. W. by S.; San Francisco, 15 m. S. S. W.; Santa Cruz, 16 m. S. W. by S.; Silang, 25 m. S.; Ternate, 28 m. S. W. by S.; Perez das Marinas, 20½ m. S. by W.

BRITISH OFFICER'S VIEW ON OTIS'S ARMY.

The April number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India" contains an interesting and important article by Capt. S. S. Long, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Hong Kong, on the administration of the United States Army in the Philippines. Capt. Long had the good fortune to be a witness of the first stage of the operations which resulted in the occupation of Malolos. His views are particularly valuable to our service as the expression of a disinterested observer in actual contact with our troops in the Philippines, who witnessed the operations of the different departments of the army under Gen. Otis.

"In spite," says Capt. Long, "of defective administrative staff and departments, insufficient equipment, and officers who possessed little, if any, more military training than the privates, the volunteer troops displayed a spirit of intelligence and obedience, combined with an individual willingness to perform their duty, that might be rivaled, but could not be surpassed by the finest disciplined troops. They might be aptly described as a great military paradox. A body of men of magnificent physique possessing perfect discipline, and yet without any discipline at all." The way they worked, landing baggage and stores through a heavy surf with little or no assistance from the navy, the way they transported their own kit, etc., from Camp Dewey to Manila, after the fall of that city, the manner in which they carried out their duty in the trenches under a heavy tropical rain, and their behavior during the first occupation of the city, are declared by Capt. Long to have left nothing to be desired.

As regards the administration of the army, which consists of nine departments, viz., The Adjutant-General's, the Inspector-General's, the Judge Advocate-General's, the Quartermaster-General's, the Engineer, Subsistence, Ordnance, Medical and Pay Departments, Capt. Long points out that they are purely departmental, and that "as a general rule, an officer selected for employment in one or other serves the rest of his time therein, with the natural result that the staff and departments are largely out of touch with the army."

The Quartermaster-General's Department comes in for rather severe criticism. "This department," writes Capt. Long, "which may have understood its onerous duties in times of peace, and when working in its own country, was apparently without organization or initiative at Manila." The clothing was too thick, the ordinary soft felt hat worn by the troops did not afford sufficient protection from the sun, and after the fall of Manila some men were even deficient of boots. On the other hand, Capt. Long was favorably impressed with the pencho, also with the low canvas shoes, a sensible arrangement which has now been adopted in the British service.

There appears to have been a sad want of co-operation between the Army and Navy, according to Capt. Long. The former made all the arrangements for hiring, preparing and fitting the transports, he says, with the natural consequence that some of them were badly or deficiently found; no naval transport officer was appointed to superintend the landing of the troops, and but little assistance was rendered by the Navy, with the result that "the troops suffered greatly in landing, and a quantity of valuable stores were lost in being brought ashore through the heavy surf." Land transport was practically non-existent, and the troops had, in consequence, to carry everything themselves, or go without. "The whole working of this department," says Capt. Long, "was an excellent example of the need for specially highly trained officers to administer and carry out these important duties."

The Engineer Department seems to Capt. Long to have rendered little assistance in the construction of piers, landing stages, roads, or bridges. The Subsistence Department, though much hampered by the separation of the transport from the control of the commissariat officers, seems to have been run most successfully.

The ration of the American soldier, Capt. Long thinks, is calculated on the most liberal scale, and provides a most desirable variety.

Capt. Long says that the Ordnance Department was not much in evidence, but it is pointed out that as the Navy and Army have separate Ordnance Committees of their own, no attempt is made to insure uniformity of caliber, with the result that "there is no interchangeability of weapons between the service." The Medical Department performed its duties with the greatest success, and breakdowns, such as marred the success of the American arms at Santiago, were conspicuous by their absence. The Pay Department committed the error of taking to Manila a large sum of dollars in gold. The troops, consequently, found great difficulty in getting change, and lost considerably when able to do so, "the natives refusing to see any difference between an American gold dollar and a Mexican or Manila silver dollar, although the former was in actual worth slightly more than double the former."

CASUALTIES AT MANILA.

Among the reports submitted by Gen. Otis concerning the operations of the Army in Manila is one from Col. Henry Lippincott, Chief Surg. of the Army, for the month of March. Col. Lippincott says: The long list of engagements between our troops and the Filipinos, continuing through the month, resulted in the following casualties to our command:

Killed—Officers, 6; enlisted men, 71.
Died from wounds—Officers, 2; enlisted men, 14.
Wounded—Officers, 18; enlisted men, 485.
Total casualties for the month, 596.
Total casualties since outbreak, 1,029.

Our force has been much overworked, but, nevertheless, has met every emergency. Maj. Crosby has put up excellent tent wards, and the purveyor, Maj. Corbuser, has furnished abundant supplies of all kinds, at short notice. Considering the work done and the disadvantages we labor under, being so far from our base, I can safely say that the success in meeting all requirements thus far has been marvelous. The Filipino wounded still receive the same kind attention they have in the past, no effort being spared to make them comfortable, and give them every chance for recovery. Number of Filipinos admitted to hospital during the month, 85; number died, 8; number transferred, 22; remaining in hospital under treatment, 180.

The Imperial Canal Commission of Germany are so impressed with the strategic importance of inland waterways that the canals of that country gain increased importance in the eyes of the military authorities, who remember the difficulties they had with the railroads during the Franco-Prussian War.

THE THIRD ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

In his report to Gen. MacArthur dated Manila, Feb. 11, Capt. J. F. Bell (7th Cav.), Major of Engineers, U. S. Vols., describes the fighting of Feb. 10 in a graphic and picturesque manner that does not detract from the official value of his observations. Maj. Bell is in charge of the Office of Military Information. The ignorance of the rebels in matters military, it will be seen, enabled the Americans to extricate themselves handily in one situation. Maj. Bell proceeded under orders with Capt. Hallahan's Co. M, of the 1st Montana Infantry, to strike in its flank a line of insurgent intrenchments. Maj. Bell used a tall tree as a lookout, and, after viewing the entire field, the advance proceeded. Then the report says:

"Capt. Hallahan had just deployed his company as skirmishers, with a view to making a forward movement on the flank of the intrenchments, when the insurgent force, having observed us plainly, came out of the woods in our rear at a run in two separate detachments, each of which looked as if it might be a small company of from forty to fifty men. They came out, deployed and immediately attacked us, and we, facing about quickly, engaged them at about 800 yards. These Montana men are all experienced riflemen, and the range was soon so well determined by the small flecks of dust kicked up by the bullets, that the insurgents took to cover, and never advanced afterwards to my knowledge.

"Our firing had hardly begun before a third detachment, consisting of twenty or thirty men, came out of the forest at a point considerably closer to us, on our left and front. The company had naturally fallen into three divisions, under command of the Captain, Lieutenant and 1st Sergeant, respectively, and each section, picking out that division of the enemy which it found in its front, poured volley after volley into them, and keeping them under cover thus prevented their advance. When we first started to take our position, and while sneaking along in the high grass in a column of files, we developed a patrol of five men in our immediate front at a distance of less than 500 yards. After honoring us with two wild shots (which we did not return) they took to their heels and ran northward up over the hill to the right of Calococan Cemetery.

"They evidently did so to report our position, for shortly after, a fourth force, which could not be correctly estimated because they could not be seen, appeared at from four to five hundred yards, slightly in the rear of our left flank, in an excellent position behind bamboo thickets on the crest of the Calococan ridge, and opened fire upon us. As something had to be done, and done promptly, the left section of the company was advanced 50 yards to the front, and at the same time the right section was retired 50 yards to the rear for the purpose of echeloning the company to prevent the insurgents enfilading it as a whole. The fire was still kept up at those in our front during the movement. Then the middle section of the company was ordered to cease firing, face to the left, and execute column left, thus bringing it immediately facing the enemy on our flank, at which it now directed its fire.

"About this time the firing from the insurgents who had originally attacked us, materially slackened, and the left section was retired to a position on the same line as the middle section, and both poured a rapid and heavy fire into the insurgents on the hill now in their front. As the fire from our original antagonists now practically ceased, the position of the right section was also promptly changed (under cover of the fire from our other sections) by facing it to the rear and wheeling around to the right, bringing it in its original relative position, but facing in the same direction as the rest of the company. It was very fortunate for us that the fire from those who first attacked us had ceased, for it enabled us to devote our undisturbed and exclusive attention to those on the hill who had a much better position and at a much closer range than those who first attacked us.

"Seeing that the line of intrenchments now almost directly on our left flank was hotly engaged with our troops rapidly advancing upon it and that the 3d Art. was steadily advancing in a magnificent line in our immediate rear, it was decided to press forward on the insurgents (who were pouring a hot fire into us), because as they held a position on the high ground they had a slightly plunging fire, and the banks of the paddy fields were not sufficiently high to afford protection to the line. Calling upon the men to look behind them, so that they might be encouraged by the sight of reinforcements ready at hand, we rushed forward alternately by sections, and kept up so hot a fire that the enemy's fire was weakened. We also ran from six to eight men out of the ravine in our front, who had been taking pot shots at us from very close range. I saw only two of these men escape alive behind the thickets in our front, as they were all apparently killed while running up the hill.

"Though our rushes by sections had been so fast and rapid as to resemble charges more than tactical rushes, after clearing the ravine, which was almost simultaneously done, the entire line joined in a splendid enthusiastic charge, and ran the enemy from behind the first line of thicket and hedge to one farther in the rear, a hundred yards and more back of the crest of the hill. By the time we had reached this crest the men were completely out of breath, and a portion of them out of ammunition, the rest having still a little left. This was made known to me, and I galloped to the rear, reported our condition to the Commanding Officer of the 3d Art., and asked for prompt assistance.

"This splendid body of men, under command of Maj. William A. Kobbé, 3d Art., had been advancing in our rear, in a line as fine as is ordinarily seen on a parade ground, and was still coolly maintaining a steady advance in quick time to our support, only a few hundred yards to our rear. As the insurgents were firing wildly they were in much greater danger than we. When I asked for assistance they came forward with a rush, and by many splendid advances soon had the insurgents scampering in wild confusion over the hills in our front. A great number of them were killed, and those who were not very soon disappeared.

"Throughout the entire engagement both officers and men of the company behaved in a magnificent manner. They were cool and calm, many of them joking on the line and seeming to enjoy the whole performance immensely. I particularly observed that Capt. Hallahan never sought cover, maintaining an erect position all the time but requiring his men to keep under cover. When we charged the insurgents up the hill he went in the advance with his men. During the difficult change of front under fire it was his coolness and steadiness that enabled the men to execute the movements as well as they would have done it on the parade ground. He is a brave and courageous man, and, I understand, an experienced veteran soldier. He has a company that could not possibly be excelled in fighting qualities, and one which any officer might be proud of. Though the final result of the contest would undoubtedly have been the same no matter where the insurgents who came out of the forest went, still it is a fact that the position assumed and occupied by this company effectually pre-

vented the reinforcement of Calococan by two small companies and a detachment.

"At the time the insurgents from the forest ceased firing I did not understand what had led to this action, for I could not see them retire; but I afterwards learned that the Utah Light Battery had turned their battery upon them, and I consider that the battery thus rendered us a most valuable service at a critical time.

"I constantly observed throughout the engagement that the insurgents were rattled and terrorized by the shrieking and bursting of shells in their vicinity. They seem much more afraid of this arm than of any other, and at the very first shot of the battle from the Navy every man working on the trench outside the cemetery immediately scampered within it, and I never saw them again. Capt. Hallahan's gallant and fearless conduct throughout the day, under circumstances which involved great danger to his life, was so striking that I consider him entitled to special distinction, and take great pleasure in recommending him for the consideration his superior officers deem such conduct merits. There is a young Lieutenant of the 3d Art. whose enthusiasm and gallantry I happened to especially observe whom I desire to mention, but as I do not know his name I will reserve his case for a future communication.

"I have reserved for the end of this letter mention of the exceedingly gallant and courageous conduct of Prof. George F. Becker, U. S. Geologist, because, in accordance with his idea of duty, he insisted on accompanying me into this fight, and remained with the company, much of the time mounted, throughout the entire engagement. He was as cool and collected as if he were pursuing geological investigations in his study, encouraged the men behind whom he was standing and rendered other valuable services which required him to pass mounted immediately in rear of the entire line. I am sorry that, not being a soldier, he cannot receive the reward which his courage and gallantry entitled him to."

THE ADMIRAL AND HIS BIG D.

The following letters have appeared this week in connection with the controversy suggested by the letters we published last week on page 1,008:

U. S. S. New York,

Boston, Mass., June 17.

Sir: In obedience to your order of the 12th inst., I have to report the following as the statement by Lieut. Comdr. Hodgson of the conversation between Rear Adml. Schley and himself during the action of July 3, 1898. He states as follows:

"As we were approaching the Spanish ships I heard Adml. Schley say 'Port' or 'Starboard' several times to Capt. Cook in the conning tower, the Admiral being on the platform surrounding the conning tower. I had been on the bridge above, and was just coming down to report the position of the ships, when I heard the Admiral say 'Hard a-port.' The Maria Teresa was then hauling about her port beam. The Brooklyn was heading about northeast. I told the Admiral, or at least suggested to him, that the Texas was very close on our starboard hand, and that turning to starboard would bring us too close to her. I don't know that I used the word 'collision.' I did not say 'you mean starboard.' I intended him to understand there was danger of running into the Texas. He said 'All right. The Texas may look out for that,' or words to that effect. I cannot repeat verbatim. When I knew he was going to turn to starboard I suggested backing the starboard engine in order to make a smaller circle, and give the Texas a wider berth, but he decided against that, as decreasing the speed of the turn. He did not say that, I know of. 'We are near enough to them (the Spaniards) already.' The only thing I gathered from what he said was, that if he turned to port we should get so close that we should expose ourselves to torpedo attack. I suppose he meant torpedo boats, and replied to him that I had not seen them."

Lieut. Comdr. Hodgson states that he did not intend to convey in his note of denial, sent at the request of Adml. Schley and published in the Washington "Post," the idea that no such colloquy took place. He states regarding this as follows:

"Adml. Schley wrote me, inclosing an editorial from the New York 'Sun' (of June 1), asking me to write a denial of what he phrased 'an oft-repeated calumny.' He said he had no recollection of any such conversation. I wrote a lengthy letter of explanation, giving my recollection of the conversation as nearly as possible. Adml. Schley wrote me, saying: 'There is much in your letter which I should not like to use, as it would provoke assault upon you, which I would not like to happen. What I want to show is that the dialogue did not occur.' I then wrote a denial of the colloquy, certainly not intending to say that no such colloquy occurred, but that it did not occur as printed. I at the same time sent with this a second explanatory letter, explaining to Adml. Schley that the letter of denial was a denial of the dialogue as it appeared in the 'Sun,' and that I had told the 'Sun' correspondent that the substance of the conversation was correct. In writing the letter I wished to refute the fact of any controversy existing at a critical stage of the battle. It, the letter, was a denial of the words as they stood in the published article; a denial of their literal correctness, and not a denial of the substantial correctness of the statement."

A copy of the letter has not been retained by him. He had a rough draft, which has been mislaid. Lieut. Comdr. Hodgson appends his signature as a voucher for the accuracy with which the foregoing is given. Very respectfully,

F. E. CHADWICK,

Captain, U. S. N.

A. C. HODGSON,

Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

To the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. New York,

Boston, Mass., June 19, 1899.

Sir: In obedience to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, I have the honor to make the following report of an examination of Lieut. Comdr. Heilner with respect to his knowledge of a conversation reported to have occurred between Rear Adml. Schley and Lieut. Comdr. Hodgson, reporting the action of July 3, 1898:

Lieut. Comdr. Heilner states as follows: "At one of the early sessions of the Board on ships' positions during the action of July 3 I strongly expressed my doubt as to the Brooklyn's position before making the loop as laid down by Mr. Hodgson. Several other navigators, Mr. Comly and Mr. Schuetze I know, sided with me. Mr. Hodgson and I on this particular occasion walked up and down the port side of the cabin of the Brooklyn, in which the Board was sitting. It is my impression that Mr. Hodgson claimed that the Brooklyn was 1,100 yards from the leading Spanish ship when the turn was made.

"The Board, I think, put it later at 1,400 yards. Mr. Hodgson told me that he felt certain they were closer than 1,400 yards, and that their stadimeter gave 800 yards. He said: 'We were so close that Schley gave the order "hard a port." I said to him, "You mean starboard, do you not?" The Commodore said, "No, I mean port; we are close enough to them now." Mr. Hodgson then said he called attention to the position of the Texas, and told the Commodore that he thought there was

danger of running her down. The Commodore replied: 'Damn the Texas; let her look out for herself.' This conversation was repeated to me on several occasions. "Everything I say now was contained in Mr. Hodgson's statement. The words may have been a little different. He may have said, 'Don't you mean starboard, Commodore?' instead of the first phraseology; he certainly said, 'We are near enough to them now,' and also 'Damn the Texas; let her look out for herself.'

"He repeated this conversation to me at least three times during the sessions of the Board, because every time a discussion arose I resorted to the position given by him, which I did not think correct. I placed no dependence on any observation by stadimeter or sextant during gun fire.

"My experience was that during the action I could not get a single observation by the stadimeter on which I could place any confidence, though I was using two stadimeters and had a man in the conning tower with cleaning material, whose only duty was to try to keep the glasses clean. With the utmost care this could not be done. I tried keeping the stadimeter under my coat, but it was of no use. I mention this as a reason for the doubts which brought up the discussion.

"The report as published was practically the conversation as repeated to me."

Lieut. Comdr. Heilner appends his signature as an attestation of the correctness of the foregoing as herewith given. Very respectfully,

F. E. CHADWICK,

Captain, U. S. N.

L. C. HEILNER,

Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

To the Commander in Chief.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

In the attack on the American lines at San Fernando, June 16, before advancing the rebels cut the railroad and telegraph lines at Apalit, seven miles south of San Fernando, their evident purpose being to sever Gen. MacArthur's connection with Manila. The first news of the Filipino advance was reported by a telegraph operator, who was sent to the bridge at Apalit to ascertain the cause of a break in one of the wires. He was compelled to beat a hasty retreat under fire.

The insurgent force, estimated to have numbered 5,000 men, advanced stealthily from the jungle north of this city, and then divided with the evident purpose of surrounding the Americans. The outposts of the Iowa Regiment discovered the enemy and retired to an intrenched position. The Iowa and Kansas Regiments received the first shock of the assault. Reserving their fire until the enemy was within 600 yards, the first volley of the Americans hit the foremost rebels, who returned the fire wildly, the rest of their line failing to advance.

The Americans, who thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of awaiting an attack, sallied forth, and the insurgents thereupon turned and fled into the jungle. The American loss was fourteen men wounded, and the majority of them are only slightly hurt. Gen. Funston's brigade of Kansas and Montana men, and Gen. Hale's brigade, composed of the 17th Infantry, and the Iowa Regiment, constituted the force engaged. Along the front of the Kansas Regiment thirty-nine rebel dead were counted. Their total in killed was 75; 30 prisoners were taken.

A battalion of the 4th Inf., which left Imus, where Gen. Wheaton was in command, on the morning of June 19 to reconnoitre toward Perez das Marinas, was attacked by apparently friendly natives in the rear, which brought on a sharp engagement, lasting several hours. It resulted in five Americans being killed and 23 being wounded. The loss of the rebels was very heavy. The battalion soon exhausted its ammunition, and at 2:30 in the afternoon Gen. Wheaton and his staff, with the 2d Battalion, two mountain guns and one field piece, went to reinforce the troops attacked. Gen. Wheaton was fired on in a road and had a narrow escape. Later the 3d Battalion was ordered to the front. Heavy firing on both sides followed, the artillery being freely used. The enemy was located in the woods at 4 o'clock, showing signs of retreating, as the rebels were being pressed very hard. One gun of the 6th Artillery, in an advantageous position, did great execution. The scene of the fight was over 20 miles from Manila. The Americans gradually pushed back the rebels until at nightfall they were in a position from which they so strongly threatened the rebel lines that when they advanced upon Perez das Marinas June 20, the insurgents fled. Gen. Wheaton's men taking the place without opposition. The town is an unimportant place, surrounded by swamps. The wounded in the previous day's fighting were taken to Manila from Bacoor in caecoes.

Rear Adml. John C. Watson arrived at Manila June 20 on board the United States transport Zafiro, from Hong Kong, and raised his flag on the United States cruiser Baltimore. The commanders of all the warships called upon the Admiral during the course of the day.

Gale's three dismounted troops of the 4th Cavalry were sent during the week in a casco to cruise on the lake, the boat being towed by the Army gunboat Napidan.

Gen. Otis intends to open all the ports of the Island of Negros. The 6th Infantry is to go to Negros.

Rumors continue to fly about that Aguinaldo has been assassinated, but they cannot be confirmed. The alleged killing of Gen. Luna is still doubted.

The volcano Conloan, in Negros, is in eruption. An explosion was heard, June 16, apparently under Iloilo, followed thirty seconds later by a shaking of the earth that proved to be the severest ever known. This gives a good idea of the volcanic nature of the islands.

Copies of the insurgent organ, "Independencia," have been secured and show that the Filipinos' hopes of success are kept alive by political movements in America. The "Independencia" prints reports of alleged speeches made at alleged meetings in the United States denouncing the war, and it asserts that these represent the dominant American sentiment. It declares, also, that the Filipinos will continue the war until the next Presidential campaign, which is "sure to result in a decision to withdraw the American troops from the Philippines."

The insurgent army has taken to the swamps and hills beyond Imus. The largest force is supposed to be in the neighborhood of San Francisco de Malabon, holding a position more toward the lake or toward the coast, according as exigencies demand. Gen. Wheaton returned to Imus June 21, bringing three men who were wounded in the previous day's fighting. The heavy rains that fall nightly make campaigning uncomfortable. The roads are still good, but the rice fields adjoining them are pools of water. The Filipinos will not fight unless they can meet our troops in positions most advantageous to themselves or take our reconnoitring bodies in ambush.

Gen. Otis recently received a letter signed by native

women of the province declaring that if all the men were killed, the women would still keep up the fight against the Americans.

The Filipinos imprisoned two Englishmen at Tachlobon, on the Island of Samar, southeast of Luzon. The British first-class cruiser Grafton steamed to that point from Cebu and her commander demanded their release. When this was refused, he landed a force of marines and cleared his ship for action, whereupon the Englishmen were handed over.

MARCHING IN THE TROPICS.

In the April number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India," Maj. B. M. Skinner, R. A. M. C., gives some hints on marching in tropical climates that may be of service to our Army. He says:

"Regular hours for feeding should be maintained as far as possible in war as in peace. When reconnaissances or other movements are carried out which are likely to be prolonged over the hours of a regular meal, a cold ration at least should be carried in the haversack. During night marches, when away from the front, the coffee shop should always be at hand at 'half-road,' with a supply of biscuits and hot tea; and when in the vicinity of an enemy, the biscuit should be at hand in the haversack, and cold tea in the water-bottle, for consumption at some arranged period during the march. If the night march is commenced, say, after 3 a. m., the 'gunfire' tea should be consumed before starting, with a biscuit, when nothing more will be required until the breakfast hour.

"The question of drinking when marching is one that requires some training among the uneducated or unaccustomed. No sportsman, or pedestrian accustomed to his work, will dream of constantly carrying his water-bottle to his lips. He will walk for hours without a drink, and when he takes a drink, he will halt to do so, take sufficient to quench his thirst, and wait a short time till he is rested, during which rest much of the liquid will be absorbed before again proceeding. Most soldiers, after three or four miles of a march, have commenced and sometimes even emptied their water-bottles. They refill at the first opportunity, and from the nearest source, whether blight's massak or road-side puddle; and by the time half the march is over, their stomachs are filled with water, the distension oppresses the breathing and the heart's action, and one by one they fall out, feeling 'done up.' So much is this the case that the writer has come to look upon the water-bottle as used by most soldiers as a serious impediment, and believes that if the private could be trained to keep his supply of water or cold tea till he reached 'half-road,' his marching powers would be much enhanced. That this can be done is shown by the fact that the Colonel commanding a British infantry regiment has trained his men to march without drinking except at stated times. Besides the ill-effects mentioned above of constantly drinking, is the resultant evil of obtaining water from sources along the road which are likely to contain not only specific poisons, but also living organisms of a coarser type. In order to keep off thirst, or what is frequently mistaken as such, namely, a dry tongue, the mouth should be kept shut, the breathing being carried out entirely through the nose, for which purpose the latter organ is supplied. Thus dust is kept from the tongue and throat, and the air which, by causing evaporation, dries the tongue and throat, while it does not dry the nose, is excluded. An empty pipe held between the teeth will assist in the desired effect. Smoking, even for habitual smokers, is better not indulged in except at halts; in moderation it will moisten the mouth by causing the saliva to flow. Probably the best drink to carry in the water-bottle is cold weak tea."

FROM THE ISLANDS.

At Remedios, Cuba, more than five thousand armed Cubans entered the town and demanded payment of their share of the American money, though their names were not on the Army lists. They invaded the City Hall and the other public buildings and the stores. The Mayor anticipated trouble and asked for American troops. These were sent but there was no disorder. The attitude of the Cubans was peaceful. They said that they were real soldiers, having fought for three years. They asked that the lists be revised in order that they might obtain their money. By order of Gen. Brooke six thousand rations have been distributed among the Cuban soldiers in Havana, who are also demanding payment. They will be sheltered in the municipal buildings. Gen. Gomez and Gen. Brooke have conferred on the subject of correcting the Cuban Army lists and the former has suggested that committees of Cuban officers be appointed in each province to make complete rosters of the troops.

A marine who was on duty at the Machina Wharf, Havana, developed yellow fever last week and died. The marines sleep in a small barracks on the wharf, where they inhale the foul air of the harbor.

With reference to the reports of brigandage, thieving, and murder so freely circulated, Gov. Gen. Brooke is reported as saying that brigandage, in the American acceptance of the term, does not exist in Cuba. As for other deeds of violence, he thinks it extraordinary—considering that the war had devastated the island from end to end, that hardly a Cuban family has not suffered hardship or something worse, and that multitudes have been on the verge of starvation—that crimes of theft and bloodshed have been so few. Their fewness, taking into consideration the natural excitability of people of Latin blood, shows the self-possession of the population. Gen. Brooke believes that the percentage of crime among the Cubans to-day is probably less than among any other people in the world whose conditions have been so gravely disturbed.

Col. Randall returning to Havana this week from a three weeks' trip through the country paying the 4th Corps of the Cuban Army said he found the country in bad condition through lack of protection to agricultural interests from raids of bandits and petty thieving. Planters and holders of property strongly urged him to give them military protection, and said that only American soldiers could preserve order. The general feeling was that the withdrawal of troops from the island would be a death blow to Cuba, and that immediate steps should be taken to put a small body of soldiers in each town.

During the fire that destroyed the mechanical department of the Orphanage School of Science, at San Juan, P. R., June 16, the fire department had the fire about out when Lieut. J. W. L. Phillips, of the 11th Inf., notified the Chief of the Department to cease taking water from the city well adjoining the 11th Infantry barracks. The Chief replied that the fire was not yet extinguished. Lieut. Phillips then posted four guards about the fire engine, with instructions to knock down the first man who touched the engine.

Gen. George W. Davis, Governor of Porto Rico, re-

cently visited St. Thomas on the United States transport Slocum, and inspected the town with his Adjutant. He was strictly incognito, and held no official communication with the authorities. It is said the General made inquiries regarding the docking and ship-repairing facilities there.

Another step in the Americanization of Cuba took place June 3, when the Havana Jockey Club held its first annual meeting. The officers of the club are: Honorary president, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke; honorary vice presidents, Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, Brig. Gen. C. C. Humphreys; clerk of course, Capt. J. Y. M. Blount; secretary, Capt. E. G. Bellaire; judge, Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young. It was pleasing to see that the mule, that standby of the Q. M. Department, when there is real hauling to be done, was duly honored. The fifth race on the card was a quarter mile dash for that animal ridden by sailors or marines belonging to the U. S. Navy. There was a half-mile event for horses of officers of the U. S. A., ridden by them, and a half mile for horses ridden by enlisted men.

Gen. John Eaton, Director of Public Instruction in Porto Rico, says he has been in every municipality on the island, and has seen the American flag saluted and heard the school children sing "America" in English with more enthusiasm, even than it is sung in schools in America. The American flag is being displayed on the island on all occasions.

Col. Black, Maj. Kean, Gen. Lee's Chief Surgeon, and Capt. John Stafford, 8th U. S. Inf., went to Playa de Marianao, about six miles from Havana the other day. Maj. Kean and Capt. Stafford, who were riding in an ambulance, left Col. Black and drove on along a lonely road, protected on each side by heavy underbrush. They heard the report of a gun, and a bullet whistled close to them. Quickly getting down from the vehicle, they saw a Cuban kneeling in the roadway about a hundred yards off. Aiming his rifle at them, apparently, he fired again, the bullet passing over their heads. The officers were unarmed, but they swore roundly at the Cuban, who disappeared into the brush. The general belief is that the affair was not serious, and the officers themselves treat it as a joke. The country must, indeed, be peaceful when officers go out in the country like that unarmed.

If stories from Santiago, Cuba, are to be believed some of the Cuban fishermen have made a rich find. While men were at work on the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo, stripping the hull, it is said they found \$3,000 in specie and \$8,000 in Spanish currency. The paper money was badly damaged by the action of the water, and has little value except as a curiosity. The specie, consisting of \$1,200 in gold and \$1,800 in silver, was found in a bag on the deck of the vessel.

The arrangements for the care of the volunteers returning from Manila are nearly completed. Reports received by Q. M. Gen. Ludington from San Francisco state that the new general hospital under construction there will be ready for occupancy not later than the 1st of July. Surg. Gen. Sternberg has gone to San Francisco to inspect the sanitary arrangements of the hospital, and the new model camp which is being constructed under the direction of Gen. Shafter. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, has ordered nearly fifty trained nurses to be on hand at San Francisco to assist in the care of the invalided soldiers. Comy. Gen. Weston has issued instructions to Maj. Gallagher, depot commissary at San Francisco, to see that everything in the way of food supplies are provided. He has directed Maj. Gallagher to issue in addition to the regular rations a supply of milk, butter and eggs for all the soldiers, whether invalided or not. These supplies will be issued in the following proportions: To every 100 rations, 12½ gallons of milk, 10 pounds of butter and ten dozen eggs. It is the intention of the Department to see that everything necessary for the comfort of the returning volunteers while in camp at San Francisco awaiting muster out is provided, and Gen. Shafter has been directed to inform the Department of anything that may be needed at the camp.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.

The New York "Herald" has a long article entitled "Politics and the Generals," the evident purpose of which is to discredit military rule in Cuba. So far as it has any truth it appears to be an exaggerated statement of the differences of opinion which naturally arise among Army officers in regard to the best method of procedure in given cases. The "Herald" says, for example: "The individual jealousies of the military Governors are what is making our scheme of reorganizing Cuba a failure, and a hasty glance at them may do some good, but only a change in the system can make all that is wrong right. In the first place, there are Gens. Brooke and Ludlow. They do not get along well together. They never will. Until one or the other goes there is bound to be discord and distrust between the actual head of affairs on the island and the actual head of the most important so-called military division, the city of Havana. Gen. Ludlow's friends believe that he should have been made the Governor of the island, and they are at work on the island and have been at work, seeking to undermine Brooke and cast him out. Gen. Brooke's friends know this, and they have been making it as uncomfortable for Ludlow as possible. Deny it? Of course both of them will; but it is the old story of War Department intrigue over again." The people these men are sent to govern are naturally docile. Outside of the Cuban politician and adventurer—of whom more hereafter—they are anxious to learn to be Americans. My own opinion is that they do not care for Cuban independence so long as they are let alone by the agitators. What they want is peace, peace, peace. They cry for rest and a chance to adapt themselves to a new order of things. They are puzzled at the attempts being made to experiment with them. That is where our military government in Cuba is distracting and confusing. Here was Gen. Wilson, level-headed usually, a great stickler for regularity and a teacher of law and order, going right into the air the other morning over the loss of his watch. Some one had stolen it out of his hotel in Matanzas. So the General ordered the train to Havana stopped, and the result was that the officer who carried out the orders had every passenger, black or white, young or old, native or American, searched. It was a show of military despotism equal to Spain, and it had a bad effect.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

The French seemed to be as much pleased with their submarine boat, Narval, as a child with a new toy. In an article in "Le Yacht," M. Antoine Redieu declares that it is equal to a dozen peace conferences, adding: "It is proposed at the Hague to interdict the submarine boat. It will probably be voted about in secret, and there is only one power whose representatives will raise the cry of 'humanity' against it. Russia will be supposed to be

that power, but really it will be England. The reason: England is always either at war or else longing for it—'Il est certain qu'ils (the English) vivent de la guerre, même en pleine paix.' Further, the English disposition is to attack, and the submarine being solely a weapon of defence they do not need it themselves, and do not wish any of their now helpless victims, France, Italy, Russia, Germany, etc., to possess it. Thanks to submarines, England will not dare to attack their coast, consequently even Greece and Denmark will be safe, and Universal Peace will dawn; and France, having invented submarines, stands revealed as the benefactor of the world!

Another writer who has just published in Paris a brochure on the submarine boat is perfectly convinced that the new weapon gives France the means of humbling England. The submersible of the Narval class, navigating by steam on the surface and electricity below water, is extolled as a terrible engine of war. The guerre d'escadre is to be abandoned by the French, the ships are to remain in port, the naval stations at home and abroad are to be well fortified, and torpedo boats and submersibles are to be everywhere. The war is thus to be prolonged in the belief that, if it continues long enough, even if England is victorious, she will be ruined. The presence of submarine boats in her ports will render blockade impossible, and the cruisers will issue and return at their will. The blockading squadron will withdraw to a long distance at night, even if it venture to remain off the port during the day, but the submarine boats will keep touch with it, and attack the ships in the dark. A fleet of transports escorted by torpedo boats and submersibles could, we are told, cross the channel without difficulty, and land a force upon English shores far stronger than any that could oppose it. Having thus convinced himself of the practicability of his scheme, "Armor" proceeds to lay down a programme. The building of battleships is to be suspended, at least for some years. In their place large armored cruisers of great range, and provided with cable-cutting apparatus are to be laid down. The points d'appui are to be pushed forward with all speed. Twenty-five submarine boats of the Morse class are to be put in hand, and as many of the Narval submersible type as soon as the pattern boat has been tested. These fifty boats are to be commissioned and thoroughly tried, and then fifty more are to be built.

CAPT. CARR ON CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Capt. D. J. Carr, of the Signal Service, reported at the War Department this week, preparatory to his departure for the Philippines. Capt. Carr was connected with the Signal Service in Cuba and Porto Rico, and has just returned to this country from San Juan. Speaking of the situation in Porto Rico, Capt. Carr said that the people there are greatly rejoiced over their accession by the United States. In his opinion the people of Porto Rico are far superior in intelligence to the natives of Cuba. The latter have little, if any, ambition, and take no interest in the improvements inaugurated in Santiago Province by Gen. Wood. In Porto Rico the natives are anxious to become thoroughly Americanized; they want to learn the American language and adopt American customs. "They are," said Capt. Carr, "an enterprising people. They are sadly in need of educational facilities, and there is a very bright prospect for capitalists and promoters from the United States. There is one thing I want to emphasize regarding Cuba, and that is that brigandage has practically been destroyed in the vicinity of Santiago. The province is still infested with robbers, and a favorite occupation of theirs is to cut the telegraph wires when a robbery has been committed, so as to prevent any announcement of their crime." Capt. Carr describes the recent robbery of the old church at Santiago Province, when the thieves procured thousands of dollars' worth of jewels. To prevent the discovery they had cut the wire from El Cobre to Santiago, and then retreated into the woods. The operator at El Cobre, who was a Signal Service man, soon discovered that there was something the matter with the wire, and he procured an old mule and rode rapidly along the line of the telegraph until he discovered the break. He quickly mended the wire, and returned to the station, and sent the news of the robbery to Santiago. Owing to his quick announcement the authorities were able to get immediately upon the trail of the robbers and captured them the next day. They were tried by a justice in the El Cobre station, convicted and sentenced. All of their plunder was recovered.

ADMISSIONS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Truman William Carrithers, of Illinois, whose name was included in the list of those admitted to the Military Academy, published last week, is under age, but having been found fitted for admission to the Academy, he has been granted permission to remain at West Point at his own expense until of legal age for admission. Seventeen alternates, for whom no vacancies exist, qualified for admission. They are: Boddie, William Willis, North Carolina; Bryden, William, Massachusetts; Chilton, George Harmon, Minnesota; Cormany, William Buck, Ohio; Gambill, William Gray, Kansas; Harbold, Robert Pattison, Pennsylvania; Longenecker, Ira, Indiana; Marston, Walter Mansfield, Massachusetts; McSheddy, Edward Lloyd, Indiana; Putnam, John Fay, New York; Reusswig, Henry Julius, New York; Stephens, Walter Hayward, Illinois; Terry, Charles Hollen, Illinois; Treacy, Edgar Joseph, New York; Walthall, Hugh Lawson, California; Wheeler, Merrill Dole, Vermont; Worcester, Philip Henry, Maine.

Fourteen candidates were rejected as not physically qualified. They are: Alstetter, Edward William (Alt.), Ohio; Briggs, Robert Everson, Massachusetts; Brown, Edward Aloysius (Alt.), Massachusetts; Carrington, Seddon, Virginia; Clayton, John Middleton, at large; Martin, Frank Monroe, Indiana; McGovern, Eugene Daniel Ignatius (Alt.), South Dakota; O'Neil, Arthur Vincent (Alt.), New Jersey; Raymond, Elam Jewett, Jr., Wisconsin; Rogers, Penneck Browning, at large; Severson, Charles Franklin, at large; Thomas, Earl Dennison, Jr. (Alt.), Michigan; Waltz, Millard Fillmore, Jr. (2d Alt.), at large; Warwick, Bishop Billings (Alt.), Alabama.

The following fourteen candidates were authorized to delay reporting until Aug. 28, 1899: Bradley, Arthur Hampden, New Jersey; Davis, Reginald Lansdown, Louisiana; Diehl, Bruno Huxley (Alt.), Illinois; Hammond, Thomas West (Alt.), Oregon; Johnson, Hugh S. (Alt.), Oklahoma; Kemp, Norval Dnane (Alt.), Ohio; McNeese, Oswald William (Alt.), Louisiana; Michaels, Otha Ernest, at large; Moody, Leonard Warren (Alt.), Wisconsin; Oldham, Edward Lindsay, Tennessee; Persons, Archie Lee (Alt.), Wisconsin; Powers, Reynolds James (Alt.), Alabama; Sample, Nathaniel W., Jr. (Alt.), Colorado; Smyth, William Woods (Alt.), Iowa.

The thirty-eight candidates following failed to report: Austin, James Maxwell, Alabama; Benedict, Wallace

James (Alt.), Wis.; Benjamin, Adrian Thomas (Alt.), Michigan; Brandenburg, Lyndon Alonso (Alt.), South Dakota; Brant, Gerald Clark (Alt.), Iowa; Bruce, George A. (Alt.), Iowa; Campbell, Walter G. (Alt.), Kentucky; Clerk, Thomas (Alt.), Indiana; Craddock, James W. (Alt.), Kentucky; Cutler, Fred Roscoe (Alt.), Illinois; Eberlein, Michael Gustave (Alt.), Wisconsin; England, Christopher, New York; Erwin, James Oliver (Alt.), Missouri; Freer, Morton Christy (Alt.), Illinois; George, John Grove (Alt.), Texas; Hintze, William Daggett (Alt.), Illinois; Howard, John Colson, Kentucky; King, Mathew Alworth, North Carolina; Lewis, Sydney Francis, Jr. (Alt.), Louisiana; Link, Claude Allen, Indiana; Mack, Jacob Arthur (Alt.), South Carolina; Marshall, Samuel, Ohio; Martin, Lee B. (Alt.), Indiana; Matthews, James Abner, Oklahoma; Moseley, Green Holstein (Alt.), Arkansas; Noble, Fred Dorset, Alabama; Nunnally, L. H., Tennessee; Orndorff, Earl Luther (Alt.), Ohio; Pearce, Thomas Reynolds, Illinois; Pohlman, George Richard (Alt.), Missouri; Price, Joseph Llewellyn (Alt.), Kentucky; Richardson, John Buchanan (Alt.), Mississippi; Rogers, Francis Joseph (Alt.), Illinois; Rye, Andrew Oliver (Alt.), Mich.; Stansell, William Jefferson (Alt.), Georgia; Taylor, Charles Wilder (Alt.), California; Vander, Joseph Sloan (Alt.), Mississippi; Yon, Charles (Alt.), Pennsylvania.

Forty-three candidates were rejected as not mentally qualified. Of these three failed in grammar; five in arithmetic; seven in arithmetic and grammar; two in grammar and geography; one in writing and orthography; one in arithmetic, grammar and geography; six in writing, orthography and grammar; one in writing, orthography and arithmetic; three in writing, orthography, grammar and geography; five in writing, orthography, arithmetic and grammar; one in arithmetic, grammar, geography and history; one in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic and grammar; two in writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar and geography; one in writing, orthography, arithmetic, geography and history; two in writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history, and one unfortunate, appointed at large, was deficient in seven studies—reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history.

Seventy-eight principals qualified, and 31 alternates for 17 of whom no vacancies exist. The admission of Scott Baker (Alt.), Indiana, whose name did not appear in our list of last week, depends upon the failure of his principal.

VOLUNTARY RETIREMENTS IN NAVY.

Navy Department,
Office of the J. A. General,
June 16, 1899.

Memorandum relating to the manner of making voluntary retirements under the provisions of Section 8 of the Navy Personnel Act.

Section 8 of the Personnel Act, after authorizing the preparation of a list of "applicants for voluntary retirement," provides that when at the end of any fiscal year the average vacancies for the fiscal year subsequent to the passage of the act above the grades of Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Lieutenant, and Lieutenant (junior grade), have been less than certain specified numbers, the President may, in the order of the rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number on the retired list with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, as now existing, including the grade of Commodore, to cause the aforesaid vacancies for the fiscal year then being considered.

I am asked by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for a construction of the language above quoted, particularly with reference to the method in which applicants for voluntary retirement are to be placed on the retired list. The following table, showing the number of vacancies required by law, the number actually existing, and the number of applicants for voluntary retirement, may be of service in presenting the points to be considered in arriving at the meaning of the clause in question:

	Below the grade of	Lieut.	Lieut. Comdr.	Comdr. Lieut.	J.G.
Vacancies prescribed by act...	13	20	20	40	
Vacancies now existing...	14	18	22	31	
Applicants for retirement...	7	8	12		

It is first observed that the act specifically enumerates, and intends annually to provide, above the grade of Commander, thirteen vacancies, above the grade of Lieutenant Commander, twenty; above the grade of Lieutenant, twenty-nine, and above the grade of Lieutenant (junior grade), forty; and, after so doing empowers the President to "place a sufficient number on the retired list to cause the aforesaid vacancies." Naturally, these words seem to imply that a sufficient number of officers, and no more, above each of the grades named are to be placed upon the retired list to cause the prescribed number of vacancies in each of said grades. Subjecting this rule to the test of practical application to the state of facts now existing and set forth in the foregoing table, it appears:

1. That there are already fourteen vacancies above the grade of Commander. Thirteen only being contemplated by law, no Captains will be retired.
2. Above the grade of Commander eighteen vacancies now exist. The law prescribes twenty; therefore, two Commanders will be retired.
3. Above the grade of Lieutenant there are twenty-two vacancies. The law prescribes twenty-nine. Therefore, seven Lieutenant Commanders will be retired.
4. Above the grade of Lieutenant (junior grade) there are thirty-one vacancies. Adding the voluntary retirements, as above indicated, i. e., two Commanders and seven Lieutenant Commanders, nine in all, we have a total number of vacancies and voluntary retirements under the method supposed, of forty. As the law prescribes forty, it appears that this method fulfills all requirements, upon the actual basis of thirty-one vacancies this year existing, above the grade of Lieutenant (junior grade.)

SAM C. LEMLY,
Judge Advocate General.

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, LL. D.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was, on June 22, conferred by Georgetown University on Rear Adm. Winfield Scott Schley and George W. Melville, U. S. N., and Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. Vols. When the honorary degrees were conferred the rector of the university said it was fit and proper that Georgetown University should honor one of the country's most noble sons, Rear Adm. Schley, the hero of Santiago. As the Admiral stepped to the center of the platform men and women rose en masse and pandemonium reigned. Waving of handkerchiefs, shouts, clapping of hands and stamping of feet marked the occasion. The under duates were unrestrained in their demonstrations. Cries of "What's the matter with

Schley? He's all right!" and like outbursts filled the hall. Adm. Schley received his degree without any remarks. Rear Adm. Melville was also the recipient of generous applause as he was handed his degree.

A RETURNED OFFICER'S OPINION.

Dr. C. McQuesten, who was on the staff of Gen. E. S. Otis, and who was Health Officer at Manila, has returned home, inviolated by the climate. Interviewed on his arrival at San Francisco he said this week that he is of the opinion that it will take from 100,000 to 150,000 soldiers to properly subdue and hold the islands. He also says that the Peace Commission was an absolute failure, and that its work from the start was without effect. He strongly supports the military government of the islands, except that he thinks more men will be necessary than has been estimated. Our officers and soldiers have accomplished wonders, and have proved themselves the best soldiers in the world. But nothing decisive has come of it because our men were not in great enough force.

"One of the greatest dangers that our men have to face is the climate. The newcomers will be at a disadvantage, because the Volunteers who are returning home are inured to the climate. This will make more men necessary than we would otherwise have to put in the field. As a matter of belief, the Filipinos think they have the Americans 'licked' already."

ADMIRAL DEWEY AT COLOMBO.

The visit of Adm. Dewey to Colombo, Ceylon, June 22, was marked by an enthusiastic welcome from the British officials. Mutual salutes marked the Olympia's arrival. A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce and Planters' Association called on Adm. Dewey and presented him with a silver casket and an address. The crew of the Olympia were remembered in the gift of a 1,000 pounds of tea. In his speech of acceptance the Admiral said: "That cheer raised on the jetty when I landed went to the hearts of all of us. We are 14,000 miles from home, but that cheer will be heard in America, although the way in which it has touched me I shall never be able to fully express. The two nations were never so closely allied by mutual sympathy and appreciation as now. The American people realized this during the late war, and you can imagine how all those who were at Manila and met Sir Edward Chichester (commander of the British first-class cruiser *Immortalite*) and his gallant comrades hold that feeling very deeply."

A general conversation followed, and after toasting the "Anglo-Saxon Union" and the prosperity of the two countries, the delegation departed. The Admiral will remain in Ceylon about a week. He says he had a good voyage from Singapore and that his health is fairly good.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

The impression that an unusually good state of health prevails in Havana is discussed by Sanitary Inspector W. F. Brunner in a report to the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service. He says that he has seen some statistics published in Havana and in the United States which would show that the town is abnormally healthy, but that such is not the case. With the exception of the years of 1896, 1897 and 1898, the average year would show an equally low death rate. In the years mentioned an unusually large amount of sickness and an abnormal death rate prevailed in the Cuban capital. There were no deaths from yellow fever or smallpox during the first week of June in Havana.

Surg. Wyman, of the marine hospital service, Washington, received a cablegram from Dr. Park, quarantine officer at Santiago de Cuba, reporting the existence at that port of fourteen cases of yellow fever and four deaths. Last week came the first report of the appearance of the fever. June 16 five cases were reported. In addition to the number of cases and deaths Dr. Park's cablegram conveyed the information that the American troops had evacuated the barracks, and their bedding and baggage were being disinfected aboard the marine hospital bark *Rough Rider*, which is fitted with a complete disinfecting plant. In the official despatches published elsewhere Gen. Brooke gives the names of those who have died of yellow fever.

Precautions have been taken by the Government to prevent the bringing of yellow fever from Cuba or Porto Rico into this country.

A special report on the outbreak of yellow fever among the troops at Santiago was received at the War Department June 22 from Maj. Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon at Santiago. Dr. Havard says that he has been fully prepared for any outbreak of yellow fever, and that he believes that the Medical Department has it under control. The cause of its appearance has not yet been positively determined. The troops have been quartered in the old Spanish barracks, which has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The fever seems to be confined to the 5th Inf. quartered here. Since the appearance of the disease, however, they have been removed from the barracks and placed in camp in the hills. The yellow fever patients and all suspects have been put in special hospitals isolated from the camp, and every precaution has been taken to stamp out the disease in the beginning. The Acting Surgeon General of the Army has called upon Maj. Havard for a detailed report to be sent by mail.

REPORTS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Frank F. Eastman, of the 14th Inf., has sent a report to the commanding officer of his regiment dated near Manila, Feb. 9, 1899, in which he complains of the action of Capt. Fred Wheeler, of the 4th Cav., at Block House No. 13. He was ordered to report with his company to Capt. Wheeler at the block house, and about 11 a. m. Capt. Wheeler ordered him to advance against the trenches in front of the block house. The report says:

"When within thirty paces on the left and fifty paces on the right from the trenches of the enemy, Capt. Wheeler, after having given personal orders to Lieut. Biddle to fall back and connect with the other portion of the 14th Infantry, came to me and personally ordered me to fall back. I stated to him that 'there were the enemy's trenches' and that I could capture them. He insisted that the left flank was exposed and I had no support, so I passed the word along the line and it fell back. Had I been allowed to continue the advance I believe I could have captured the trenches in my front and held them. After taking the position designated by Capt. Wheeler, I noticed the sound of rapid firing crossing our front, and recognizing it as firing by our own troops in a turning movement to the left, I reported the fact to Capt. Wheeler and asked for orders to advance. These

were given and the battalion advanced, followed by some Volunteers; but before moving I cautioned both my battalion and the companies from the 1st California and Washington Volunteers in support that the trenches had been captured and that they must not fire a shot. Capt. Wheeler exposed himself fearlessly by accompanying the battalion and passing along the entire front when in closest proximity to the trenches of the enemy and while the fire was most effectual. It seems to me he improperly assumed command over my battalion, as no part of his troop or detachment took part in the forward movement."

Capt. J. John Murphy, commanding the 2d Battalion of the 14th Infantry, in his report on the fighting of Feb. 5, in which Lieut. James Mitchell commanding Co. M was killed, being replaced by Lieut. Perry L. Miles. "The conduct of the officers and men during this advance was splendid and great credit is due to the cool and efficient manner in which the officers performed their duty, especially so that of Lieut. Miles, whose coolness and intrepidity inspired great confidence in the men, he leading the advance and being the first to enter the old Spanish works, for which he certainly should receive some recognition."

GEN. WOOD'S FUTURE.

Gen. Leonard Wood's return to the United States has been attended with many rumors. One has it that he is to be made Governor General of Cuba, while another forecasts his acceptance of the presidency of a Washington street railway company at a large salary. Gen. and Mrs. Wood had scores of visitors at the Hotel Cambridge, New York, this week. Many members of the Rough Rider Regiment which Gen. Wood and Col. Roosevelt organized were among the number. Gen. Wood will be in Cambridge for the commencement exercises at Harvard. The university will, it is said, confer a degree upon him. Many officers are said to believe that the General will resign from the Army in the belief that he, as a Volunteer officer, has nothing permanent to gain in the Army, as he can scarcely hope to become a General of Regulars. Colonels of the line, Lawton, of the Inspector General's Department; MacArthur, of the Adjutant General's, and Ludlow, of the Engineers, would have preference. Of the Regular Colonels of the line, S. M. B. Young and Chaffee are directly in line for earlier promotion, while Hall and Wheaton, both Colonels who are doing such great work in the Philippines, in command of brigades, would have precedence over the Governor of Santiago.

Gen. Wood has announced that he would sail for Cuba July 3 or 4, which to many is considered an emphatic refutation of the report that he would resign.

WHERE IS GENERAL ANDERSON'S REPORT?

The War Department objects for some reason to publishing the report made by General Thomas M. Anderson of the operations of his command in Manila. It would appear, from what we can learn, that General Anderson did not agree with General Otis as to the proper conduct of operations, and as he is accustomed to expressing his opinions frankly he has no doubt said so. Still, it would seem to be better to make the report public. There is no doubt that General Otis has been subjected to criticism by those under his command; we are sure of the fact, for we have heard this criticism. A man who is compelled to accomplish a military result with one-third of the necessary force may easily be subjected to criticism by those who, seeing but a portion of the field of operation, may not fully realize that things desirable from a local point of view may not be possible to one who has the whole ground to cover and who is compelled to decide as to which of two incomplete operations is the more desirable. Undoubtedly we should hold all the ground we take in the Philippines, but we should give General Otis troops enough to do it. Otherwise it would seem to be necessary for him to keep his commands concentrated as much as possible to avoid disaster which might be serious. The policy of the Filipinos seems to be to run one day that they may fight the next, and they appear to be carrying it out with great skill and with a perseverance that was not expected of them. The parsimony of Congress is once more exposing our Army to serious hardship; let us hope that it will not involve us in national disaster and disgrace.

An investigation is being conducted by officers of the War Department with a view to the adoption of some invention by which it is hoped to locate the flash of smokeless powder in warfare. The Department has been informed that Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, has invented a telescope which lessens the effect of smokeless powder by making it possible to locate the flash, when the gun is discharged. This is not the invention now before the Department. Several days ago Mr. Alexander Guiterman wrote to the War Department suggesting the adoption of a specially constructed pair of spectacles made of blue glass, by the use of which he thinks the wearer will be able to locate the flash of smokeless powder. It is a scientific fact that the flash from lighted potash is much more perceptible when observed through blue glasses, and Mr. Guiterman's letter was referred by Acting Secretary Meikeljohn to Col. Smart of the Medical Department for investigation. Col. Smart has procured from the Ordnance Bureau several samples of smokeless powder, and an experiment will be conducted at the Army Medical Museum to determine the value of the blue glass invention. It is probable that Prof. Fessenden's telescope will also be given a trial as soon as he submits it to the Department.

An experiment conducted at Washington June 23 by Col. Charles Smart is reported to have been very satisfactory, but further experiments will be necessary to the formation of a final judgment.

Everybody breathed easier this week when a despatch, from St. Louis, Mo., announced that Capt. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., toasted Kaiser Wilhelm at a gathering of German Elks and drank several big mugs of beer to the accompaniment of enthusiastic "Hoch der Kaisers." While he was at Terre Haute, Ind., the Captain was quoted as saying he had no patience with "hyphenated citizenship" as there is nothing that Europe would rather see to-day, he thinks, than the existence of factional lines in our citizenship. Those gentlemen who expect to take Adm. Dewey about the country as a sort of naval exhibit to boom this or that exposition or fair ought to be in despair over Capt. Coghlan's prophecy made this week that "when Adm. Dewey returns to America he will not take a trip over the country, in response to invitations to attend jubilee celebrations. He does not like that kind of glory, nor do any of his officers."

A new and somewhat bothersome problem confronted the office of the Judge Advocate General during the week. It was a question under the Personnel law, and in brief was the application of a mate for retirement with the next higher grade, which, in this case, was that of a Warrant Officer. The Department has not yet decided the case, but will probably do so very shortly.

There seems to be a general desire that all the heavy artillery shall be relieved from infantry duty and assigned to the various fortifications with valuable armaments where their services are very necessary. The necessity is so obvious that extended comment is unnecessary. If it is likely that for some years to come troops will be needed for foreign service then the Regular Cavalry and Infantry should be materially increased.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company offers to assume the insurance of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, if it can obtain seventy-five per cent. of the membership of the same average age as that shown by the returns of the association. The Army Mutual Aid it does not want upon any terms, as its officers believe that Army officers are exposed to much greater hazard, and for this reason cannot be insured on the same terms as the Navy.

The Army Ordnance Bureau has completed arrangement for a test of a new 3-inch field gun. The test will be conducted at Sandy Hook under the direction of Maj. Smith, of the Ordnance Bureau. The new gun is an invention of the Ordnance Department, and is designed for the use of smokeless powder, and will fire a 15-pound projectile instead of a 13½ pounder, which is the size of the projectile now fired in the present 3-inch field gun.

Mr. John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, in a speech before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, June 20, poured some hot shot into the Boston men who are stabbing our soldiers from the rear while they are fighting the Filipinos in the front. He describes the encouragement given to the Filipinos by the pamphlets of Atkinson and the speeches of Hoar. "Speaking," Mr. Barrett said, "for the 30,000 soldiers who are in the Philippines, from Commander in Chief down to private, and for the Naval force in and about the islands, from Admiral down to stoker, I wish to protest against the most unfortunate influence of the Anti-Imperialistic Society, which has resulted not in reaching to any great degree such military or naval forces, but has given unlimited comfort, aid and encouragement to their enemies."

White ants appear to be annoying our troops in the Philippines more than the Tagals. A soldier writing home says: "A fellow feels pretty bad after a three days' tramp in this fern-house climate to get back to camp and clean clothes, only to find that a colony of white ants have burrowed into his chest and that all his belongings, not made of metal or glass, have been reduced to a rather fine powder." The termites to which this correspondent alludes are not properly ants, though they have the social habits of that insect. As a female termite can lay 24,000 eggs in 24 hours, there is never any lack of them. The best remedy, therefore, against their ravages would seem to be to discourage marriage among them. A General Order forbidding it might be issued. What is there that a G. O. cannot accomplish?

The War Department has decided to adopt an automatic machine gun which has the advantage over the machine gun in greater directive facility due to the absence of a crank movement. Recent reports from the Philippines indicate that this class of gun when in good working order has been of great value. The Bureau of Ordnance of the Army has just received a report of a successful trial of the Maxim automatic gun, with the .303 cartridge, at the Springfield Arsenal. The gun is similar in many respects to the Maxim-Nordenfelt gun, which was tested several years ago by the Navy Department, and recommended as greatly superior to all other automatic guns considered by the Naval Board. The Ordnance Department has decided to give the gun a further test. This time the .30 caliber rimless cannular cartridge will be used, the inventor of the gun having arranged a special device for the use of this cartridge.

We have received a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, with an historical sketch, issued in pamphlet form. Also the transactions of the semi-annual meeting of the Officers' Association of the Militia of Canada, held in Ottawa, which have been issued in pamphlet form. This last contains the full text of the lecture by Capt. Charles F. Winter, Adjutant of the G. G. Foot Guards on "The Evolution of the Canadian Army." In this address the lecturer took the unpreparedness of the United States before the Spanish war as an evidence of the danger in the present condition of Canada. Capt. Winter quoted from the Army and Navy Journal and from Col. Roosevelt to show the direful results arising from insufficient preparation.

The eighth volume in the first series of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion gives the operations of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron from Sept. 5, 1862, to May 4, 1863. The volume is published by the Government Printing Office, under the direction of Secretary Long by Prof. K. Rawson, U. S. N., Superintendent of Naval War Records, and Mr. Charles W. Stewart. The compilers often refer to the scantiness of Confederate data, with the request that persons having any Confederate naval documents communicate with the office of Naval War Records, Navy Department, Washington. Among the interesting reports is one from Capt. John Rodgers (later Rear Admiral), on board the U. S. S. Galena, off Newport News, Sept. 9, 1862, to Adm. S. P. Lee, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. It is given up to a long discussion of how the "Merrimac 2d" then building for the Confederates, should be met. That the contest between the Merrimac and Monitor did not appear conclusive is evident from this remark: "We have nothing stronger than the monitor and Galena to oppose her [Merrimac 2d]. If, however, the Monitor should run aground or meet with an accident to her machinery, the probability of our success would be reduced below a prudent preponderance."

There are no further developments in the matter of the Government refrigerating plant at Manila. The trouble seems to be mainly as to which company shall get the contract. The interests involved are of such magnitude that the rivalry has become unusually keen, and it seems now as though the whole matter might become of sufficient importance to warrant Congressional interference.

It is stated at the Navy Department this week that the following officers will be retired this month on their own application under a decision of the Navy Department, which is printed elsewhere, on the question at issue: Comdrs. H. S. Rose and J. S. Hannum, Lieut. Com. W. H. Driggs, T. Porter, J. H. Moore, R. G. Peck, G. C. Hannus, B. A. Fiske and F. H. Holmes.

The War Department has received a cablegram from Gen. Otis announcing he had selected Sergt. Maj. Bell, of the 20th Inf., as Adjutant of the first Volunteer regiment to be organized in the Philippines. He asked authority of the Department, which has been granted. The Adjutant will have the rank of Captain. This is the first move in the direction of organizing the three skeleton regiments in the Philippines that has been made, so far as the Department is informed.

Examinations were completed at Washington Navy Yard this week of twenty-nine applicants for commissions to the Marine Corps, and the result of the findings submitted to the Secretary of the Navy for approval. It is not known what the result is, but it is presumed that not over twenty, if that number, met the requirements. The same Board, it is expected, will examine a second list of candidates for other vacancies shortly to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy.

It was unofficially stated in Washington this week that Lieut. John N. Neall, of the 4th Cav., who was tried by court martial recently on the Pacific coast for making way with funds not his own, would be dismissed from the Army. It was stated that the findings of the Court have been approved by the President, and the dismissal of Lieut. Neall directed. The strongest kind of political pressure by influential Western politicians was brought to bear on the President in behalf of this officer, but without apparent effect. Among those said to have asked for clemency was Senator Stewart and John W. Mackay.

Plans were perfected this week by the Navy Department for the drill of the naval militia organizations on the Pacific coast, and the result is announced in letters addressed to the Governors of the States. The Department has secured for the use of the Pacific militia the Badger, and a large part of the crew of that ship will be detached and placed temporarily on the receiving ship at Mare Island while the drills are going on, in order to make room for the militiamen. The San Francisco division will embark July 23, and the Eureka division on the 26th, each division for a drill period of eight days, when they will be relanded at their respective ports. The other divisions will be embarked immediately thereafter for a similar period at sea. The militia of Oregon will be embarked August 21 at Portland for an eight days' cruise.

The Dewey Fund continues to drag along in a most discouraging fashion, but there is more hope that the subscriptions will swiftly increase. They now amount to about \$10,000, but more interest in parts of the country is shown in the raising of the fund, and the daily receipts are growing. It is said that in case the total does not reach the amount contemplated a number of wealthy men stand ready to put in sufficient to run the total up to \$100,000. No official information has yet been received in Washington as to whether the Admiral will accept the residence to be offered him, and there is still a belief that he will advise that the money be turned into a home for invalid sailors. This is largely conjecture, however, and the officials in charge of the fund say that it has had the effect of stopping subscriptions to some extent.

While on the surface it appears that sea pay under the Naval Personnel Act is greater than shore pay, yet under an interpretation placed by the Navy Pay Office the shore pay duty for some officers will be higher. It is explained that when the bill was up for consideration in Congress the officers who were pressing the measure were really in ignorance on the subject of salary and allowance. It is true that under the act sea service pay will be increased as compared with the old law, but it is also true that an innocent section of the bill which escaped attention at the time is decidedly in favor of officers now assigned to shore duty. The discrimination will probably be brought to the attention of the House Committee on Naval Affairs next winter with the view of having it corrected. However, those who have the shore assignments will not consent to the change if they can help it, and the same influence which secured the passage of the bill will, no doubt, oppose any amendments offered.

PERSONALS.

In the French Cabinet, formed June 22, General the Marquis de Gallifet is Minister of War and M. de Lanis is Minister of Marine.

Secretary of War Alger was at Petosky, Mich., this week, and according to press despatches intimated that it is quite probable Gen. Joseph Wheeler will be ordered to the Philippines for duty in the near future.

Capt. Collins, Engineer-in-Chief of the Revenue Marine, has left Washington on a brief leave of absence, but will return in time for a continuation of the work laid out for his department by Secretary Gage.

Lieut. Comdr. Stacy Potts, U. S. N., late of the Detroit, was in Washington during the week, and is making arrangements for his family to go North as soon as his shore status is settled. Lieut. Comdr. Potts has been attached to the Detroit somewhat over three years, and anticipates an extended leave of absence.

Maj. James J. Peterson, a well-known Republican newspaper editor in Charleston, W. Va., has been appointed to the position of confidential interpreter to Gen. Otis at a salary of \$3,500 a year. Mr. Peterson served for four years under the Harrison Administration as Consul at Honduras. He will sail to join Gen. Otis early in July.

Mrs. E. A. Helmick has gone to Jamestown, R. I., for the summer.

Lieut. F. R. Lang, 7th U. S. Inf., goes to Alaska to join Co. F, of the regiment.

Capt. Charles A. Varnum, 7th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Gen. Lord Kitchener, of the British Army, received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Oxford University this week.

Lieut. H. J. Hatch, 4th U. S. Art., with Battery M of the regiment, arrived at Long Island Head, Mass., June 22, from Fort Constitution, N. H.

Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hawkins are now in their home in Indianapolis, Ind., where they have many warm friends.

Maj. Goodloe, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Goodloe have gone to their country home near Washington, D. C., where they will pass most of the summer.

The family of Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U. S. A., will leave Washington, D. C., the first week in July for the Catskill Mountains, where they will pass the summer.

Gen. and Mrs. John G. Parke are at Atlantic City. Their daughter, Mrs. G. K. Richards, has joined them at the Savoy, where they will pass the early summer.

Captain Chas. W. Freeland, U. S. A., recently ordered to Manila, was married June 21, at Fort Monroe, Va., to Miss May Vickery, daughter of Maj. R. S. Vickery, U. S. A., retired.

Mrs. U. T. Holmes, wife of Lieut. Holmes, of the Monocacy, will sail from San Francisco on the steamer Rio de Janeiro for Yokohama July 6, and will join her husband at Shanghai.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. Sidney Taylor, U. S. A., has been given quarters at the Washington Barracks during Capt. Taylor's absence in Manila, P. I., and will move from Rockville, Mo., where she has passed the winter, July 1.

Gen. Jas. Longstreet, U. S. Commissioner of Railroads, Washington, D. C.; Hon. W. L. Haskell, Washington, D. C., and Lieut. and Mrs. G. T. Summerstine, Washington, D. C., were among the week's arrivals at the Hotel Empire, New York City.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the revocation of the orders of Capt. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., for duty at Port Orchard. Capt. Coghlan has so many friends in the East that it was looked upon almost as exile to go so far away from home.

Mrs. Almy, wife of Maj. William E. Almy, U. S. A., with her three little daughters, has left Porto Rico for the United States on account of the illness of her youngest child, and will go to Jamestown, R. I., where she will join Mrs. Adm. Almy and Miss Almy.

Miss Keats Rogers, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John Rogers, sailed for Europe a week since with Mr. and Mrs. Michler, and will pass the summer abroad. Capt. and Mrs. Rogers are at the Inn, Chevy Chase, near Washington, D. C., where they usually pass the early summer before going North.

Comdr. John J. Hunker, U. S. N., recently detached from the command of the apprentice training ship Annapolis, has been selected to command the naval training station at Newport, R. I., succeeding Capt. John McGowan, who has been assigned to the command of the monitor Monterey.

The marriage of Miss Kelton and Lieut. Ames, U. S. A., will take place in St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D. C., on the 28th inst. Miss Kelton is a daughter of the late Gen. Kelton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kelton. The bride and groom will go to Rock Island, Ill., where the groom is stationed.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Col. Charles I. Wilson, U. S. A., has been visiting her son in Washington, D. C., and has returned to New York City. Her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude T. Peck, is now in Italy with friends. Miss Marie Houston, the niece of Mrs. Wilson, is still in Washington, D. C., at 1415 K street, N. W.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Colahan, U. S. N., has reported as the relief of Comdr. Hawley in charge of the enlisted personnel under the Bureau of Navigation. Comdr. Hawley will devote the most of his attention during the next few weeks to fitting out the Hartford for her cruise across the Pacific and to an Atlantic port.

Rufus F. Zogbaum, the military artist, pursued a negro thief who had entered his home at New Rochelle, N. Y., June 19. The negro, who carried bundles of stolen goods, plunged into the woods, but the artist kept after him, and when the thief finally fell Mr. Zogbaum sat on him, giving a beautiful example of still life. Servants soon arrived and took the negro to prison.

The Misses Rogers, daughters of the late Commo. John Rogers, will leave Washington, D. C., July 1 for their cottage at Jamestown, R. I. Their cousin, Miss Helen Hodge, and Mrs. Hodge will join them, and will later go to the White Mountains. Miss Sallie Hodge will sail for Europe, where she will join the Misses Strong, daughters of the late Justice Strong.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending June 21, were the following: Ensign H. S. Ritter, U. S. N.; Col. J. F. Randlett, U. S. A.; Gen. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A.; Maj. W. N. Blow, U. S. A.; Maj. S. P. Jocelyn, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. Winder, U. S. N.; Capt. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N.; and Mrs. Coghlan; Capt. R. D. Rend, U. S. A.; Adm. J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Ensign H. A. Pearson, U. S. N.; Lieut. E. S. Jacob, U. S. N.; Gen. W. B. Rochester, U. S. A.; and Naval Constructor T. F. Ruhm, U. S. N.

Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., 2d Cav., Instructor in the Department of Modern Languages at West Point, and Miss Helen Traphagen, daughter of Hon. B. B. Odell, Jr., of Newburgh, N. Y., were married in the First Presbyterian Church of that city last week. The best man and ushers were officers on duty at the Academy and were in full dress uniform. Lieut. Eugene P. Jerve, 5th Cav., was best man, and Miss Maud Matthews, of Newburgh, maid of honor. The bridesmaids were: Miss Grace Weller, of Yonkers; Miss Margaret Allen, of New York, and the Misses Edith Weller, Helen Wood, Ruena Craig and Maud Applegate, of Newburgh. The ushers were: Lieuts. J. R. Lindsey, 10th Cav.; J. W. Hinkley, Jr., 5th Art.; R. E. Callan, 5th Art.; William Lassiter, 1st Art.; and Lieut. D. F. Duval, Asst. Surg. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. K. Hall.

In the South Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass., on the evening of June 21, Miss Elizabeth Martin Ingersoll, daughter of James C. Ingersoll, was married to Dr. Chester W. C. Billings, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, New York City. Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom officiated. The ushers were Dr. A. B. Duell, of the Marine Hospital Service; Richard F. Ely, Ernest Smith and Robert N. Ingersoll, Raymond Ingersoll and Charles Ingersoll. The best man was Dr. L. F. Richardson, also of the Marine Hospital Service. Among the guests was Miss Grace McKinley, of Mount Holyoke College. She brought many messages from the Presidential party, and among them the congratulations of the President himself. Dr. and Mrs. Billings will live in New York.

Capt. John S. Bishop, U. S. A., retired, sailed June 20 for Havana on the transport Kilpatrick.

Lieut. Charles Hatch, U. S. M. C., of the U. S. S. New Orleans, was the guest of friends in Portsmouth, June 15.

Maj. R. M. Caughy has been appointed warden of the U. S. penitentiary, at Fort Leavenworth, and will enter upon the duties July 1.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and his invalid daughter have moved from the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, to the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

Lieut. Chas. McClure, 11th U. S. Inf., visited friends at Babylon, Long Island, this week, while en route to join his regiment in Porto Rico.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., spent Sunday, June 18, with Gov. Theodore Roosevelt at the latter's country home, at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

The Saturday evening "Post" of Philadelphia contains an article by Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles entitled "A Soldier's View of a Warless World."

Mr. Snowden Redfield, a student at the University of Pennsylvania, is spending a portion of his vacation at Lockport, N. Y., and will go to Wisconsin in July.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., and Mrs. Barr and their daughter, Mrs. Frank Tompkins, will spend the greater part of the summer at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

When President McKinley was at Holyoke, Mass., one of the pleasant features of the occasion was the introduction to him of Gen. E. B. Cook, a venerable gentleman of 97, father of Capt. Francis A. Cook, U. S. N.

Capt. J. M. Caffey, 3d U. S. Art., with Light Battery C, of the regiment, under recent orders goes from Fort Riley to San Francisco to report to Gen. Shafter for duty.

Maj. F. Fuger, 4th U. S. Art., commanding at Fort McHenry, Md., has scheduled a system of artillery drill for the troops recently sent to the sub-post at Hawkin's Point.

The E. W. Kingsley G. A. R. Post, at whose request Gen. Wheeler delivered the Memorial Day oration in Boston Theater, is to present the General with a handsome sword as a token of the post's appreciation.

Capt. Colon Augur, U. S. A., and his mother have returned to Buffalo from a visit to Fort Leavenworth to attend the marriage of Miss Jane Augur, daughter of Maj. J. A. Augur, 4th U. S. Cav., to Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Mrs. J. Bayard Redfield, wife of Pay Inspector Redfield, of the League Island Navy Yard, will close their house, No. 206 South 42nd street, Philadelphia, about the 1st of July, and spend the summer in Wisconsin with her son, Mr. Jas. A. Redfield.

Gen. John Eaton, Director of Public Instruction in Porto Rico, has written to Col. Allen C. Bakewell, of Lafayette Post, 140, G. A. R., New York, describing the enthusiasm with which the flags sent by the post have been received in Porto Rico by the natives.

General Wood and family arrived in Boston, June 19, from Santiago on the steamship Admiral Dewey and came on at once to New York, taking temporary quarters at The Cambridge. The General went on to Washington to report to the Secretary of War, and Mrs. Wood and family go to Long Island for the summer. Gen. Wood expects to sail for Cuba about June 29.

Of all Americans in the service of the United States whom the contest for the liberation of Cuba has brought into active public life none, says the New York "Times," has had a career more useful, encouraging, and honorable than that of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, now Governor General of the Province of Santiago. Throughout it all he has borne himself with modest dignity. He has taken the most difficult duties, the most trying situations, the most complex problems, as a matter of course, and dealt with them with a wonderful combination of decision, firmness, tact and uncommon good sense.

Mr. Jas. Abercrombie Redfield, Asst. Div. Engr., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of the class of 1898, has been awarded the Macdonald prize for his graduating thesis. This prize is awarded by a Board of Civil Engineers not connected with the Institute. The thesis was "An investigation to determine the cost of an alternation route for the Baltimore Belt railroad, as compared with its cost as at present located." Mr. Redfield is a son of Pay Inspector Redfield, U. S. N., stationed at the League Island Navy Yard.

The commissioned officers present for duty with the 19th U. S. Infantry, now at Camp Meade, Pa., being fitted out for service in the Philippines, are: Col. S. Snyder, Capt. A. B. Foster, Q. M.; Lieut. James Ronayne, Battalion Adjt.; Lieut. F. B. Watson, Comy.; Capt. C. C. Hewitt, F. H. French, E. D. Smith, H. L. Roberts, E. M. Johnson, Jr.; Lieuts. Frederick G. Lawton, E. T. Hartman, F. B. Shaw, G. W. Helms, J. H. Bradford, Jr., J. W. French, Cromwell Stacey, W. W. Ficus, E. Croft, W. O. Wright, Jr., and I. L. Hunt, and Post Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland.

A pretty military wedding took place June 14 at the post chapel, Fort Leavenworth, that of Miss Jane Augur, daughter of Maj. J. A. Augur, 4th U. S. Cav., to Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., stepson of Col. Anthony Heger, U. S. A., retired. Chaplain Robinson, U. S. A., officiated, and Miss Carrie Augur, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. In addition to the parents of the bride, there were present, of relatives, the aged widow of the late Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A., and grandmother of the bride; Capt. Colon Augur, U. S. A., uncle of the bride; Dr. Heger, of Washington, a half brother of the groom, and Mrs. Heger, mother of the groom.

Gen. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry, and one of Gen. Henry's aides, Lieut. Henry, are at Capon Springs, W. Va., for a few weeks. From there they will go to Magnolia, Mass. While in Washington Gen. Henry received a good deal of attention. He and Mrs. Henry dined with the Secretary of War to meet the President and Mrs. McKinley and others of prominence. Later they dined with the President at the executive mansion. A dinner was also given them by Asst. Postmaster Gen. Perry Heath. The President, on meeting Gen. Henry, thanked him for his excellent conduct of affairs while in Porto Rico, which had reflected much credit on the Administration. The General and his aides, Lieuts. Traub and Henry, are on awaiting orders. Gen. Henry was a speaker at the conference on industrial education in the South, held at Capon Springs, Va., June 21. As showing the opposition he met with, he said that his efforts to establish American methods in Porto Rico met with strenuous opposition from the priests, who issued proclamations forbidding the children to attend the American schools, where they would be in danger of being converted to Protestantism. He then issued a proclamation notifying the priests that he would put them in jail if they did not cease their opposition, and this proved effective.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., visited Atlantic City, N. J., this week, registering at the Hotel Brighton.

Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins, U. S. A., has taken up his residence in Indianapolis, Ind.

Col. Robert Craig, of the Signal Corps, will not go to Manila until the autumn and will spend the summer on leave.

Maj. Frank C. Grugan, 2d U. S. Art., and family are occupying the Newton cottage at Lenox, Mass., for the summer.

Lieut. J. E. Stephens, 7th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Slocum, N. Y., early in the week from a trip to Great Gull Island.

Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 7th U. S. Art., lately on duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., is a recent arrival at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Gen. Geo. W. Davis has returned to Porto Rico from a short visit to St. Thomas, D. W. I. While there he preserved strict incognito.

Lieut. J. Malcolm Graham, 19th U. S. Inf., visited friends in New York City this week, en route to join his regiment at Camp Meade, Pa.

Lieut. E. P. Winston, 19th U. S. Inf., who was left sick at Ponce, P. R., when the regiment left for Camp Meade, Pa., has now joined it there.

Maj. Joseph P. Story, 7th U. S. Art., returned to New York City this week from a brief visit to Quebec, where he was a guest at the Chateau Frontenac.

Capt. W. C. Minor, U. S. A., retired, who has been confined in an insane asylum in England for many years, reached his 64th birthday, June 21, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Capt. L. V. Caziarc, 2d U. S. Art., has changed base from Matanzas to Havana, Cuba, and reported to Lieut. Col. W. L. Haskin for duty as regimental Adjutant.

Miss F. K. Ward, with Miss Nunah, May and George leave this week for Fort Keogh, Montana, Capt. Ward's station, visiting en route her daughter, Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, at Fort Niobrara.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., according to a press despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., will address combined labor organizations there June 30 in the interest of harmony among such organizations.

Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Inf., sailed for Porto Rico June 14. Mrs. Irvine and children are at Atlantic City, where they will remain some weeks to recuperate, Mrs. Irvine and youngest child having been seriously ill.

The Central Federated Labor Union seems to be working itself into a fever over the action of Gen. Merriam in connection with the suppression of labor riots in Idaho, but the General seems from all accounts to be undisturbed.

Capt. George Cameron, of the 4th Cav., has applied to be relieved from duty at West Point in order to join his regiment in the Philippines. His wife and family are located for the summer at Gilford Lodge, Fisher's Island.

Mrs. M. G. Krayenbuhl and two children left Germantown, Pa., early this week for Chaska, Minn., to spend the summer at her husband's home. She will return in the fall and be again with her parents, Maj. and Mrs. D. J. Craigie.

Mrs. P. E. Marquart, wife of Lieut. Marquart, 2d U. S. Inf., after spending three months in Savannah, Ga., is at present at 503 N. 10th street, St. Joseph, Mo. She is accompanied by her sister, Miss Campbell. They will spend July and August in Omaha before going East.

Isaac T. Jobe, recently mustered out as Captain 6th U. S. Vol. Inf., was arraigned in New York, June 20, on a charge of fraud in the matter of procuring railway transportation for several persons under false pretenses. The newspaper accounts seem to indicate no criminality.

A press despatch from May's Landing, N. J., states that two former soldiers of the 12th Inf., Messrs. S. Scull and H. S. Smith, have been let a hotel building in St. Louis, worth \$40,000, by Miss Anna E. Thompson, a Red Cross nurse, who died recently, and who had nursed them and took a great interest in them.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, was present at the exercises this week at Lafayette College, Pa., and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 22d U. S. Inf., a member of the class of 1855, for whom a bronze tablet has been placed at the college.

Among the list of passengers sailing for Europe on the Servia, June 20, were Mrs. French, wife of Col. French, 22d U. S. Inf., and Miss French. Miss French having been a popular belle last season will be missed by many in New York social circles, who wish for her speedy return. Temporarily their address will be care of J. S. Morgan, Banker, London, Eng.

The friends of Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N., will be glad to learn of the successful career of his son, Albert C. Dillingham, who has received his commission as an officer in the Regular Army. Young Dillingham enlisted at the beginning of the war with Spain and was assigned to the 14th U. S. Infantry. He served meritoriously with this command until he received his commission as 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army, May 1, 1899.

This is how the personality of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols., impressed a New York "Sun" reporter this week: "Gen. Wood is about 40 years old, not quite six feet tall, and weighs perhaps 180 pounds. He speaks with the voice and accent of the educated man of New England, and his figure suggests one of the tackles of a 'varsity' football team. He has deep-set eyes that look the person he is talking to full in the face, and in speaking he rarely uses the personal pronoun. He impresses one as being a person of few words, but who means just what he says."

The shortage in officers in the Army gives our young newspaper correspondents in the Philippines a chance to perform impromptu military service in the field. The recent appointment of Israel Putnam as a 2d Lieutenant in the Army is said to have been in recognition of his bravery. The young man is the son of Justice Putnam, of Saratoga, of the New York Supreme Court. He was traveling with his mother around the world, and, hearing of active operations in Manila, went there and secured a position as correspondent for a New York paper. He is only 21 years of age and is a lineal descendant of Gen. Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. In the February fighting with the insurgents there was a brisk encounter one day out near San Juan del Monte, about four miles east of Manila. The fighting blood in "Old Put" descendant asserted itself and the Israel of 1899 rode by the side of and acted as aide to Maj. Bell, of the Regulars, having volunteered for the occasion. Bell, followed by Putnam, led a charge which drove the Filipinos from their trenches. It was no holiday charge either, for though young Putnam escaped unhurt, Maj. Bell was wounded, as were also Capt. O'Brien and Pvt. Spaeth, the two latter of the 1st Wyoming. Spaeth died two days later.

Naval Cadet Arthur J. Hepburn will join the Albatross on the Pacific Station, July 15.

Surg. P. A. Lovering, recently on the Lancaster, was detached on June 22, and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, A. D. C., of Maj. Gen. Merritt's staff, visited friends at Leesburg, Va.; this week. Lieut. J. D. Barrette, 7th U. S. Art., under recent orders changes base from Fort Preble to Fort Williams, Me.

Lieut. Augustus N. Mayer, U. S. N., joins the U. S. S. Solace, at San Francisco, June 30, for passage to the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, 22d U. S. Inf., visited in New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Grand Hotel.

Mrs. Samuel Ovenshine and daughters will be in Washington, D. C., the greater part of the summer, at 1925 20th street.

Naval Cadet Harry E. Yarnell will proceed to the Asiatic Station on the Solace, which is to sail shortly from San Francisco.

Lieut. Alvord Van P. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth after an absence of over a year on various duties.

Col. Charles C. Hood, 16th U. S. Inf., and family left Philadelphia June 15 for Becket, Mass., where they will reside at the Clafin House.

Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th U. S. Art., left Washington, D. C., this week to take command of Long Island Head, Boston Harbor, Mass.

Lieut. E. T. Winston, 19th U. S. Inf., visited in New York City this week, en route from the South to join his regiment at Camp Meade, Pa.

The family of Lieut. A. Gray, 5th U. S. Cav., have returned to New York from Porto Rico, their address being 403 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn.

Las Vegas, N. M., is making extensive preparations for the approaching reunion of Rough Riders in that city. Gov. Roosevelt is certainly expected.

Maj. G. G. Greenough, 7th U. S. Art., relinquished duty at Fort Slocum, June 17, to proceed to Washington, D. C., and take command of the barracks near that city.

Rear Adm. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., was the guest this week of Col. A. K. McClure at his home near Wallingford, Pa. A public reception at Chester, Pa., was tendered him.

Army officers lately registering in New York City were: Lieut. Geo. T. Summerlin, Empire Hotel; Gen. Leonard Wood, The Cambridge; Capt. E. E. Winslow, Grand Hotel; Lieut. J. E. Brady, Manhattan.

The marriage of Miss Susan Leroy Dresser, daughter of the late George W. Dresser, U. S. A., to Vicomte Romain d'Osmoy took place in Paris, France, June 19. It was a very quiet affair, none but intimate friends being present.

A Cairo, Ill., press dispatch says Maj. T. A. Fitzpatrick, Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Mount City, was shot and killed June 21 by a man named Tobin. The men quarreled, Tobin drew a pistol and shot the Superintendent.

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department, this week: Capt. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf.; Capt. E. P. Lawton, 19th Inf.; Maj. G. G. Greenough, 7th Art.; Capt. A. M. Palmer, Q. M. D.; Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav.; Maj. H. P. Young, Q. M. D.; Lieut. J. Wilson, M. D.; Lieut. C. McClure, Jr., 1st Inf., and Lieut. S. W. Noyes, 23d Inf.

In consequence of the absence of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., at the funeral of his father-in-law, the late Mr. Norman Williams, the Board of Officers to report upon the best method of carrying out the law providing for appointments from the line to the staff did not organize. Gen. Merritt is the president of the board.

Chaplain Orville J. Nave, U. S. A., wife and daughters have been the agents of the Red Cross at Fort McPherson, Ga., for the past year, and have rendered the society and sick soldiers much service. The chaplain in a report of his stewardship to the Executive Committee shows that \$2,719.86 were received, and \$2,348.96 expended.

Many acts of heroism were performed during the height of the Brackett flood in Southwestern Texas. The most notable of these heroes were Capt. Lester W. Cornish and Surg. Woodson, of the 9th U. S. Cav., stationed at Fort Clark. Capt. Cornish got the garrison mounted and into the town, where everybody engaged in the work of rescue, while Dr. Woodson, in a skiff, boldly set off in the raging torrent and saved many women and children.

It is authoritatively denied that the President has any intention of sending Maj. Gen. Miles to the Philippines. Maj. Gen. Otis is conducting the campaign satisfactorily, and the President does not propose to reflect upon him by despatching his senior to relieve him. Gen. Miles is quoted as stating that he had not applied for service in Manila, and had heard nothing from the President to lead him to suppose that he was to be ordered there.

The marriage of Miss Virginia Loomis, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. John A. Johnston (A. A. G. U. S. A.), to Lieut. George Thomas Summerlin, 8th U. S. Cav., occurred at 1752 Q street, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, June 14, 1899, in the presence of the relatives and immediate friends of the family. Mrs. George Mercer, of Vandergrift, Pa., a cousin of the bride, was matron of honor, and Lieut. Henry C. Smith, 1st U. S. Cav., best man. The bridal party was attended by Miss Alice Vandergrift and Master Jay Vandergrift, young cousins of the bride.

Capt. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., U. S. A., left Washington, June 15, for San Francisco, where, under his orders, he is to report to Gen. Shafter and then sail for the Philippines. Just before Capt. Dapray took his departure Brig. Gen. George H. Harries commanding the D. C. Militia, and Comdr. S. G. Hopkins, of the D. C. Naval Battalion, addressed to him letters, expressing high appreciation of the valuable and efficient services rendered by him during his connection with the General as special Inspector and Instructor, and Adjutant General, etc. Gen. Harries says: "The whole brigade had practically to be reorganized and re-equipped, and a large proportion of the burden rested on your shoulders. The office work was months in arrears, and you brought it up and improved it in many important details. Not by any possibility can there be anything but praise for you as to all you have done for the District National Guard. Be assured that you take with you to the Philippines and through life the best wishes of the organization for which you did so much." Comdr. Hopkins says: "When I say that I deeply regret your departure for more active service, I speak selfishly, because I well know that your splendid energy, as displayed in behalf of our Naval Battalion, the absolutely frank and manly way in which we were invariably met; your prompt and systematic method; and finally your universal courtesy, can and will be utilized to better advantage at your new post."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 21, 1899.

An impressive ceremony was witnessed on Saturday morning last, at 8 o'clock on the cavalry plain, the occasion being the administration of the oath to the members of the fourth class drawn up in line.

In his sermon on Sunday morning, the chaplain addressed the members of the fourth class.

During the past week a number of cadets have taken advantage of leave, due at Christmas. Many prefer to avail themselves of the privilege at this season.

Maj. William L. Kneidler, U. S. V., will return to duty at West Point on July 1. Dr. Kneidler has twice been ordered to return to duty at this post, but at the request of Gen. Brooke he has been retained at his present station, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Capt. E. E. Winslow, Engineer, and Lieut. Irvin L. Hunt, 19th Inf., have been among visiting officers during the past week.

Mrs. W. L. Dougherty and her niece, Miss McConner, are among guests registered at the West Point Hotel. Maj. John Brooke, retired, Gen. and Mrs. Graham, and Mrs. William A. Shunk are among guests at Cranston's.

Following is the standing of the classes:

SECOND CLASS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GENERAL MERIT.

1. Pillsbury.	10. Fenner.	37. Mitchell, H. E., I.
2. Adams.	20. Sunderland.	38. Rockwell.
3. Rbett.	21. Westervelt.	39. Morey.
4. Lukosh.	22. Wesson.	40. Jackson.
5. Lawson.	23. Grant.	41. Dixon.
6. Slattery.	24. Birnie.	42. McManna.
7. Youngberg.	25. Allen, E. E.	43. Doyle, F. C.
8. Pope.	26. Benjamin.	44. Goethe.
9. Hamilton.	27. Frohwitter.	45. Bowen.
10. Stokely.	28. Deems.	46. Brice.
11. Baer.	29. Robinson, J. P.	47. Wlien.
12. Whitlock.	30. Wood.	48. Gleaves.
13. Buck.	31. Mumma.	49. Conly.
14. Morris.	32. Carson.	50. Perkins.
15. Hopkins.	33. Amos.	51. Watson.
16. Martin.	34. Glade.	52. McIntyre.
17. Davis, E. G.	35. Hyde.	53. Thomas, R. M.
18. Hillman.	36. Nones.	54. Harvey.

NOT EXAMINED.

Absent—Sick.

Currie. Pillow. Prunty.

Solellac. Absent—Suspended.

THIRD CLASS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GENERAL MERIT.

1. Johnston.	26. Browne, B. F.	50. Furnival.
2. Browning.	27. Guthrie.	51. Sterling.
3. Poole.	28. Baird.	52. Muller, C. H.
4. Jewett.	29. Cox.	53. Mueller, A. H.
5. Peace.	30. Russell, G. M.	54. Burnett.
6. Lee, W. H.	31. Ennis, W. F.	55. Dougherty.
7. Sherrill.	32. Williams, A.	56. Smith, W. H.
8. Peck.	33. Platt.	57. De Armond.
9. Jordan.	34. Robinson, G.	58. Gregory.
10. Troxel.	35. Canfield.	59. Lynch.
11. Spaulding.	36. Beck.	60. Brewster.
12. Willing.	37. Berry, J. A.	61. Prentice.
13. Caples.	38. Pratt.	62. Eby.
14. Lahm.	39. Maybach.	63. Brigham.
15. Bower, N. E.	40. Bettison.	64. Deen.
16. Smith, W. D.	41. Naylor.	65. Mangum.
17. Knight.	42. Tibball.	66. Keller, F.
18. Barnes.	43. Oliver.	67. Cooley.
19. Bryant.	44. Keyes.	68. Enos, C.
20. Brown, L.	45. Riggs.	69. Meyer.
21. West.	46. Hayden.	70. Pike.
22. Higbee.	47. Shinkle.	71. Haskell.
23. Carleton.	48. Symington.	72. Kent.
24. Clark, F. W.	49. Pearson.	

DEFICIENT.

Fryer. Lee, G. M. Mitchell, H. E., II.

Nelly. Smith, P. S.

NOT EXAMINED.

Receiving instruction under Joint Resolution of Congress.

Gutierrez.

Absent—Suspended.

FOURTH CLASS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO GENERAL MERIT.

1. Abbott.	28. Apfel.	55. Stevenson.
2. Stewart, G. H.	29. Linton.	56. Rehkopf.
3. Brooke.	30. Tyler.	57. Doyle, J. R.
4. Moran.	31. McCain.	58. McClellan.
5. Longley.	32. Black.	59. Terrell.
6. Carpenter.	33. Dockery.	60. Hobson.
7. Mitchell, W. A.	34. Valliant.	61. Morrison.
8. Hannum.	35. Alvord.	62. Miller, T.
9. Hinrichs.	36. Bull.	63. Taulbee.
10. Shannon.	37. Fraser.	64. Boewly.
11. Jennings.	38. McGuinness.	65. Rodney.
12. Casad.	39. Mahaffey.	66. Cowles.
13. Munroe.	40. Crisay.	67. Williams, W. H.
14. Ralston.	41. Perry.	68. Bower, D. H.
15. Allen, C. M.	42. Edwards.	69. Barry, J. B. A.
16. Frankenberg.	43. Sprague.	70. Russell, W. C.
17. Telford.	44. Krumm.	71. Foley.
18. Bell.	45. Morgan.	72. Burnam.
19. Goodspeed.	46. Zane.	73. Barlow.
20. Gilbert.	47. Griffith.	74. Miller, B. F.
21. Gilbert.	48. Herr.	75. Phillips.
22. Peggum.	49. Stubbs.	76. Devall.
23. Keller, T. F.	50. Scott.	77. Vernon.
24. Aleshire.	51. Sheridan.	78. Cooper.
25. Cleveland.	52. Robertson.	
26. Davis, W. M.	53. Wilson, W. K.	
27. Hodges.	54. Albert.	

DEFICIENT.

Boyd. Franklin. Roselle.

Boyers. Free. Strong.

Colvin. Harrell. Williams, R. P.

Dinsmore. Horton.

NOT EXAMINED.

Absent—Sick.

Meekison. Shallenberger.

TRANSPORT SHIPS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFOED. At Havana.
 BURNSIDE. En route Havana to New York.
 CENTENNIAL. Sailed May 15, San Francisco to Manila.
 CITY OF PUEBLA. Sailed May 7, Manila to San Francisco.
 To go out of commission on arrival at San Francisco.
 CLEVELAND. Sailed May 12, Manila to San Francisco.
 CROOK. At Havana.
 DIXIE. At Nuertias.
 GRANT. Sailed May 30, San Francisco to Manila.
 HANCOCK. Arrived Manila, May 11.
 HOOKER. En route New York to Manila.
 INDIANA. Sailed June 18, Negros to San Francisco.
 INGALLS. At Havana.
 KILPATRICK. At Havana.
 LEEANAW. At San Juan.
 LOGAN. At San Juan.
 MORGAN CITY. At Manila.
 MCCLELLAN. At San Juan.
 McPHERSON. At San Juan.
 MEADE. At New York.
 NEWPORT. Sailed June 14, Manila to San Francisco.

OHIO. Sailed June 14, Manila to San Francisco.

PENNSYLVANIA. At San Francisco.

PORTLAND. Out of commission at San Francisco.

ROANOKE. Out of commission at San Francisco.

SEDGWICK. At New York.

SENATOR. At Manila.

SHERIDAN. At San Francisco.

SHERMAN. Sailed May 22, San Francisco to Manila.

ST. PAUL. Ordered out of commission at San Francisco.

TACOMA. Sailed April 24, Manila to San Francisco.

TERRY. At Havana.

THOMAS. At New York.

WARREN. At Manila.

ZEALANDIA. (Rechartered). At San Francisco.

VALENCIA (rechartered). At San Francisco.

WYFIELD (chartered June 14). At San Francisco.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

CITY OF PARA (Chartered). At San Francisco.

RELIEF. Sailed June 22, Manila to San Francisco.

MISSOURI. At New York.

THE AIDE. At New York.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters B, ordered to proceed from Willets Point, N. Y., to San Francisco, to embark for Manila; D, Willets Point, N. Y.; A, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.; C, Camp Meade, Pa.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, C, E, F and I, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; B and L, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; G and K, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, D, M and H, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment ordered to Manila.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, D, H and I, Mayaguez, P. R.; A, Arecibo; B, Utado; C, Humacao; E, San German; F, Bayamon; G, Albonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; B, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Col.; F, Sequia, National Park, Cal.; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A and B, Fort Frant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I, Fort Duchesne, Utah; D, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.; K, Fort Bayard, N. M.; L, Fort Brown, Tex.; M, Fort Clark, Tex.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, H, Mansanillo, Cuba; G, Campecheula; L and M, Bayamo, Cuba; B, Gibra; E and I, Holguin; F, Banos; K, Puerto Padre; D, Mayari.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqs., C, M, Sullivan Island, S. C.; A and N, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and N, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E*, Manila; F, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K*, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Art.—Headquarters, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; A and F, Quemados, Cuba; N and O, organizing at Fort McHenry, Md.

3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Circle City, Alaska; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, San Francisco, Cal.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; F*, Fort Riley; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, Fort Scott, Cal.; N, Angel Island, Cal.; O, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; D, San Francisco, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B*, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; E*, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Battery Point, Del.; M, Long Island Head, N. Y.; K, Fort Hunt, Va.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; E, North Point, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters, H and N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; K, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; D*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; F*, Manila.

6th Art.—Hdqs. and B, C, D*, E, F, G*, H, L, M and O, Manila; A, I, K and N, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocom, N. Y.; C*, Fort Adams, R. I.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Probie, Me.; F, Groves Cliff, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M* and O, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Great Gulf Island, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E and H, Caibarien; F, Sagua la Grande; G, Trinidad.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, G, and M, at Santiago, Cuba; B, Palma Sorina, Cuba; E and K, at San Luis; D, at Holguin; F, Morro Castle; H and I, Guantanamo; L, Baracoa, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Arrived at Manila, June 19.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, at Walker, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Piatburg Barracks, N. Y.; E, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Fort Thomas, Kentucky; D, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; F, and L, ordered to San Francisco, Cal., to prepare for service in Alaska.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, F, G, H, I, K and L, Matanzas, Cuba; C, D, E and M, at Cardenas, Cuba.

11th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, I and M, San Juan, Porto Rico; A, D and G, Ponce, P. R.; C, Mayaguez, P. R.; F, Adjuntas, P. R.; H, Aguadilla; K, Humacao; L, Lares.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—At Manila.

14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, O, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B and H, Presidio, Cal., ordered to sail June 7 on the Grant for Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, G, H, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; B, F, I, L, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; E and K, Neuquias.

16th Inf.—At Manila.

17th Inf.—At Manila.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp Meade, Pa. Ordered to proceed to San Francisco, so as to arrive there on July 10, and from there sail for Manila.

20th Inf.—At Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—At Manila.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Douglas, Utah; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; F, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; M, New Fort Spokane, Wash.; H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; L, divided between Dyce and Fort Wrangel, Alaska; A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, ordered to Manila. Cos. E, C, G, and I sailed from San Francisco June 22 on the Zelandia.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; A, Fort Rilea, Tex.; H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.; G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; B, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, ordered to Manila.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
 GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
 Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 109, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 15.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, Co. B, Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Willets Point, New York, and equipped for service in the tropics, and then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to be there reported to the commanding general, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, Philippine Islands. The Quartermaster's Department will make the necessary arrangements for transportation, the Subsistence Department for subsistence, and the Medical Department will make provision for medical supplies and attendance.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 110, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 16, 1899.

Announces that the North American Trust Company of New York, is authorized to act as the depository of the War Department for the Island of Cuba, and that the firm of DeFord and Company, of Boston, Mass., is authorized to act as a depository of the War Department for the Island of Porto Rico.

G. O. 112, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 19, 1899.

I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following changes in station of troops are ordered:
 One troop of cavalry, to be designated by the Commanding General, Dept. of the Missouri, from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
 Battery B, 5th Art., from Porto Rico to the Dept. of the East.

II. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, par. 911 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

911. Prisoners will be forwarded from places where tried to posts at which they are sentenced to serve confinement only on orders of department commanders or higher authority. The strength of guards to accompany them will be limited to the necessities of safe delivery. The commanding officer of a post from which a prisoner is transferred will send under seal to the commanding officer of the post where the sentence of confinement is to be executed the following papers in his case, viz.: Discharge papers, if discharged, descriptive list, orders promulgating and modifying sentences, copy of charges and specifications upon which convicted, statement of conduct while under sentence to date of transfer, and a list of clothing in possession of the prisoner when forwarded.

III. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, par. 1, G. O. 68, April 11, 1899, from this office, relative to fares upon railroads, steamers or other usual modes of conveyance, is amended to read as follows:

1. Fares upon railroads, steamers or other usual modes of conveyance, including actual cost of transportation of personal baggage not in excess of 150 pounds to each purchased ticket, whenever an extra charge therefor is made by any railroad company.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 113, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 20, 1899.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the 19th U. S. Infantry will be relieved from duty at Camp Meade, Pa. and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., so as to reach that point on July 10, 1899.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, in addition to the articles for general prisoners required to be supplied by the Subsistence Department under G. O. 33, Aug. 3, 1899, from this office, such quantities of toilet paper as may be necessary for use at post guardhouses will be issued by the Commissary on regulations approved by the post commander, and the receipt of the officer of the day will be the Commissary's voucher for dropping this article from his return.

By command of Major General Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 11, DEPT. COL., JUNE 17, 1899.

Lieut. Col. Francis Moore, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General, of this Department. He will transfer all property books and records pertaining to his office to Capt. G. L. Hyam, Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., who will take temporary charge thereof.

CIRCULAR 12, D. E., JUNE 21, 1899.

The following communication is published for information. By command of Major General Merritt:

HARRY C. HALE, A. A. A. G.

Telegram.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O.

Washington, D. C., June 21, 1899.

Commanding General, Department of the East, Governors Island, New York:

General Orders, No. 114, Aug. 9, 1898, is revoked.

By order of Assistant Secretary of War.

WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 75, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO, JUNE 8, 1899.

The post of Vieques, P. R., will be discontinued from this date. Upon being relieved by a detachment consisting of one officer and 15 men from Humacao, which will be relieved by detachments from Humacao of same size, from time to time, Co. I, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Juan for station.

H. Q. A., JUNE 14, 1899.

Orders.
 With feelings of sorrow and respect, the Major General Commanding refers to the loss of Mr. John Wahling, an efficient clerk at these Headquarters, who died on the 13th inst. Mr. Wahling served in the Detachment of Ordnance from 1872 to 1881 with the rank of Sergeant; in the General Service Detachment and as civilian clerk at the Headquarters of the Army from 1881 to the time of his death, and in the war with Spain as Chief Clerk at Headquarters of the Army in the field during the campaign in Porto Rico. During his long service of 27 years, Mr. Wahling won the confidence and esteem of his superiors by the ability and efficiency he displayed in the performance of the many important duties entrusted to him, and his associates loved and respected him for his unassuming, kindly and genial disposition. A few days prior to his death he was recommended by the Major General Commanding for a well earned promotion.

J. C. GILMORE, A. A. G.

G. O. 76, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 10, 1899.

Amends the third sub-paragraph of par. 1, G. O. 80, D. P. R., relating to discrimination in exchanges of American money.

CIRCULAR 10, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 8, 1899.

Amends Circular 4, D. P. R., relating to reports of Summary Courts.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA.

JUNE 9, 1899.

Capt. Louis V. Casiar, 2d Art., having been appointed Regimental Adjutant, is relieved from duty as Assistant Adjutant General at these Headquarters and will proceed to Havana for duty.

G. O. 17, DEPT

nia: Headquarters, Field, Staff and Band, 25th Infantry, and Co. 1, K. and M., from Fort Logan, Col.; Co. B, 25th Infantry, from Fort Apache, Arizona; Co. E, 25th Infantry, from Fort Wingate, N. M.; Co. H, 25th Infantry, from Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Co. F, 25th Infantry, from Fort Bayard, N. M.; Co. A, 24th Infantry, from Fort Douglas, Utah; Co. F, 24th Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

G. O. 4, DEPT. LAKES, JUNE 21, 1899.
Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th U. S. Cav., having reported at these headquarters in compliance with par. 39, S. O. 133, C. E. H. Q. A. is announced as Acting Inspector General of the Department.

By command of Brigadier General Anderson:
M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 111, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 17, 1899.
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, par. 9 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 100, June 12, 1899, from this office, and par. 1109 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 40, June 24, 1897, No. 90, May 5, 1899, and No. 106, June 12, from this office, are further amended to read as follows:

9. The following are the grades of rank of officers and non-commissioned officers:
 1. Major General.
 2. Brigadier General.
 3. Colonel.
 4. Lieutenant Colonel.
 5. Major.
 6. Captain.
 7. 1st Lieutenant.
 8. 2d Lieutenant.
 9. Cadet.
 10. Sergeant Major (regt-14. Squadron or Battalion mental).
 11. Quartermaster Sergeant 15. 1st Sergeant and Drum (regimental).
 12. Commissary Sergeant 16. Sergeant and Acting Hospital Steward. (regimental).
 17. Corporal.

In each grade, date of commission, appointment or warrant determines the order of precedence.

1109. The following persons are entitled, at public expense, to a double berth in a sleeping car, or to the customary stateroom accommodations on steamers where extra charge is made for the same: Officers of the Army traveling on duty with troops; Army nurses, civilian clerks and agents in the military service, when traveling under orders on public business; Sergeant Majors, Ordnance, Commissary (post or regimental), Quartermaster (post or regimental), and Electrician Sergeants, Hospital Stewards, Chief Musicians, Chief Trumpeters, Principal Musicians, and Sergeants of the Signal Corps, when traveling under orders on public business without troops; also invalid soldiers, when so traveling on the certificate of a medical officer showing the necessity therefor.

When the number of officers traveling with troops is too small to justify the hire by the Quartermaster's Department of a standard sleeping car for their accommodation, they shall be furnished with such part of a tourist sleeping car, or other suitable sleeping car, properly curtailed off for their accommodation, as the Quartermaster's Department may provide for their use during the journey.

By command of Major General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., will proceed to Forts Assiniboine, Missoula and Harrison, Mont., and Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and return to St. Paul. (D. D., June 14.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following assignments of officers of the Inspector General's Department and of officers to duty as Acting Inspectors General, are announced: Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, I. G., U. S. V. (Major, 2d U. S. Inf.), will, in addition to his duties as Inspector General, Department of California, perform those of Inspector General, Department of the Columbia. Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th U. S. Cav., will report to the Commanding General, Department of Puerto Principe, Cuba, for duty as Acting Inspector General of that Department. Maj. Joseph H. Dorst, 2d U. S. Cav., will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, for duty as Acting Inspector General of that Department. Maj. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st U. S. Inf., will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, for duty as Acting Inspector General of that Department. Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty as Acting Inspector General; he is also assigned to duty as Acting Inspector General, Department of the Missouri. (W. D., June 20.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Sick leave for three months is granted Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. J. A. Gen., U. S. A. (W. D., June 17.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George S. Cartwright, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (Captain, 24th U. S. Infantry), having tendered his resignation as Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. V., is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army. (W. D., June 19.)

Maj. Haldimand P. Young, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for consultation. (W. D., June 19.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Clifford L. Fenton, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D., June 19.)

The Q. M. and Commissary at Fort Preble will proceed to Fort Constitution and take over the public property there for which Lieut. Henry J. Hatch, 4th Art., is responsible. (D. E., June 17.)

Capt. John McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will temporarily relieve Maj. David B. Wilson, 25th U. S. Inf., of his duties as purchasing commissary at Boston, Mass. Maj. Wilson will join his regiment. (W. D., June 17.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and relieve Maj. John B. Bellinger, Q. M., of his duties at Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C.; Capt. Robert L. Brown, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will relieve Maj. Bellinger of his duties at Tampa, Fla. (W. D., June 17.)

Maj. John W. Summerhayes, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed from New York City, N. Y., to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and inspect the yacht Onondaga. (W. D., June 14.)

Maj. John W. Fullman, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty. (W. D., June 15.)

Maj. Edgar B. Robertson, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Bismarck, N. D., and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that place. (W. D., June 16.)

Capt. William Weigel, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (Capt., 11th U. S. Inf.), having tendered his resignation as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V., only, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army. (W. D., June 16.)

Capt. William C. Colquhoun, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., not later than June 20, 1899, for duty. (W. D., June 17.)

Capt. Robert R. Stevens, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will, in addition to his other duties, temporarily perform those of Chief Commissary, Department of Texas. (W. D., June 20.)

Maj. Charles Bird, Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Fredericksburg, Va., on business pertaining to the proposed establishment of the Fredericksburg and Adjacent Battlefields Memorial Park, and return to his proper station. (W. D., June 20.)

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, and report to Maj. Francis B. Jones, Q. M., U. S. A., for duty under his direction. (W. D., June 21.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Harlow L. Street, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 15.)

Mr. M. C. Travers, clerk, office of the Purchasing Commissary, New York City, will proceed to San Antonio for duty. (S. O. 130, D. E., June 20.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Steward Charles W. Cramer, San Carlos, Arizona Territory, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., and assigned to duty with the Hospital Corps detachment on duty with the battalion of the 25th U. S. Infantry, which is to take station at Manila. (W. D., June 16.)

Hospital Steward Ashford Twigg, Fort Douglas, Utah, will accompany Co. A, 24th U. S. Infantry, to San Francisco, Cal. He will report to the C. O. of the battalion of the 24th U. S. Infantry, which is to take station at Manila, P. I., for duty with the Hospital Corps detachment of that battalion. (W. D., June 16.)

The following Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty: William Grey Miller, John R. Hereford, John A. Metzger, H. H. Rutherford, Charles H. Stearns. (W. D., June 16.)

A. A. Surg. Willis J. Raynor, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 25th U. S. Infantry, for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila. (W. D., June 17.)

Maj. William W. Gray, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Logan, Col., to accompany the 25th Infantry to Manila, P. I. (W. D., June 17.)

A. A. Surg. Rufus D. Boss, U. S. A., now sick at the U. S. Military Hospital, No. 2, El Vedado, Cuba, will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., June 15.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1899, is granted Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., June 15.)

Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg., is detailed member of the G. C. M., at Fort Slocum. (D. E., June 16.)

A. A. Surg. W. B. Summerville, U. S. A., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, June 9.)

1st Lieut. Leigh A. Fuller, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report to the C. O., U. S. Military Hospital, No. 1, in Havana, for assignment. (D. Cuba, June 9.)

A. A. Surg. Y. Medina Ferrer, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, Department of Havana, for assignment. (D. Cuba, June 9.)

A. A. Surg. George L. Cable will proceed to Matanzas for duty at the medical supply depot, relieving A. A. Surg. Alden E. Smith, U. S. A. (D. M. and S. C., June 10.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Henry Lippincott, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., is extended fifteen days. (D. Col., June 9.)

Acting Hospital Steward John J. Lee, H. C., will proceed to New Fort Spokane, Wash., for duty, to relieve Acting Hospital Steward Gabriel Cushman, Hospital Corps, who will be sent to Camp near Dyea, Alaska. (D. Col., June 9.)

Acting Hospital Steward Thomas B. Whitfield, H. C., U. S. A., having been tried and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced: "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him." The sentence was approved June 2, 1899. (D. M., June 6.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, is granted Maj. Joseph B. Girard, Surg., U. S. A., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (D. M., June 6.)

A. A. Surg. T. Leary and L. L. Gilman will proceed to the United States. (D. P. R., June 8.)

Asst. Surg. W. F. Trilby, U. S. A., will conduct the physical examination of the candidate for Veterinary Surgeon, 5th U. S. Cavalry. (D. P. R., June 8.)

A. A. Surg. James E. Shellenberger, U. S. A., will proceed from Piqua, Ohio, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., June 17.)

The C. O., Fort Porter, will send Acting Hospital Steward Ira E. Gates, to Plum Island, N. Y., for duty. (D. E., June 21.)

Acting Hospital Steward Walter S. Baker, U. S. A., will accompany Battery M, 4th Art., from Fort Constitution, to Long Island Head, and report for duty. (D. E., June 20.)

The C. O., Fort Porter, will send Acting Hospital Steward Ira E. Gates to report at Plum Island, N. Y. (D. E., June 21.)

The C. O., Fort Hamilton, N. Y., will send Acting Hospital Steward Arthur M. Fluke and Pvt. Bernard L. Davenport, Charles A. Dodsworth and Benjamin F. Mason, Hospital Corps, to Great Gulf Island, for duty. (D. E., June 21.)

The C. O., Fort Hamilton, will grant Acting Hospital Steward Nils Chalmers a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond the limits. (D. E., June 21.)

A. A. Surg. W. Edson Apple, U. S. A., is assigned to the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, and will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, June 13.)

A. A. Surg. Daniel C. Cooney, U. S. A., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, June 13.)

Acting Hospital Steward John C. Johnston will report at Hawkins Point, Md., for duty. (Fort McHenry, June 18.)

Upon the abandonment of the post of Yauco, P. R., A. A. Surg. Charles G. Elcher, will proceed to San German, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., June 3.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Peter S. Curzel will be sent to San German, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., June 3.)

Acting Hospital Steward Charles S. Babst, U. S. A., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty at Sancti Spiritus. (D. Cuba, June 15.)

The sick leave granted A. A. Surg. Donald P. McCord, U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., June 22.)

A. A. Surg. Allen J. Black, U. S. A., will proceed to Wilets Point, N. Y., for duty with Co. B, Battalion of Engineers, to accompany it to San Francisco, Cal., and then report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for duty. (W. D., June 21.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., June 21.)

Maj. Frederick J. Combe, Surg., U. S. V., is assigned to duty at the Medical Supply Depot, Santiago, as officer in charge, relieving A. A. Surg. E. V. Geddings, U. S. A., who will report at Santiago for duty. (D. S., June 8.)

Par. 11, S. O. 140, June 16, 1899, W. D., relating to Hospital Steward Ashford Twigg, Fort Douglas, Utah, is revoked. (W. D., June 20.)

Hospital Steward Benjamin T. Raikes, Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with the battalion of the 24th U. S. Infantry, which is to take station at Manila. (W. D., June 20.)

Hospital Steward Michael Leahy, Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., June 20.)

Acting Hospital Steward E. E. Gann will proceed to Plum Island, N. Y. (Fort Porter, June 22.)

A. A. Surg. John R. Hicks, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for temporary duty with Light Battery C, 3d Art., to accompany it to San Francisco, Cal. (D. Mo., June 14.)

A. A. Surg. John R. Hicks, U. S. A., will accompany Light Battery C, 3d Art., to San Francisco, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station, Fort Crook, Neb. (D. Mo., June 14.)

The following Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty: Charles A. Cattermole, from Lansing, Mich.; Vernon K. Earhman, from Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Joseph L. Bell, from French Lick, Ind. (W. D., June 19.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas W. Bath, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty, to accompany Troop F, 6th Cavalry, to San Francisco, Cal., and then report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for duty. (W. D., June 19.)

A. A. Surg. Percy N. Barnesby, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, to take the place of A. A. Surg. Thomas D. Ingram, U. S. A., sick. (D. D., June 19.)

A. A. Surg. James Reagles, U. S. A., is assigned to duty and station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (D. Col., June 14.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of five days, is granted Capt. J. D. Glennan, Asst. Surg. (Fort Myer, June 19.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 22.)

Maj. George G. Arthur, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., now en route from the Department of Santiago to San Juan, Porto Rico, will, upon his arrival in New York City, receive from Lieut. Col. Charles I. Wilson, Deputy Paymr. Gen., U. S. A., the funds necessary for the payment of the troops in the Department of Porto Rico, and convey them to San Juan. (W. D., June 21.)

Maj. William W. Gilbert, Paymr., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., June 16.)

Maj. William Monaghan, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Portland, Ore., for duty pertaining to the payment of mustered out Volunteers returning from Manila; on completion of this duty Maj. Monaghan will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 16.)

Maj. George G. Arthur, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, via New York City, there being no communication between Havana and Porto Rico in less than thirty days. (D. Cuba, June 13.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Sergt. John Burke, Co. D, Battalion of Engineers, now at Wilets Point, New York, will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (W. D., June 14.)

Capt. John Biddle, C. E., will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, on public business, and will rejoin his station. (D. M. and S. C., June 10.)

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Frederick A. Mahan, C. E., U. S. A., is further extended three months. (W. D., June 22.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month and fifteen days to take effect July 1, 1899, is granted Capt. Colden L.H. Ruggles, O. D., U. S. A. (W. D., June 21.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are ordered: Maj. John E. Greer is assigned to duty at the Springfield Armory, Mass. Capt. Rogers Birnie is assigned to duty as a member of the Ordnance Board, with station at New York City, and is assigned as a member of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon.

Capt. James Rockwell, Jr., is assigned to the command of the Columbia Arsenal, Columbia, Tenn. Capt. John T. Thompson is assigned to duty at the Springfield Armory, Mass. 1st Lieut. Samuel Hof and John H. Rice are assigned to duty at the Ordnance Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., with station at New York City. 1st Lieut. George Montgomery is assigned to duty at Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y. 1st Lieut. David M. King is assigned to duty at Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y. Lieut. Col. Isaac Arnold, Jr., and 1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller are relieved from duty as members of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, and Col. Joseph P. Farley is assigned to duty as a member of said Board. (W. D., June 20.)

1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, O. D., U. S. A., will make not to exceed six visits from the works of Robert Poole & Son Company, Baltimore, to North Point, Md., on business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of seacoast gun carriages. (W. D., June 17.)

Maj. John Pitman, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed from Augusta Arsenal, Ga., to Sullivan's Island, Fort Sumter, Hilton Head, and St. Helena Island, S. C., Tybee Island, Ga.; Egmont Key, Key West, and Fort Pickens, Fla., and Fort Morgan, Ala., on official business pertaining to the inspections contemplated in Circular No. 19, June 16, 1898, W. D., and return to his proper station. The C. O. of the posts to be visited will furnish Maj. Pitman such assistance as may be necessary, including the firing of the guns, if that should be thought advisable, and to perform the necessary work on the armament. (W. D., June 17.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Samuel Reber, Signal Officer, U. S. V., Acting Superintendent of telegraph lines on the island of Cuba, will make a personal inspection of the main line and relay stations from Sancti Spiritus to Holguin, and such other inspections necessary in the Provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago. (D. Cuba, June 9.)

2d Lieut. James B. McLaughlin, U. S. V. S. C., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, June 9.)

Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., Signal Corps, U. S. V., will proceed to Calbarien, Cuba, to inspect the telegraph line from that point to Yaguajay. (D. M. and S. C., June 11.)

1st Lieut. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Officer, U. S. V., is relieved from duty in this department and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for temporary duty. (D. S., June 7.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Carl F. Hartmann, U. S. V. Signal Corps, is extended ten days. (W. D., June 22.)

CHAPLAINS.

Leave for one month is granted Chaplain Thomas W. Barry, U. S. A. (W. D., June 19.)

The leave granted Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, U. S. A., is extended twenty-three days. (W. D., June 14.)

Sick leave for six months is granted Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann, U. S. A. (W. D., June 20.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

1st Lieut. Hugh D. Berkeley, 1st Cav., is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M., convened at Fort Robinson, Neb. (D. M., June 6.)

Troop B, 1st Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and there take station. (D. Mo., June 14.)

A detachment to consist of 2d Lieut. Charles McK Saltzman, 1st Cav., and 20 enlisted men from Troop B, 1st Cav., will be forwarded by the C. O., Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort MacKenzie, Wyo., there to take station, relieving the detachment of the 25th Inf. now at that post. (D. Mo., June 14.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

2d Lieut. S. M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., will proceed to Remedios, Cuba, and report to Lieut. Col. Rafferty for duty. (D. M. and S. C., June 11.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Sergt. W. Koons, D. 3d Cavalry, is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Myer, June 16.)

Corps. P. Schlipman and R. Wayland, A, 3d Cav., have been promoted to Sergeants.

1st Lieut. Edwin M. Suplee, 3d U. S. Cav., will join his troop. (W. D., June 20.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL MICHAEL COONEY.

Capt. John A. Lockwood, 4th U. S. Cav., is relieved from further duty as a member of the Examining Board at San Francisco, Cal., to take effect upon the completion of the examinations of the candidates now before the board, and will join his regiment. (W. D., June 16.)

The leave granted Col. Michael Cooney, 4th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., June 20.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

1st Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, 5th U. S. Cav., is relieved from duty as Chief Muster Officer for the State of Ohio. Lieut. Rowell will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., and relieve Capt. William Black, 24th U. S. Inf., from the charge of the general recruiting station in that city. Capt. Black will join his regiment. (W. D., June 17.)

1st Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th U. S. Cav., recruiting officer, Kansas City, Mo., will in addition to his present duties proceed to Topeka, Kan., and relieve 1st Lieut. John H. Parker, 25th U. S. Inf., from the charge of the general recruiting station in that city. Lieut. Haines will return to Kansas City, Mo., and thereafter will visit the station at Topeka not oftener than twice a week and will return to Kansas City after each visit. Lieut. Parker will join his regiment. (W. D., June 17.)

2d Lieut. John McClintock, 5th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Arecibo, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., June 3.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Richard M. Schofield, Commy, 5th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., June 21.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The C. O., Fort Riley, Kan., is directed to form a detachment from the squadron of the 6th Cav. at that post to consist of three commissioned officers and 150 enlisted men to be sent to Wardner, Idaho. (D. Mo., June 14.)

Troop C, 6th Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., and take station. The troop will be prepared to move at once. (D. Mo., June 14.)

Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th U. S. Cav., will join his troop not later than June 26, 1899. (W. D., June 16.)

Commy Sergt. John Oliver, 6th Cav., before retirement from active service, was presented by his comrades at Fort Leavenworth with a handsome gold watch as a token of esteem. Capt. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., made the presentation.

The departure of Troop C, 6th Cavalry, from Fort Leavenworth, June 18, caused K Troop to give a farewell blowout to their departing comrades, at Union Hall. Some of the talent of both troops rendered songs, music and furnished other amusement for the occasion. The evening was delightfully passed, and on conclusion 1st Sergt. Boon of K and schults of C made brief talks to the men.

Troop F, 6th Cavalry, is relieved from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will proceed by rail to the Department of California, for duty in the Sequoia National Park. (D. M., June 16.)

1st Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th U. S. Cav., is relieved as recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and is detailed as a member of the board, vice Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th U. S. Cav., relieved. (W. D., June 19.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav., Fort Sill, Oklahoma, is detailed to relieve 1st Lieut. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav., in charge of Apache prisoners of war. The post commander, Fort Sill, will detail an officer to relieve Lieut. Beach of his other duties. (D. M., June 16.)

Par. 6, S. O. 54, c. 2, D. M., is amended so as to direct the dismounted detachment from the squadron of the 6th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kan., intended for guard duty near Wardner, Idaho, to consist of three commissioned officers and two hundred enlisted men. (D. M., June 16.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THEODORE A. BALDWIN.
Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th U. S. Cav., will proceed to join his regiment. (W. D., June 15.)
Capt. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th U. S. Cav., will proceed to join his regiment via Clemons College, S. C. (W. D., June 15.)
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th U. S. Cav., is extended two months. (W. D., June 19.)
Sergeant Geo. P. Smith, 1st Art., is detailed Assistant Steward in post mess. (Fort Slocum, June 18.)

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.
The extension of sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Herbert B. Crosby, 8th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., June 14.)
Maj. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 8th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Washington, D. C., to undergo medical treatment for inguinal hernia. (D. Cuba, June 13.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.
2d Lieut. Willard H. McCormack, 9th Cav., will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty. (D. Col., June 9.)
Troop C, 9th Cav. (Captain Taylor), is relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, and will proceed by marching to Fort Douglas, Utah, and take station. (D. Col., June 15.)
Troop K, 9th Cav. (Captain Read), is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and will proceed by rail to Fort Bayard, N. M., and take station. (D. Col., June 15.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.
Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for further orders. (W. D., June 17.)
Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Harry O. Willard, 10th U. S. Cav., to take effect after being relieved from duty at Camp Wardner, Kellogg, Idaho. (W. D., June 19.)
Col. Samuel M. Whiteside and 1st Lieut. James G. Harbord, 10th Cav., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba and return to Manzanillo. (D. S., June 8.)
Capt. Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination as to his physical condition. (W. D., June 21.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.
Leave for one month and twenty-one days, to take effect after the return of 1st Lieut. Frank K. Ferguson, 1st U. S. Art., for duty with his battery, is granted 1st Lieut. William Chamberlaine, 1st U. S. Art. (W. D., June 17.)
Leave for one month is granted Capt. John M. K. Davis, 1st Art., A. I. G. of the Department. (D. G., June 19.)
2d Lieut. Robert E. Wyllie, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty with Battery H, 1st Artillery. (D. G., June 19.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.
Sergeant John Nusharat, G. 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Columbus en route to Battery. (Fort Adams, June 20.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL JACOB B. RAWLES.
Battery A, 3d Artillery, and the detachments of the 8th Infantry, officers and men, now on the Yukon River, Alaska, will, upon being relieved by Cos. E, F and L, 5th Infantry, under command of Maj. P. H. Bay, 8th Inf., proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., June 13.)
Light Battery C, 3d Art., is relieved from further duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (D. Mo., June 14.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
2d Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., is detailed temporarily, Summary Court Officer. (Battery Point, Del., June 15.)
The following transfers in the 4th U. S. Artillery are made to take effect this date: Capt. Richard P. Strong, from Battery C to M; Capt. John C. W. Brooks, from Battery M to C. (W. D., June 19.)
The leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, 4th U. S. Art. (W. D., June 22.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., 5th U. S. Art., is extended twenty-five days. (W. D., June 16.)
Capt. W. P. Newcourt, 5th Art., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Hamilton, June 13.)
Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, June 18.)
Chief Trumpeter John J. Krider, Band, 5th Art., will be sent by the C. O., Fort Hamilton, to the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for admission for treatment. (D. E., June 9.)
Corp. M. J. Kelley, M, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.
2d Lieut. H. Hall, 5th Art., is appointed Signal Officer. (Fort Hancock, June 16.)
Electrician Sergt. Lesco E. Merrill is attached to Battery N, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, June 15.)
Capt. Garland N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by par. 56, S. O. 86, April 13, 1899, W. D., to consider the proper equipment, horses, enlisted strength, etc., of a field battery of light artillery, vice Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art., who is relieved. (W. D., June 19.)
The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Thomas R. Adams, 5th U. S. Art., is still further extended one month. (W. D., June 22.)
1st Lieut. George G. Gatley, 5th Art., is detailed Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Hamilton, vice 2d Lieut. Marcellus G. Spinks, 5th Art., relieved. (S. O. 141, D. E., June 22.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL H. C. HASBROUCK.
Capt. J. P. Wisner, 7th Art., is appointed Librarian. (Fort Monroe, June 15.)
Pvt. Louis Doll, N, 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.
2d Lieut. W. D. Newhill, 7th Art., is detailed recruiting officer. (Washington Barracks, June 1.)
Sergeant Geo. P. Smith, 7th Art., is detailed Assistant Steward in post mess. (Fort Slocum, June 18.)
2d Lieut. John E. Stephens, 7th Art., will proceed to Great Gull Island, N. Y., on public business relating to the transfer to that post of Battery B, 7th Art. (D. E., June 17.)
Battery N, 7th Artillery, will proceed to Fort Totten. (Fort Slocum, June 14.)
Sergeant I. G. Gordon, 1st Art., is detailed in charge of post garden. (Fort Adams, June 16.)
Capt. W. F. Stone, 7th Art., is detailed in charge of Light Battery detachment, etc. (Fort Adams, June 15.)
2d Lieut. H. L. Newbold, 7th Art., is detailed Signal Officer. (Fort Slocum, June 8.)
Sergeant J. P. Kiely, 1st Art., is detailed to assist in care of Artillery horses. (Fort Adams, June 15.)
The following transfers in the 7th U. S. Art. are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Cornelia DeW. Wilcox, from Battery D to Battery E; 1st Lieut. John D. Barrette, from Battery B to Battery D; 1st Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, from Battery F to Battery I; 1st Lieut. James M. Williams, from Battery I to Battery N. (W. D., June 17.)
1st Lieut. W. J. Snow, 7th Art., is detailed in charge of Post Mess and Garden. (Fort Slocum, June 17.)
Sergeant Paul Lucas, H, 7th Art., is detailed Steward in Post Exchange. (Fort Adams, June 20.)
2d Lieut. H. La F. Appendix, 7th Art., is detailed temporarily Adjutant, Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Schuyler, June 21.)
2d Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, 7th U. S. Art., will proceed to Camp Meade, Pa., and report to the C. O., 10th U. S. Inf., on or before July 3, 1899, for duty with that regiment until its arrival in the Philippine Islands, when he will report for duty with the 6th U. S. Art. (W. D., June 21.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.
So much of S. O. 135 as refers to 2d Lieut. Charles McClure, Jr., 1st Inf., is revoked. Lieut. McClure not having been present at date of said order. (D. E., June 19.)
1st Lieut. William Newman, 1st U. S. Inf., will proceed not later than July 3, 1899, to New York City, New York. (W. D., June 19.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.
2d Lieut. L. W. Oliver, 2d Inf., will proceed from Cienfuegos to Yaguajay, Cuba, to inspect sanitary work at that point. (D. M. and S. C., June 12.)
1st Lieut. Harrison J. Price, 2d U. S. Inf., will proceed not later than July 3, 1899, to New York City, N. Y. (W. D., June 19.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.
2d Lieut. William R. Gibson, recently appointed, with rank from June 1, 1899, is assigned to the 3d U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 14.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.
The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. George N. Bomford, 5th U. S. Inf. (now 1st Lieut.), is extended one month. (W. D., June 16.)
Capt. Samuel W. Miller, 5th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as assistant mustering officer at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., June 19.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.
Capt. Charles G. Morton, 6th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (W. D., June 21.)
The sick leave granted Capt. John H. Beacom, 6th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., June 22.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.
The station of Co. G, 7th Inf., is changed from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Fort Thomas, Kentucky. (D. L., June 16.)
The following transfer and assignment in the 7th U. S. Inf. is made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Albert B. Donworth, from Co. F to Co. A; 1st Lieut. Percy M. Cochran is assigned to Co. F. (W. D., June 15.)
Corp. C. W. Kileck, C, 7th Inf., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Plattsburg Barracks, June 15.)
Sergeant F. Wallering, C, 7th Inf., is detailed for duty with Post Mess. (Plattsburg Barracks, June 10.)
Capt. D. L. Howell, 7th Inf., will report June 21, to the Judge Advocate General Court, Fort Hamilton, as witness. (D. E., June 16.)
Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 7th U. S. Inf., June 20, 1899, vice Col. David D. Van Valzah, 18th U. S. Inf., retired from active service, is assigned to the 18th U. S. Inf., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to temporary duty. (W. D., June 20.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL E. H. LISCUM.
2d Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 9th U. S. Inf., is transferred to the 7th U. S. Inf., Co. F. (W. D., June 17.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL E. P. EWERS.
Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, 10th U. S. Inf., will continue on duty as acting purchasing and depot commissary at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., pending the breaking up of that camp. (W. D., June 14.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.
Leave for two months is granted Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 19.)
Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y. to conduct recruits to Porto Rico. (W. D., June 19.)
Capt. Z. B. Vance, 11th U. S. Inf., will return to his proper station at Vieques, P. R. (D. P. R., June 7.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. BISBEE.
The retirement from active service by the President June 16, 1899, of Col. Alfred T. Smith, 13th U. S. Inf., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (W. D., June 16.)
Col. William H. Bisbee, 13th U. S. Inf., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for further orders. (D. Cuba, June 15.)

14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL AARON S. DOGGETT.
Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice 1st Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th U. S. Cav., relieved. (W. D., June 17.)
Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 21.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GILBERT S. CARPENTER.
Col. David D. Van Valzah, 18th U. S. Inf., is upon his own application, after over 30 years' service, retired from active service June 20, 1899. (W. D., June 20.)

19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.
Sick leave two months is granted 1st Lieut. Edward T. Winston, 19th U. S. Inf. (W. O., June 16.)
1st Lieut. Joseph E. Brady, 19th U. S. Inf., will proceed at once to join his regiment at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., June 15.)
Maj. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, 19th U. S. Inf., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for examination by an officer of the medical department. (W. D., June 17.)
It is expected the 19th Infantry will reach San Francisco in time to sail for Manila on July 12.
1st Lieut. E. T. Winston, 19th U. S. Inf., left sick in the General Hospital at Fort P. R., upon the departure of the 19th U. S. Inf. for the United States, will join his regiment at Camp Meade, Pa. (D. P. R., June 7.)
1st Lieut. J. Malcolm Graham, 19th U. S. Inf., detained on island by transfer of property upon the departure of the 19th U. S. Inf. for the United States, will join his regiment at Camp Meade, Pa. (D. P. R., June 7.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSCHINE.
Sick leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Richard I. Eskridge, 23d U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 22.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.
The following assignments are made in the 24th U. S. Inf.: Capt. Henry C. Keene, Jr., to Co. B; Capt. Archibald A. Cabaniss, to Co. M. (W. D., June 17.)
Capt. Joseph E. Batchelor, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., is transferred from Co. M to Co. E of that regiment, and will proceed to join it at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., June 17.)
Capt. Charles J. Crane, 24th U. S. Inf., recently mustered out of the Volunteer service as Colonel, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed to San Francisco, Cal.
Capt. William Black, 24th Inf., will join his regiment. (W. D., June 17.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.
Capt. Charles L. Hodges, 25th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Portland, Ore., and relieve Capt. Joseph P. O'Neil, 25th U. S. Inf., from recruiting duty in that city. Capt. O'Neil will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, pending the arrival of his regiment in that city. (W. D., June 16.)
The following transfers in the 25th U. S. Inf. are made, to take effect this date: Capt. Charles L. Hodges, from Co. M to Co. C; Capt. Joseph P. O'Neil, from Co. C to Co. M. (W. D., June 16.)
2d Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 25th U. S. Inf., recently appointed, to rank from April 10, 1899, will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to join his regiment. (W. D., June 15.)
Upon arrival of detachment of 1st Cav. from Fort Robinson, Neb., 2d Lieut. J. E. Hunt, 25th Inf., will stand relieved from duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and proceed with his detachment to Fort Logan, Colo. (D. Colo., June 14.)
2d Lieut. Archibald I. Harrison, 25th U. S. Inf., is transferred from Co. C to B of that regiment. (W. D., June 19.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Cienfuegos, Cuba, June 12. The court is also authorized to sit at Paso Ca-

ballo. Detail: Capt. Henry H. Benham, 1st Lieut. John L. Hines, Peter E. Marquart, Preston Brown, John G. Workiser, Alex. E. Williams, 2d U. S. Inf., and 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d U. S. Inf., Judge Adv. (D. M. and S. C., June 9.)
A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., on June 10, 1899. Detail: Maj. Charles H. Noble, 25th Inf.; Capt. Harry A. Leonhæuser, 25th Inf.; Capt. William J. Pardee, 25th Inf.; Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, Adj., 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Reynolds J. Burt, Comy., 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William T. Schenck, 25th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Colo., June 14.)
Garrison C. M., Fort Hancock. Detail: Capt. A. M. Smith, Lieut. C. H. McNeill, H. Hall and H. P. Wilbur. (Fort Hancock, June 16.)
At Fort Adams, R. I., on June 19. Detail: Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, Asst. Surg.; John A. Lundeen, James C. Bush, Charles G. Treat, Adj., William F. Stone, 2d Lieut. Arthur P. Cassels, 7th Art. and 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, 7th Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., June 16.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Corliss, 2d U. S. Inf., president of the Examining Board at Denver, Colo., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Walter S. Scott, 25th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 16.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. Henry B. Freeman, 24th U. S. Inf., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, 15th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Leitch, 24th U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 17.)

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Burke, 11th U. S. Inf., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet in San Juan, P. R., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Harry R. Lee, 11th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 5th U. S. Cav. (D. P. R., June 3.)

ARTILLERY STATIONS.

The following troops soon to arrive in New York from Porto Rico, W. I., are assigned to stations as follows: Battery B, 5th Art., to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Light Battery C, 7th Art., to Fort Adams, R. I.; Light Battery M, 7th Art., to Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 139, D. E., June 20.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

2d Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., recently appointed, with rank from June 1, 1899, is assigned to the 10th U. S. Infantry, and will proceed not later than June 29, 1899, to Governors Island, for temporary duty. The commanding officer, 10th U. S. Infantry, will assign Lieut. Watterson to a company. (W. D., June 19.)

The following officers, recently appointed, with rank from May 1, 1899, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated: 2d Lieut. Frank H. Hawkins, to the 3d U. S. Infantry; 2d Lieut. Edward H. Stone, to the 4th U. S. Infantry; 2d Lieut. Joseph B. Morse, to the 9th U. S. Infantry; 2d Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, to the 13th U. S. Infantry. (W. D., June 19.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of officers to consist of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Col. Royal T. Frank, 1st U. S. Art.; Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., and Maj. William A. Simpson, A. G. U. S. A., is appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, on Thursday, June 22, 1899, to inquire into the best method of carrying into effect the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, entitled, "An act for increasing the efficiency of the Army of the United States and for other purposes," requiring that all Captains of the line of the Army "who have evinced marked aptitude in the command of troops shall be reported by their regimental commanders to the War Department, and shall be entitled to compete" for any vacancy which may occur in the grade of Major in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments, under such system of examination as the President shall prescribe. (W. D., June 16.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Leigh A. Fuller, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Carl E. Darnall, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is appointed to meet at Havana, Cuba, June 16, to examine Pvt. James C. Gunn, Hoop, Corps, U. S. A., as to his qualifications and fitness for detail as acting hospital steward. (D. Cuba, June 13.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Dept. of Havana headquarters, June 2, 1899, to examine into the cases of all private property which had been occupied by U. S. troops in this department, and to recommend a reasonable and just compensation for such occupancy. Detail: Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Insp. Gen., U. S. V.; Maj. J. F. Stretch, 8th U. S. Inf.; Capt. E. H. Catlin, 2d U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. O. W. B. Farr, 2d U. S. Art., Recorder. (D. H., May 31.)
The verbal instructions given the Board consisting of Maj. Lorenzo P. Davison, Porto Rican Battalion, U. S. V., A. H. Glennan, Surg., Marine Hospital Service, and Mr. Armando Morales, to proceed upon the transport Slocum to the island of Luis Pena for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for a leper colony for this island, are confirmed. (D. P. R., June 7.)

The following named officers are detailed as additional members of the Board of Officers convened at San Juan, P. R., by Par. 7, S. O. 70, c. 2, D. P. R.: Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Henry A. Reed, 5th U. S. Art., Recorder. (D. P. R., June 3.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, from the 6th U. S. Infantry to the 4th U. S. Infantry, Co. B; 1st Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther, from the 4th U. S. Infantry to the 6th U. S. Infantry, Co. A; Lieut. Cole will remain on duty with the 6th U. S. Infantry until further orders. (W. D., June 19.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Post Q. M. Sergt. Samuel A. Trask, Fort Meade, S. D.; Comy. Sergt. John Oliver, 6th U. S. Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Corp. Patrick Durnin, Co. H, 19th U. S. Inf., Camp Meade, Pa. (W. D., June 20.)

Maj. Gen. Brooks, Military Governor of Cuba, under date of June 15, 1899, announces the dates and places in which the Paymaster will meet soldiers of the Cuban Army, for the purpose of distributing to them their proportional share of the three million dollars, allotted for the purpose, by the Government of the United States. Col. Edward Monie, 15th Inf., is detailed to supervise the distribution.
Nos. 73 to 79, Headquarters, Division of Cuba, relate to civil matters.

Maj. Lorenzo P. Davison, Porto Rican Battalion, U. S. V., is assigned to the command of the Battalion of Porto Rican Volunteers, with station at San Juan. (D. P. R., June 7.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., JUNE 22.

2d Lieut. Alfred McCalmont Wilson, recently appointed, assigned to the 30th Inf.
The following transfers are made in the 4th Cav.: 1st Lieut. Kirby Walker, from Troop M to F; 1st Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., from Troop P to F.
1st Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 1st Cav., will proceed to join his troop at Wallace, Ida.
The leave granted Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 11th Inf., is extended one month and twenty days.
A. A. Surg. Joseph G. Wilson will proceed from New York City to Flushing.
Capt. Daniel T. McCarthy, A. Q. M., will proceed at once to Fort Sheridan.
1st Lieut. John F. Stephens, 10th Inf., will repair to St. Paul for light duty.
Leave for two months is granted Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art.

BLACK, STARR & FROST

438 Fifth Ave., Cor. 39th St.
NEW YORK.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS AND A COM-
PLETE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

ENAMELED SILVER AND GOLD
REGULATION ARMY CORPS BADGES.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models
of the West Point Class Rings for many years,
and can supply duplicates (in case of loss) at
short notice.

**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Catalogue of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—221 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED INSTANTLY
Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cautions help when all else fails as
glasses help eyes. No pain. Whispers heard. FREE
Send to F. H. Allen Co., 452 Broadway, N. Y., for Book and Proof.



ESTABLISHED IN 1868
Potted Meats,
Lunch Meats,
Boneless Hams,
Rolled Ox
Tongue,
Game,
Curried Fowl.

BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality
Peaches and Pears, &c.

No solder used inside the can. No Acid ever used in soldering
the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but

GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.

Sold by all first-class grocers.

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,
Dover, Del.



**Consolidated Nickel Seated
"Pop" Safety Valves.**

...Manufactured by...

The Consolidated Safety Valve Co.,

85, 87, 89 LIBERTY STREET,

NEW YORK.

SYPHONS OF HYGEIA Carbonic, Vichy
and Seltzer.
HYGEIA CLUB SODA. HYGEIA SASSAPARILLA.
HYGEIA GINGER ALE.

All Products Made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a Basis,
and Are Adapted for Any Climate.

HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER CO.,
349, 351 and 353 West 12th Street, New York.

CARL JUST & CO., Makers of... FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS
Successors to JUST BRO... And Dealers in...
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
2518 and 2520 Eighth Ave., near 135th St. L. Station,
Send for Catalogue. NEW YORK CITY.

UNIFORMS **GEORGE EVANS & CO.,**
132 N. 5th St., PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY JACOBS, Army and Navy Uniforms,
Has Removed to 244 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WARNOCK, Caps, Equipments, Clothing.
19 and 21 West 31st St., New York.

**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
AND IMPORTERS.**
176 FIFTH AVENUE, bet. 22nd & 23rd Streets, NEW YORK.

LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors,
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

The report of the late Brig. Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, discusses at length the demands upon the Department caused by the opening of the war with Spain, and in the appendices are statements of the work done at the arsenals.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

1412-1414 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of Uniforms for Officers of
the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

High Grade Regulation Equipments.

For the Summer—Khakis in Wool Serge
and Cotton. White Ducks and Flannels.

Fabrics, Shapings, Workmanship, Fit, and all
details, the best.

H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

Our specialty is making shirts to order. Fine dress
shirts, six for \$9.00, if laundered \$1.00 more.

No better wearing shirt can be made at any
price. Send for our new price list.

1147 Broadway, New York.

A 2D LIEUT. OF INFANTRY desires to transfer with a 2d Lieut.
of Cavalry. Address Infantry, c. o. Army and Navy Journal,
New York.

**J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,**

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in any Part of the
World.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on
Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities.



used with most
gratifying results in
cases of acid dyspepsia,
periodical headache
and constipation.

Prepared for New York
Physicians in 1844.

Tarrant & Co., Chemists, New York.

Mason & Hamlin Organs.

... ARMY AND NAVY ...

OFFICER'S BLOUSE

Made of finest quality Thibet, light
weight, for Summer wear.

Our special price, . . . \$20.00

This price does not include devices or lace
on sleeve for Naval Officers and these
Blouses are lined unless otherwise ordered.

White linen or cotton duck uniforms are
appropriate thoughts. Ordering now
secures prompt attention.

We have everything a man or boy wears
in civilian dress as well as uniforms.

**OEHM & CO., Army and Navy
Outfitters. . . .**
BALTIMORE, MD.

We observe that "Capt. Palmer, 4th Art.," is mentioned among those whose youth has been renewed by the injection into their veins of lymph, by a process discovered by Dr. B. F. Roberts, of Chicago. A newspaper reports that "the lymph serum which Dr. Roberts uses is taken from young goats. These particular animals were chosen because they are, of all animals, the hardiest and healthiest. The serum is administered subcutaneously by means of a hypodermic syringe. For the first ten days of treatment eighteen drops a day of the serum is injected. For the next twenty days nine drops a day is given." As there is no Capt. Palmer of the 4th Art., it is evident he has not renewed his youth. However, the question arises whether an officer would still be subject to retirement for age if he should succeed in renewing his youth by this process. There is another process in vogue in the service which is often effective, and that is to order an officer against his will before a Retiring Board.

The Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy has made the usual recommendations which are destined to the customary fate of indefinite pigeon-holing. For how many years have we not seen such recommendations as theirs that the course be five years, that the graduates be commissioned Ensigns, that the title "Cadet" be changed to "Midshipman," that the entrance age be from 15 to 18 years, that the Academy's personnel be placed on a strictly naval and military basis, that the fewest possible civilian instructors be employed, that the President be empowered to appoint ten Midshipmen at large, that at the flag salute the cap be raised from the head, that new quarters for Midshipmen be provided, that certain blocks of ground be purchased, and that the cemetery be removed? In fact, going over the recommendations seems like meeting old friends.

THE CHINAMAN AS A SOLDIER.

Maj. Bonero, of the English service, is greatly delighted with the recruits for his Chinese regiment at Wei-Hai-Wel, whom he describes as of good physique, intelligent and obedient. They are for the most part drawn from the agricultural classes, and as they are offering themselves in great numbers the standard should be high.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" shows that it is a great mistake to assume that the Chinese do not make good soldiers. Indeed, the dominions of the Son of Heaven can show a bigger war record than the whole of Europe. As a matter of fact more blood was shed in the Taiping Rebellion than in any two modern wars of the West. Then there were the Opium and "Lorchu Arrow" wars with England; the successive campaign of the Viceroy of Kan-Suh, who recovered the province of I-li for his Imperial master, the war with France, the Japanese War, and the present rebellion, which in any other country would be considerable. The Chinese so far from being cowards are exactly the reverse, as the English have learned in Larut, Singapore and Australia, and the Dutch in Borneo. Desperation will make a Chinaman fight like one possessed. It must be remembered, too, that the Black Flags are adventurous, splendid marksmen, and brave to a fault. They are scoundrels of course. But amongst the teeming millions of China raw material of the same quality may easily be found and trained to the same degree of efficiency. In the war with France the Chinese Regulars in hand-to-hand encounters gave a most excellent account of themselves, and every General from Stephenson to Lord Wolseley has expressed faith in the Chinaman as a soldier. The truth is, he is by education a man of peace and by instinct a trader. Therefore he hates war, and does all he can to avoid it. Nevertheless, he is not admired by our peace enthusiasts as he ought to be.

From the position of fireman, coal heaver and machinist to that of warrant officer is quick promotion in the Navy, yet there are 100 men who will soon be appointed to this rank as a result of the naval personnel act. Examinations have been held recently at various naval stations of applicants for the position, and of the 136 papers submitted the percentage of those meeting the requirements is so high that there is no doubt all the positions will go to men now in the enlisted force of the service. These positions pay well and entitle the holder to non-commissioned rank. The opening to machinists of these places and the prospect that each year there will be a number of vacancies available is one of the few inducements held out to the engine room force for advancement and good pay. The intricate machinery now installed on warships and the increased responsibilities devolving on the force has necessitated, it is claimed, a wider range of promotion for men of the enlisted force, and without the present inducements there would have been difficulty in securing the class of men desired by the service. The engine room forces have now the same chance of advancement that those on the deck have, and this will no doubt cause a higher class of men to apply for enlistment hereafter when there is good prospect of quick promotion and good pay.

It is the character rather than the amount of war matter it contains that impresses the reader of the 57th bound volume of the "Century" magazine for the six months ending with April. The names of Sampson, Shafter, Sigsbee, Hobson, etc., are a guarantee of first-hand accounts of the chief events of the West Indian and Philippine campaigns. The period it covers was very prolific in the production of war stories, and the "Century" seems to have got some of the best of these. Among the illustrations are the faces of many heroes of the Spanish war. Brought into juxtaposition as they are with the history of Alexander the Great, which runs through the volume, we are enabled to make a comparison between the early wars and the very latest. These special papers, with the usual variety of excellent reading, make this volume and the one preceding covering the earlier period of the Spanish war especially worthy of preservation.

At a regular meeting of the Council of the National Sculpture Society held in New York on Friday, April 2, it was resolved: "That a committee, to consist of the chair and four others to be named by him, tender to the authorities in charge of the proposed celebration of Admiral Dewey's return the services of this society, in the design and execution of such a memorial as shall fitly signalize that occasion; and that such a committee be fully empowered to represent the society in this regard." The committee so provided for was organized as follows: J. Q. A. Ward, chairman; F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, secretary; Karl Bitter, Charles R. Lamb, John DeWitt Warner. On behalf of the society the committee has tendered its service in the matter referred to the Mayor of New York. The sculptors members of our society have unanimously authorized the offer of their services without compensation, to any extent that may be requisite.

The United States Geological Survey has just issued a map of New York and vicinity. The map is engraved on copper and printed from stone. The cultural features, such as roads, railroads, cities, towns, houses, etc., as well as the lettering, are brought out in black and other features like swamps, etc., are clearly defined, making a very valuable chart of the territory.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. Club rates are payable in advance. The offer of the club rate is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6.00 a year. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if required. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Washington, D. C., Office: 1317 F Street. Henry G. Kemp,
Representative.

Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street, E. P. Guild, Representative.

THE SCHLEY CONTROVERSY.

We should be glad to be informed what benefit to the naval service is expected to result from the appearance of the Navy Department in a newspaper controversy concerning what may or may not have been said by Adml. Schley on the quarter-deck of his flagship during the crisis of the engagement with Cervera's fleet. Is it to be understood that the Department approves of the act of a subordinate officer in putting himself in the position of criticising his chief, and reporting through the newspapers to his discredit something he heard him say, or thinks he heard him say, in the crisis of battle, when quick decision and prompt and decisive speech forbid that careful weighing of words required of a man when he knows that he is among those who are anxious to take advantage of him? If such is the relation the Navy Department proposes to establish between the officers of the Navy the growing prophecy elderly officers are supposed to indulge in, that "the service is going to the devil," may well be considered to be approaching its fulfillment.

What are the facts as set forth in the letters published? The New York "Sun" quoted a remark reported to have been made by Adml. Schley during the naval engagement at Santiago, and gave Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Hodgson as its authority. This report reflected on the Admiral, and he finally wrote to his subordinate officer, who was with him on the flagship, and asked him to deny what he characterized as "an oft-repeated calumny." He (Schley) added that he had no recollection of the alleged conversation. Thereupon the officer in question, Lieut. Comdr. Hodgson, replied stating that the colloquy did not occur as reported, though the report of it was substantially correct.

Next Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Heilner appears with a letter to the editor of the "Sun" declaring that Mr. Hodgson had repeated to him "the conversation alluded to in substance." This statement Mr. Heilner repeats in a letter addressed by Capt. Chadwick to the Navy Department, and indorsed by Lieut. Comdr. Heilner as containing a correct account of what he said.

Now, if all this means anything it is that Lieut. Comdr. Hodgson's recollection of his reported conversation with Adml. Schley varied at different times, and this would prove that his statement concerning the matter required confirmation. The other party to the conversation, Adml. Schley, has taken no open part in the controversy, though the quotation from his letter given in the report of Capt. Chadwick would indicate that he is prepared to deny the conversation as reported. No one but Adml. Schley knows what was in his mind on the occasion referred to, and there is nothing of the exact words used under the circumstances attending this alleged conversation. Possibly other witnesses are to be found who either heard the conversation, or who were in a position at the time enabling them to form an opinion as to whether it was likely to have occurred as reported.

But what then? What is the purpose in view? Is a Rear Admiral of our Navy, of long and honorable service, recommended for promotion by the Navy Department for distinguished service during the last war, to be discredited upon such testimony as this? It is absurd to say that the Admiral should ask for a Court of Inquiry. Let whoever will bring charges against him, as is his right, but a newspaper controversy, whatever the importance the Navy Department may choose to give it, is no proper basis for official action.

We speak in this matter wholly without reference to individual interests, and solely with regard to the best good of the service. The Army has suffered seriously during the past year from extra or sub-official controversies carried on through the newspapers, or fomented and encouraged by the press. Let the Navy take warning. However much personal ambitions may be promoted, or personal jealousies and hostilities gratified, the service itself will suffer irreparable injury if

the ordinary course of naval procedure is departed from in this instance. We have heard much said in private about Adml. Schley having been "gun shy," about his having shown a want of due diligence and enterprise while in command of the flying squadron, and the like. If such charges can be preferred in proper form by responsible persons, so that they can be brought to trial, let this be done, even though we are treated to a repetition of the scene when Adml. Byng was shot for cowardice. But this gossip in the clubs and ward rooms, and this passing back and forth through the newspapers of charges and counter charges is undignified and unworthy the honor of a noble service. It is those who are responsible for this that should be called to account and not Adml. Schley, at least until the Navy Department is prepared to proceed against him on formal charges.

BENEFITING BY WAR.

After the military excitement and glory of a campaign like that in the Soudan have faded away, a nation is so apt to miss the beneficent results that follow in their train that the "Army and Navy Gazette" of London finds occasion to inform the average Britisher who has been accustomed to the triumphs of English administration so long that they take the tranquility of the Soudan as a matter of course, that "up to the autumn of last year the whole region was at the mercy of a tyrant. Its fruitful places were laid waste, its cattle raided, its women and children carried off into slavery, while war stalked red-handed through the land. A few months elapse, and life and property are as safe as they are in an English county, and there is no more war."

Near at home the American people have an object lesson in the value of military government rightfully administered in conquered provinces. When the American military authorities took charge of the Province of Santiago de Cuba they found the civil affairs of the province in a condition of complete chaos. There was only a semblance of any form of civil government. Under the administration of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood conditions have so changed in less than a year that it is doubtful whether Santiago will not compare favorably with Anglo-Saxon cities in cleanliness, order and swift administration of justice. The reason for this sudden transformation need not be guessed at. It is apparent on the surface. It is simply that a wise directing mind has been untrammelled by the harassing of politicians.

Not a pessimist but a close observer uttered years ago the apt remark that "one cannot make the principles of justice square with the views of contending political parties." Gen. Wood has been free to seek certain ends in his own way, and these he has attained. The dreaded fever has practically disappeared, the death rate has fallen to 14 in a 1,000, New York's being 18.2, and though a pest hole a year ago Santiago now sits in the front seat with the most lovely cities of the world. What Gen. Wood's administration has done for the material interests of the community has been duplicated in the reformation of certain lawless elements which revived brigandage as a means of livelihood.

Gen. Wood, on his arrival in New York this week, told with true military brevity how he had overcome that disposition. "The highway business was started by a few Cuban officers, who wanted to be chiefs of rural police and couldn't, so they turned highwaymen. We issued an order to the effect that these gentlemen be brought in dead or alive, preferably dead. A few were brought in on stretchers and the rest in irons. All but three have now been liberated, and they are the most industrious citizens of the province."

This method is typical of the man who has made a record in Santiago that has challenged the admiration of other nations. Through all his measures, as through the governmental processes in the Soudan, there breathes the spirit of straightforwardness, the direct seeking of results without any political tergiversation, and the impartiality in treatment of individuals which is always the most potent influence in putting natives in sympathy with a new and strange regime.

EXPERTS IN HANDWRITING.

The New York "World" of June 17 expresses kindly solicitude for the reputation of the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal because he spoke, in his capacity as foreman of a Grand Jury, of the Dreyfus case as discrediting the authority of experts in handwriting. The "World" says:

"It is true that one handwriting expert of repute, after making, through no fault of his, a wholly inadequate test of the handwriting of the treasonable bordereau, did give a guarded opinion that Dreyfus wrote it."

This is sufficiently answered by this extract from the official decision of the Court of Cassation, which we find in the "L'Aurore," Paris, 4 June, 1899:

Voici le texte de l'arrêt rendu hier, par la Cour de Cassation.

"La Cour.
"Sur le Moyen concernant le Bordereau:
"Attendu que cette lettre, base de l'accusation, dirigée contre lui, avait été successivement soumise à cinq experts chargés de comparer l'écriture avec la sienne et que trois d'entre eux, Charavay, Teyssonières et Bertillon la lui avaient attribuée."

We observe from this extract that the Court, which is the highest authority in the matter, says that three of the five experts to whom the handwriting was originally submitted attributed it to Dreyfus. That this adverse majority of the experts was the strongest evidence against Dreyfus has never been denied.

In his "Leaves of a Life" Montague Williams, that eminent Queen's Counsellor, who had so large a practice in criminal law, says: "I never was much of a believer in experts in handwriting. I have examined, and more

frequently cross-examined, Chabot, Nethercliffe, and all the experts of the day, and have nearly always caught them tripping. In fact, in my opinion, they are utterly unreliable." Mr. Williams mentions a case in point. He was counsel for a man accused of writing a libel sent on a postal card. One witness, "a lady," positively swore that the handwriting upon the post-card was that of the defendant. She said that she had recognized it as his the instant it was shown to her, that she had frequently seen him write, and that she had received numerous letters from him. Two experts in handwriting were next called, Charles Chabot and Frederick George Nethercliffe. They testified that they had made a careful study of handwriting, and had been witnesses in important trials. They swore positively that the post-card was undoubtedly written by the defendant, and pointed out similarities between it and his handwriting. To show that they could not be mistaken Nethercliffe presented an elaborately written report calling attention to these similarities. Both adhered to their opinions during a rigid cross-examination.

The answer to this testimony was very complete. The defendant's counsel put upon the stand a witness who swore positively that he himself wrote the post-card, and explained his reasons for doing so. Sir Francis, the accused, this witness testified "had nothing whatever to do with it. He was not aware in any way that I had written it." The father of this witness testified to the fact that the card was in his son's handwriting, and proved it by the production of other cards written by him. Other witnesses who were familiar with the handwriting in question testified to the same effect, and the jury, declining to hear further evidence, promptly rendered a verdict of "not guilty." "So much," says Mr. Williams, in conclusion, "for the evidences of experts in handwriting."

In his "Reminiscences of a Bohemian," Mr. G. L. M. Strauss reports that Mr. Whately told him some interesting anecdotes, illustrative of the marvelous skill in imitating handwriting for which Sir Frederick Pollock was famed—then Attorney General, afterwards Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. For instance, once upon a time Sir Frederick had audaciously perpetrated a legal opinion in Sir William Webb Follett's handwriting, but couched in the most outrageously obscure and involved phraseology, which, being subsequently submitted to poor Sir William for "reconsideration," that brightest of legal luminaries could not, for the life of him, account for the strange state of hallucination in which he must have penned the precious document.

On one occasion Mr. William Whately entertained as guest a leading solicitor from Liverpool. He took this gentleman to Westminster Hall with him, to the Court of Queen's Bench, where Sir Frederick Pollock was just then conducting an intricate law case. At his visitor's urgent solicitation, he sent a slip to Mr. Attorney, asking him for a sample of his skill in imitating handwriting. A few minutes after the slip was returned, with a few words added, expressing Sir Frederick's regret that he could not just then comply with the request.

Coming out of court after, Mr. Whately and his provincial friend met Sir Frederick in the hall, who, to the two gentlemen's intensest surprise, smilingly asked them how they liked this sample of his skill, producing at the same time the original slip sent up to him, which he had so closely imitated that neither Mr. Whately nor his friend had the least suspicion of the fact.

Evidence of this sort might be multiplied to show the absolute unreliability of testimony as to handwriting. Every lawyer knows that, taken by itself, and without confirmatory evidence, no expert testimony as to handwriting can be accepted as conclusive.

In saying "every lawyer" we do not include Maj. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A. (retired), who, after administering law for many years to the military service, is now occupying the office of District Attorney of the County of New York. Maj. Gardiner, through one of his assistants, appears to have committed his office to the theory that the testimony of experts in handwriting hired by him is "indisputable," even when it is contradicted by the witness of one of the best experts in that line, and by the unanimous conclusions of a Grand Jury after a careful examination of the disputed writing under the guidance of the experts. Maj. Gardiner was at one time professor of law at the Military Academy, and it is possible that he may have instructed the Cadets in what we regard as exceedingly dangerous and misleading theory as to expert handwriting. It is for this reason, no other, that we think it best to say thus much on this subject. Testimony as to handwriting, not written in the presence of the witness, is at the best merely an expression of opinion. Its worthlessness, as compared with testimony to fact, is shown when we consider that the testimony of a single witness that he wrote a given document, or saw it written, would outweigh that of any number of expert witnesses to the contrary.

From the Government Printing Office are issued the general orders and circulars for the year 1898 from the Adjutant General's Office, covering the period of the Spanish war. The book is larger than such volumes usually have been. The second edition of the catalogue of literature in the War Department Library relating chiefly to the participation of the individual States in the war for the Union, and the annual report of the operations of the United States Life Saving Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, and the annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. The last shows the operations, expenditures and condition of the Institution.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
 Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

G. O. 517, NAVY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 9, 1899.
 Regarding Section 4, of the act of Congress entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," approved March 3, 1898, the Department hereby directs that officers desirous of applying for examination under the terms of the act must be prepared in the following subjects, viz.:

Seamanship, including purchases and purchasing weights; boats and their management; ground tackle; handling anchors; handling storm sails; management of ships under storm sail; management of ships under steam; rules of the road; stowage; organization of ship's company; wharfing and docking ship; towing; mooring; emergencies; law of storms; management in storms; naval tactics.
 Navigation, including deviation and variation, causes, and how corrected; description of dip, refraction and parallax; use of sextant, chronometer and protractor; use of nautical almanac; dead reckoning; usual method of obtaining latitude and longitude; duties of navigator; charts and their construction.

Gunnery, including infantry and artillery drill stationing crew at all classes of ordnance used in the naval service; description of all classes of ordnance used in the naval service, and their mounts; description of ammunition in use; description of different kinds of powder; description of torpedoes and use of same; description of electrical apparatus and use.

Military and international law.
 Regulations of the Navy.
 Naval construction, including nomenclature of steel ships; fittings in general of steel ships; fitting of armor and ordnance; stowage of boats and arrangements for handling them; windlasses and winches; methods of fitting keel, stem, stern, stringers, bulkheads, beams and plating; stability; center of gravity; metacenter; displacement; plans and use of same.

Officers classed among those referred to in Section 6 of the above mentioned act must be prepared to pass examinations in the following subjects, after having had two years' service in performing line duties at sea, viz.: Seamanship, gunnery, navigation, electricity, steam, military law and torpedoes.

Any officer included in Section 6 of the act referred to may apply at any time for the examination. A failure to pass the examination will necessitate further line service (see Section 1505, Revised Statutes).

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

G. O. 518, NAVY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 12, 1899.
 Announces that the Bureau of Equipment has provided at each of the stations—New York, Boston, Norfolk, Newport, Port Royal and Key West—a water boat of sufficient capacity to supply fresh water to all ships of the Navy in the waters of or adjacent to the stations. Water boats will be supplied to other stations as found necessary or desirable.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

G. O. 519, NAVY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 14, 1899.
 1. The attention of pay officers is called to Section 13 of the personnel act (Public Law, No. 177), which goes into effect July 1, 1899, and to Special Circular No. 46.

2. Pay officers respectively shall determine, in the case of each officer borne on their rolls, whether such officer shall be paid according to the Army schedule provided in said act, or according to the previously existing schedule of Navy pay, and shall credit the officer accordingly.

3. Upon the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Treasury, all officers of the Navy, upon whatever schedule paid, shall, after July 1, 1899, have their pay computed upon the basis of 12 equal calendar months, of 30 days each, to the year, in the same manner as is now done in the case of marine officers.

4. Pay tables, computed upon that basis, are now being prepared, but cannot be issued by July 1. Therefore, until such tables are received by a pay officer he shall make his own computations, and pay accordingly.
 5. Any erroneous decisions as to pay and allowances, or wrong computations, may be corrected by a pay officer on his current roll, provided such error did not occur prior to the last preceding quarter; otherwise the matter shall be referred to the Auditor for the Navy Department for adjustment.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 15.—Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Hodgson, ordered to Boston, Mass., for temporary duty.
 Naval Cadet S. G. Magill, order of June 9 revoked, and he is ordered to the Michigan, June 22.
 Chief Boatwain F. A. Dran, from the Independence and to the Santee, July 15.

JUNE 16.—Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze, from command of the Monterey, to command the Monadnock.
 Capt. J. McGowan, Department order of June 13 modified. Upon arrival on Asiatic Station he will report for command of the Monterey instead of the Monadnock.

Carpenter O. Barth, to report for duty in office of General Storekeeper, New York Yard.
 Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie, to report for duty at New York Yard.

Comdr. O. W. Farenholt, from Navy Yard, New York, June 30, to Boston Yard, July 1.

Lieut. H. S. Knapp, from Naval Academy to home and wait orders.
 Lieut. H. S. Knapp, to the Solace for temporary duty, June 30, for the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. R. O. Bitter, Department order of June 13, detaching him from Norfolk to the Solace temporarily for Asiatic Station, revoked.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, to the Boston.
 Ensign E. McCauley, Jr., to the Boston.
 P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward, from the Bennington to the Boston.

Pharmacist I. N. Hurd, from the Naval Station, Cavite to home.

Lieut. E. W. Eberle, appointed Flag Lieutenant.
 Ensign B. E. Johnston, appointed Flag Secretary.
 Naval Cadet A. Buchanan, to the Calloa.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Briggs, from the Baltimore to command the Concord.
 Naval Cadet H. L. Brinser, to the Concord.

Lieut. C. F. Hughes, from the Iris to the Concord.
 Lieut. A. P. Niblack, from the Concord to the Oregon.
 Lieut. C. Thomas, from the Yorktown to the Oregon.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick, from the Concord to the Oregon and arsenal.
 Lieut. G. B. Bradshaw, from the Calloa to the Monadnock.

Naval Cadet A. E. Watson, to the Monadnock.
 Surg. L. W. Atlas, from the Boston to the Bennington.
 Lieut. J. E. Palmer, from the Boston to the Baltimore.

Ensign J. H. Sypher, from the Iris to the Monadnock.
 Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Flske, from the Monadnock to the Yosemite.

Lieut. Comdr. T. F. Burgdorff, to inspection duty at Hong Kong.
 Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, to home, at his own expense.

Naval Cadet H. L. Collins, to Mare Island Yard, via Norfolk Yard, with draft of apprentices; then to the Solace temporarily for Asiatic Station.
 Naval Cadet W. G. DuBose, resignation accepted, June 30.

Ensign J. W. Powell, resignation accepted, June 30.
 Naval Cadet E. F. Eggert, resignation accepted, June 30.
 Pay Clerk G. E. Marchand, Department order of June 14 to home and assist in settlement of accounts and appointment revoked, is hereby revoked, and his resignation is accepted from date of arrival of the Detroit at Washington Yard.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Furlong, from the Independence, June 30, to temporary duty on the Solace for Asiatic Station.

JUNE 17.—Lieut. Comdr. S. W. Diehl, order of June 9 modified. Will proceed to Bureau of Equipment, when Buffalo is placed out of commission, instead of reporting on June 24.

Lieut. J. H. Rohrbacher, detached as Inspector of Ordnance, Munhall, Pa., June 18, and ordered to the Independence, via New York and Norfolk Yards, for duty in connection with crew of Hartford.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, order to report as Executive Officer of the Buffalo, revoked.

Lieut. Comdr. K. Rehner, from Washington Yard, July 3, to Newport News, Va., in connection with fitting out the Kentucky.

Lieut. Comdr. L. L. Renney, from the Bureau of Yards and Docks to Washington Yard same day, July 3.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. G. Groesbeck, from Norfolk Yard, June 20, to Richmond, Va., for duty as assistant to Superintendent of Construction of torpedo boats and destroyers at works of William R. Trigg Company, at that place.

Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon, order of June 10, detaching him from the Alliance to inspection of ordnance, Munhall, Pa., as relief of Lieut. J. H. Rohrbacher, modified so as he will report as relief of this officer on June 19, instead of June 23.

Capt. J. G. Green, order detaching him from command of Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash., to home and wait orders revoked, and he will continue in command.

Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Peck, order of June 9, detaching from Bureau of Equipment, June 24, to Asiatic Station, via Solace, for duty on Oregon, as Executive Officer, revoked.

Lieut. J. H. Rohrbacher, relieved from duty in Bureau of Equipment, and will return to Munhall, Pa., and resume former duties.

Ensign M. S. C. Ellis, so much of order of June 8 as directed him to proceed to Newport, R. I., to report for duty on the Essex, revoked. He will proceed to Mare Island for temporary duty on the Solace for the Asiatic Station.

JUNE 19.—P. A. Paymr. W. T. Gray, promoted to P. A. Paymaster.
 Pay Dir. R. P. Lisle, promoted to Pay Director.
 Pay Insp. J. P. Loomis, promoted to Pay Inspector.

Asst. Paymr. W. T. Wallace, from the Naval Academy, June 20, and to Navy Yard, League Island, July 1, as assistant to General Storekeeper.

Asst. Engr. N. Mansfield, order to Asiatic Station, via the Solace, revoked.

Lieut. W. B. Whittlesay, from duty as Inspector of Ordnance, Bridgeport, June 29, and to the Lancaster.

Lieut. G. W. Mentz, to assume duties as Inspector of Equipment, Bath Iron Works; also in connection with Blakely and DeLong, at works of George Lawley & Son, South Boston, and Fore River Engine Company, at Weymouth, Mass., to inspect the Lawrence and MacDonough.

Ensign W. D. MacDougall, from the Lancaster and to the Amphitrite.

Lieut. L. C. Bertolette from the Amphitrite and to Torpedo Station for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

JUNE 20.—Comdr. C. R. Roelker, to additional duty with Fish Commission, June 30.
 Chaplain C. H. Parks, from the Essex to home and wait orders.

Chaplain R. E. Steele, from Navy Yard, New York, June 30, and to Essex, July 1.
 Asst. Engr. B. K. McMorris, from the Philadelphia and to the Albatross.

Surg. C. G. Herndon, on completion of the temporary duty at Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Cleveland, etc., to home and wait orders.

Naval Cadet D. S. Mahony, from the Albatross and to the Philadelphia.

Paymr's Clerk W. B. Rogers, upon completion of settlement of his accounts will proceed home.

Lieuts. (J. G.) H. E. Smith, G. W. Laws, G. C. Day, L. McNamee, C. H. Hussey, J. R. Y. Blakely, C. T. Jewell, G. C. Davison, F. L. Sawyer, L. S. Thompson, C. B. Price, D. E. Dismukes, J. K. Robison, J. H. Rowen, M. E. Reed, H. H. Caldwell, T. J. Senn, B. B. Bierer, W. H. McGrann, H. G. Macfarland, C. E. Preston, R. H. Leigh, A. Althouse, W. D. Brotherton, J. F. Carter, D. V. H. Allen, T. S. Wilson, E. L. Bisset, R. D. Hasbrouck, Y. Stirling, Jr., F. A. Traut, F. R. Payne, R. K. Crank, P. Symington, promoted to Lieutenant, Junior Grade.

Ensigns P. Washington, J. B. Henry, Jr., W. L. Littlefield, C. P. Burt, A. W. Marshall, T. D. Parker, E. H. Dunn, J. F. Marshall, E. F. Eckhardt, J. P. Morton, C. K. Mallory, E. H. Delany, H. I. Cone, J. M. Hudgins, J. R. Morris, promoted to Ensign.

Ensign C. Webster, to Navy Department for duty in Bureau of Navigation on expiration of sick leave.

Lieut. E. Lloyd, Jr., from the New Orleans, June 26, and to Marietta.

Lieut. W. J. Sears, order of June 12, detaching from Navy Yard, New York, and to the Solace, revoked; he is detached from the Navy Yard, New York and ordered to the New Orleans, June 26.

Lieut. R. C. Smith, from the Navy Yard, Boston, June 29, and other duty, and to Bridgeport, Conn., as Inspector of Ordnance, same day.

JUNE 21.—Asst. Paymr. J. R. Sanford, to the Solace for temporary duty to Asiatic Station for duty as Assistant to G. S. K., Naval Station, Cavite.

Asst. Paymr. L. Foessel, honorably discharged from temporary service.

Lieut. T. D. W. Veeder, from the Baltimore, to home in the United States and wait orders.

Naval Cadet P. L. Pratt, to the Indiana, June 26.
 Lieut. (J. G.) W. S. Montgomery, promoted to Lieutenant (Junior Grade).

JUNE 22.—Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Zane, to additional duty in connection with the Alabama. He is detached as Inspector of Engineering Material, Nicetown, and continue duties as Assistant and Recorder of Engineering Examining Board at Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Eaton, detached as Inspector of Machinery of Kearsarge and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Med. Insp. R. A. Marmon, from Navy Yard, Washington, July 1, to home and wait orders.

Surg. S. H. Dickson, to Navy Yard, Washington, July 1.
 Paymr. J. E. Cann, from the Adams, Aug. 1, to home and wait orders.

Paymr. J. C. Sullivan, to the Adams, Aug. 1.
 Lieut. E. C. Bieg, from the Buffalo, when out of commission and to the New Orleans.

Comdr. C. O. Allibone, detached as Inspector in charge of 9th Lighthouse District, July 1, and ordered to command the Wilmington per steamer of July 15.

Comdr. C. C. Todd, from command of the Wilmington, to home and wait orders.

Acting Gunner J. H. Lohman, detached from torpedo station, July 1, and ordered to duty with the Kearsarge.

Capt. J. N. Entwistle, retired July 8, Section 1444, Rev. Stat., and Section 11, Personnel bill.

Chaplain W. O. Holway, detached from the Vermont, June 29, and ordered to the Asiatic Station per steamer of July 6.

Chaplain J. P. Childwick, detached from Navy Yard, Washington, June 28, and ordered to the Vermont, June 29.

Chaplain S. D. Boorum, detached from Navy Yard, New York, July 6, and ordered to the Philadelphia.

Chaplain A. A. McAllister, from the Philadelphia, July 15, and to Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Comdr. R. R. Russ, from Naval Library and War Records Office, June 30, and to examination for retirement, July 1; then home and wait orders.

Chaplain T. A. Gill, from the Richmond, June 30, and to the Essex, July 1.

Gunner A. A. Phelps, from electrical instruction at New York, June 23, and to Torpedo Station, June 24.

Acting Gunner D. Hepburn, from Torpedo Station, June 24, and to Navy Yard, New York, for temporary duty in electrical instruction.

Acting Gunner G. Hiedahl, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, July 6, and to Navy Yard, New York, for temporary duty in electrical instruction.

Acting Gunner W. E. Whitehead, from the Pensacola and to Navy Yard, New York, July 6, for instruction in electricity.

Lieut. G. R. Sallsbury, from Navy Yard, New York, and to duty as Inspector of Machinery of the Kearsarge.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Warburton, from the New Orleans, to home and wait orders.

Comdr. A. B. Bates, from the Philadelphia and to duty as Inspector of Engineering Material at Midvale Steel Works, Nicetown, Pa.

Acting Boatwain F. E. Schuster, died June 21.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 15.—Capt. P. St. C. Murphy, ordered to report to president Examining Board, Washington, D. C., June 18, 1899.

JUNE 16.—1st Lieut. T. F. Lyons, ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and report on July 1, 1899, to the Commandant, Navy Yard, for instruction at the Marine Barracks at that station.

Maj. T. C. Prince, Asst. Q. M., ordered to New York City and Baltimore, Md., on public duty.

JUNE 20.—1st Lieut. E. A. Jonas, ordered as Judge Advocate General Court Martial now in session at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

JUNE 21.—Capt. W. C. Neville and W. N. McKelvey, ordered to report as members general court martial now in session at Navy Yard, New York.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The report that Collis P. Huntington and other capitalists intend to build an armor plant at Newport News, Va., is ridiculed by Navy Department officials who are in a position to know.

The Navy Department announces this week that every man attached to the cruisers Olympia, Boston, Baltimore, Concord, Raleigh, Petrel and McCullough, comprising the fleet under Adml. Dewey in the Manila Bay fight, will receive a medal of honor. The last-named vessel, which was a revenue cutter at the outbreak of the war, was transferred to the Navy, and did excellent service while on the Asiatic Station.

A correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" who interviewed the eminent Italian naval engineer and constructor, the Marquis d'Adda, tells us that he draws a dark picture of the disorganization of the French Navy. He personally admires M. Lockroy, Adml. de Cuverville and Adml. Fournier. But he thinks the French Navy wants morale and a definite plan of campaign. At present it oscillates between commerce destroying pure and simple, with the armored cruiser as the type of fighting ship, and the older and sounder theory that a nation which abandons the hope of winning in the warfare of squadrons cannot prevail by commerce destruction alone. He suspects that the naval staff—though not the distinguished Cuverville at its head—is as inefficient and corrupt as the general staff of the Army. He holds that France was in no state to make war at the time of the Fashoda crisis, and that though she will always talk of and threaten a terrible revenge against England, she will always at the critical moment be found unready. Yet he thinks it necessary for England to push her armaments. The peace manifesto, he said, was mere "blague," and force alone rules Europe.

The Board of Naval Examiners have been engaged during the week just passed in the examination of a number of officers whose promotions have taken place in consequence of the provisions of the Personnel law. Among the number were Lieut. Culver, promoted to Lieutenant Commander, and Lieut. Ogden, late Engineer Corps, to Lieutenant Commander.

Advices from Rio Janeiro announce that when the U. S. Wilmington on her voyage up the Amazon, reached Manaus, a thousand miles from the mouth of the river, the people there protested; they had never seen a foreign man-of-war, nor thought it possible for her to reach such a distant point; but the Wilmington has gone farther still, and steamed up the Solimoes River until Iquitos, a Peruvian town was reached. The Wilmington has thus advanced about twenty-five hundred miles into the interior of South America, and has gone almost as far as the Cordilleras, a distance only a few hundred miles from the Pacific.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia, Capt. Edwin White, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 21, ten days from Honolulu, having been delayed on the trip from the islands by rough weather and the foulness of her bottom. The bodies of Lieut. Philip V. Landsdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan were on board. The Philadelphia left the Bruts and Badger at Apia.

The cruiser Detroit, Comdr. Dayton, from Bluefields, Nicaragua, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard, June 19. She has on board the body of Gen. Daniel McCauley of Indiana, who died at Managua, Nicaragua.

The United States practice vessel Chesapeake was launched at Bath, Me., June 20. She was christened by Miss Elise Bradford, daughter of Rear Adml. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. The launching was successful in every particular. The Chesapeake will be taken to the Charlestown Navy Yard, where she will be rigged and fitted for service. She is a sailing vessel of 1,175 tons displacement.

Two hundred sailors and nineteen officers, in command of Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Walling, left Norfolk Navy Yard June 22 in a special train for San Francisco, where, on July 1, they will embark on the transport Solace for Manila. They are to relieve men whose terms of enlistment have expired, and the officers are assigned to duty in Philippine waters to relieve others.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, June 22.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief, BROOKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. At Navy Yard, New York, and there.

DETROIT, Comdr. James H. Dayton. Will proceed to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

INDIANA, Capt. Henry C. Taylor. Same as New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. En route to Pensacola, Fla. Address Pensacola, Fla.

MARIETTA, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. C. J. Train. Same as New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Pensacola, Fla. Address care Navy Department.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. E. Longnecker. Cruising in vicinity of Gardiners Bay. Will proceed to Newport. Address Newport, R. I.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Newport where squadron will remain until July 8. Address Newport, R. I.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. Same as New York.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Kimball. At Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, and mark mail "via New Orleans, La."

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adml. Henry L. Howison, Commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Left Zanzibar June 17 for Tamatave. The following is his itinerary: Arrive Tamatave June 21 leave June 25 arrive Mozambique June 30, leave July 3; arrive Delagoa Bay July 5, leave July 12; arrive Natal July 14, leave July 16; arrive Port Elizabeth July 18, leave July 21; arrive Cape Town July 23, leave Aug. 6; arrive Helena Aug. 13, leave Aug. 18; arrive Rio Janeiro Aug. 22, leave Sept. 10; arrive Barbados Sept. 22, leave Sept. 27; arrive New York Oct. 5. Address care U. S. Consul, Cape Town, South Africa, until July 1; after that to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. At Iseadores, address Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Chapman C. Todd. Arrived Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

28. Will leave about July 1 for Montevideo. Letter

should be addressed to Montevideo, Uruguay, care the U. S. Consul. Comdr. C. O. Allibone ordered to command.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.
ALBION (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Left Montevideo June 6 for Valparaiso. Will proceed to Samoa, via Straits of Magellan. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BADGER, Comdr. James M. Miller. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Apia, Samoa.
IOWA, Capt. Silas W. Terry. At Bremerton, Wash. Address care Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Left Montevideo June 12 for Sandy Point and Valparaiso. Address care U. S. Consul, Callao, Peru.
NEWARK, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. Arrived Guacacane en route to Pacific Station. Address care U. S. Consul, Callao, Peru.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. Edwin White. At San Francisco. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edward D. Taussig. At Hong Kong.
CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.
CASTLETON, Comdr. Samuel W. Verr. At Manila.
CHARLESTON, At Sydney, Australia. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I. Capt. George W. Pigman ordered to command.
CONCORD, Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Briggs. At Hong Kong.
CULGOA, Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.
HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swineburne. At Manila. Comdr. E. K. Moore ordered to command, and will proceed to Manila, via the Solace.
ISIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Hong Kong.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Manila.
MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Woonung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.
MONTREY, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Manila. Capt. John McGowan ordered to command, and will proceed via Solace.
NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. Benjamin W. Hodges. At Guam. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Manila.
PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. Clifford H. West. At Manila. Comdr. H. Knox ordered to command, and will proceed to Manila via the Solace.
WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.
YOSMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. Left Port Said June 13 for Singapore en route for Asiatic Station and Island of Guam. Address Manila, P. I.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Newport, R. I. Address there.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. Abraham E. Culver. At Newport, R. I. Address there.
TALBOT, Lieut. James C. Cresap. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Capt. George M. Book. At Honolulu. On cruise with apprentices in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive at Honolulu June 9, leave June 19; arrive at Port Angeles, Cal., July 15, leave July 20; arrive Victoria, B. C., July 20, leave July 26; arrive Tacoma, Wash., July 27, leave Aug. 1; arrive Seattle Aug. 1, leave Aug. 8; arrive Port Townsend Aug. 8, leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Ore., Aug. 16, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 31. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. En route to Boston and thence on cruise with apprentices. Address mail to Boston, Mass.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. Charles J. Barclay. At Newport, R. I. Address there.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Newport News, Va. To make summer cruise with cadets. Following is her itinerary: Leave Newport News, June 26; arrive League Island June 27, leave June 28; arrive Philadelphia June 28, leave July 1; arrive Tompkinsville July 12, leave July 17; arrive Newport, R. I., July 18, leave July 23; arrive Boston July 25, leave July 29; arrive Bath, Me., July 30, leave Aug. 8; arrive Provincetown Aug. 9, leave Aug. 10; arrive Vineyard Haven Aug. 11, leave Aug. 12; arrive Gardiners Bay Aug. 13, leave Aug. 21; arrive Hampton Roads Aug. 23, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 27. Address Newport News.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. John McGowan. Newport, R. I. Comdr. John J. Hunter to command June 29.
ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Annapolis June 3 on cruise with cadets. Will touch at Lisbon, Funchal and Plymouth, returning to Annapolis Aug. 28. Address care Navy Department.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. At Hampton Roads. On her summer cruise with the following itinerary: Leave Hampton Roads June 24, arrive Annapolis June 30; leave Annapolis July 5, arrive Baltimore July 5; leave Baltimore July 8, arrive Hampton Roads July 17; leave Hampton Roads July 13, arrive New York July 17; leave New York July 22, arrive Gardiners Bay, L. I., July 24; leave Gardiners Bay, L. I., July 29, arrive Halifax, N. S., Aug. 7; leave Halifax, N. S., Aug. 12, arrive Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 15; leave Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 19, for various New England ports, arriving at Marblehead about Sept. 8.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Heeder. On a practice cruise, and the following is the itinerary: Arrive Fayal, Azores, Islands, June 20, leave July 23; arrive Lisbon June 30, leave July 8; arrive Gibraltar July 11, leave July 17; arrive Tangiers July 17, leave July 20; arrive Madeira July 24, leave July 31; arrive Glen Cove Sept. 16; arrive New York Oct. 1. Until July 15, all mail should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.
SARATOGA, Comdr. William J. Barnette. At Philadelphia. The itinerary for her summer cruise is as follows: Leave Philadelphia June 22, arrive Southampton July 17; leave Southampton July 31, arrive Havre Aug. 1; leave Havre Aug. 10, arrive Lisbon Aug. 24; leave Lisbon Aug. 30, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 4; leave Gibraltar Sept. 9, arrive Madeira Sept. 13; leave Madeira Sept. 20, arrive Philadelphia Oct. 25. The mail address until Sept. 1 will be care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England (foreign postage). After Sept. 1 address No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Ordered out of commission.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address there.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Calmanera, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail to Santiago, Cuba.
GLACIER, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Left Port Said June 17 for Point de Galle, en route to Asiatic Station. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

LANCASTER, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Erie, Pa. NERO, Comdr. Chas. Belknap. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PANTHER, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At San Juan, Porto Rico, as a station ship. Ordered to League Island, Pa. Address there.
PENACOOK, Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth. At Port Royal, S. C.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. W. R. M. Field. Same as Potomac.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Walter O. Hulme. En route from New York to Pensacola, Fla., towing a dock. Address there.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. At Mare Island, Cal. Will sail for Guam and Manila about July 1. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. John J. Knapp. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
YANKEE, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Gibara, Cuba, for survey work. Address Santiago, Cuba.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Cruising with Maryland Naval Militia. Will proceed to Washington and take D. C. Militia on a cruise. Address Washington, D. C.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Benjamin P. Lambertson. Proceeding to New York, via Suez Canal. Arrived Colombo June 21. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.
BOSTON, Capt. William H. Whiting. At Nagasaki. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

THE JEANNE D'ARC.

The rapidity with which the Suffren was prepared for launching has certainly not been equalled in the case of the Jeanne d'Arc, which had been on the stocks at Toulon about two years and eight months before she took to the water June 8. The "Engineer" says of this new French vessel:

"She is in some ways the most important vessel ever constructed for the French Navy. This importance is not confined to the ship herself. It represents a new motif, and a motif specially considered in connection with England. What a good many sanguine Frenchmen look for is that the Jeanne d'Arc forms a type of vessel before which perfide Albion will have to go down. In other words, the Jeanne d'Arc is the pioneer of a type intended not merely to be able to destroy British commerce—which a Guichen or Chateau-Revault could do equally well—but to be able to chase from the seas England's Powerfuls and Diadems. Too swift to be caught by battleships, the Jeanne d'Arc looks infinitely better all round than the Powerfuls and Diadems.

"The following are the 'fighting qualities' of the three types:

	Terrible.	Jeanne d'Arc.	Diadem.
Tonnage	14,200	11,270	11,000
Complement	894	2 194 mm.	877
Guns 1".....	2 9.9-in. (B)	7 6-in. (C)	nil
Q. F. 3".....	12 6-in. (D)	14 5.5-in. (D)	16 6-in. (D)
Q. F. 3".....	10 3-in.	12 3-in. (F)	12 3-in. (F)
Q. F. 3".....	12 3-pdr.	16 3-pdr., 81-pdr.	12 3-pdr.
Armor:			
On 1" guns	6-in. (C)	6-in. (C)	—
On 2" guns	6-in. (e)	6-in. (C)	4 1/2-in. (e)
Water line	nil	6-in. (e)	nil
Lower deck	nil	3-in. (2)	nil
Slopes of armor deck in inches, 5 inches equivalent to protection of	—	3-in. (e)	—
Protection to vitals	—	—	—
Horse-power (max.)	25,000	25,000 (estimated)	18,000
Speed (max.) knots	22	23 (estimated)	20.8
Screws	2	3	3
Coal (normal), tons	1,500	1,400 + 2,000 +	1,000
Bunkercapacity, tons	3,000	2,000 +	2,000

"Now, from this it is evident that the armored water-line and extra speed are the Jeanne d'Arc's pros, while the lack of 3-in. guns makes her armament comparatively inferior."

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. Baltimore, Md. Repairing.
BEAR, Lieut. D. H. Jarvis. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. Newbern, N. C.
CHASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Baltimore, Md.
CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. New London, Conn.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.
FORWARD, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md., repairing.
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson. Detroit, Mich.
GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake. Galveston, Texas.
GOLDEN GATE, Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. New York, N. Y.
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. Charleston, S. C.
HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fengar. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. Boston, Mass.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.
MCCLANE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Fort Tampa, Fla.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. G. E. McConnell. New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
McCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Corlson. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
NUNIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. En route to St. Michaels, Alaska. Address care Department.
ONONDAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall. Baltimore, Md., repairing.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Sitka, Alaska.
RUSH, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.

SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. C. T. Brian. New Orleans, La.
THETIS, Lieut. A. Hubner. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Bennett. Portland, Me.
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.
WASHINGTON, Lieut. W. S. Howland. Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 15.—Capt. P. A. Hall, directed to report in person at the Department.
JUNE 16.—1st Asst. Engr. H. N. Wood, directed to join the Nunivak at Sitka, Alaska.
JUNE 19.—Capt. J. B. Moore, granted an extension of leave for 30 days.
2d Lieut. S. F. Edmonds, from the Gresham to the Galveston.
JUNE 20.—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, directed to report in person at the Department.

TORPEDO STATION.

The class of officers ordered to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., for a special course in electricity and torpedoes reported to Comdr. McLean for duty June 16, and the course will include torpedo and torpedo boat work in the waters of Narragansett Bay.

The following is a list of the officers of the class:

Lieuts. J. H. Sears, E. A. Anderson, S. S. Robinson, G. P. Cooper, W. L. Burdick, W. J. Maxwell, M. L. Miller, C. P. Eaton.
Ensigns C. F. Snow, F. H. Clark and R. Stone. Naval Cadets F. R. Holman, A. W. Pressey, H. P. Perrell, O. G. Murfin, R. W. Henderson, O. D. Duncan, D. F. Boyd, J. W. Graeme, D. E. Theelen, N. L. Jones, W. R. White, W. M. Falconer, L. M. Overstreet, T. C. Hart, L. C. Richardson and W. McDowell.
The instructors of the station are as follows:
Torpedo boat work—Lieut. Comdr. G. F. W. Holman and Lieuts. W. H. Chambers and J. H. Oliver.
Electricity—Lieut. E. E. Capehart with Chemist Brown instructor in chemistry.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Capt. Richard R. Steedman, of Co. M, is now second in command of the 11th Inf. at San Juan, Porto Rico. Lieut. Col. Burke commands the regiment. Col. and Mrs. De Russey and nearly all the officers and their families have returned to the United States for the summer months. Only four companies of the 11th are at San Juan, Capt. Steedman, formerly of the 16th, being the only Captain in his regiment at that post. He was ordered to break up the post at Coamo and return to San Juan. Coamo is a pretty Spanish town, surrounded with high mountains and containing very few English-speaking people. By easy marches they came across the beautiful government road, returning to San Juan to find nearly everybody away. There was no more gallant officer at Santiago than Capt. Steedman—then a Lieutenant in the 16th Inf.—or Capt. McFarland and Dunning. Capt. Dunning was the big, handsome Provost Marshal at Huntsville, Ala., last fall. Both are of the famous 16th Inf.

CAPTAIN EVANS TELLS A STORY.

At the Master Mechanics' convention at Old Point, Comfort, Va., this week, Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., told a good story. He said that thirty-six Detroit men were assigned to duty aboard his ship, the Iowa, during the Havana blockade, and shortly afterward a torpedo boat of the enemy approached apparently to attack. As he stood by the after turret, one of the Detroit men sang out:

"Say, mister, I came here to fight. Where will I go?"
"Well, my man, where are you assigned to?"
"To the after turret."
"Well, that is the after turret."
"I know that," said the recruit, "but how the hell do you get into it?"

Capt. Evans said that he related the incident as it occurred to illustrate his point that we need not only fighters, but men who know how to get into the turrets. "You wanted us to take the Philippines and we took them," he said. "If you want us to hold them we will hold them. There is a big watermelon going to be cut in the East; if you want a slice of the melon just tell us and we'll get it."

The New York "Sun" is so sure it has proved its point that it has already named the Orthopaedic Hospital of New York as the recipient of the \$5,000 which Gen. Felix Agnus, of the Baltimore "American" offered to donate for proof that the Schley-Hodgson colloquy took place as reported by the "Sun." As it takes two to make a bargain it will probably be some days before the hospital gets the money. The "Sun" is to be congratulated on the success of its very persistent effort to secure an indorsement of its report as to Lieut. Comdr. Hodgson's version of Adm. Schley's remarks on the Brooklyn. The "Sun" is in dead earnest in this matter, and it is not likely that we have heard the last from it.

Advices from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., June 11, announce that a large force of men are at work on the Hartford. The cylinders are now on board and the erecting and aligning of engines is being done. This will allow the Construction Department to finish up the bulkheads, and step the main-mast, when the riggers can put up the standing rigging. She may be ready for service about Oct. 1 next. The Solace has been docked and overhauled and her hull painted. The electrical machinery of the vessel has also received thorough overhauling. The Ranger has been painted and is a greatly improved vessel. It is not probable that she will be commissioned for some time. The Scindia is finished and ready for service whenever she is required for duty.

The latest news from Samoa says that Malietoa was recognized as king by the commissioners of the three powers and then abdicated, the commissioners appointing a provisional government consisting of the consuls. The commissioners are said to favor the abolition of the kingship. Dr. Wilhelm Solf is now president of the municipality of Apia.

The Dewey Hotel, Washington, closed on the 17th until Oct. 1. During the summer the new rooms described last week will be fitted up. They will be named: McKinley, Lincoln, Grant, Grosvenor, Burrows, Corbin, Henderson, Schley, Hichborn and Hermann.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 15, 1899.

Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf., who arrived last Sunday and took command, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Bush for the present. Mrs. Loughborough and the children will arrive the latter part of June, and will be a most welcome addition to the social life of the garrison.

Miss Dorothy Bowman, daughter of Prof. Bowman, of Los Angeles, Cal., spent one day last week with Dr. and Mrs. Baird, on her way to the City of Mexico, where she will recite and give readings at the receptions of Minister and Mrs. Powell Clayton.

Miss Ray Baird, granddaughter of Dr. Baird, is spending several weeks with her grandparents. While here she will have her eyes treated.

Charles L. Heid, Co. C, 1st United States Volunteers, died in El Paso June 8 of tuberculosis. He was one of the first young men to volunteer from El Paso.

Pvt. McCormick, 6th U. S. Inf., who was severely injured at Fort Sam Houston March 7 by the ice wagon running over his head and almost removing the scalp, is improving rapidly. He was sent here from Fort Sam Houston on account of the excessive heat at that place.

Miss Nannie Baird, granddaughter of Dr. Baird, is spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baird, of Clint, Tex.

Maj. Samuel L. Woodward is spending some of his three months' extension of sick leave at this post.

A number of people from the post attended a band concert in the Plaza given by El Paso's famous McGinty Band. After the concert they went to look on at a hop given by the El Paso Social Club. Among those that went down were Lieut. and Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Ward, Miss Nannie Baird, Miss Myrtle Logan, Miss Nina Wayne Neff, Miss Evalyn Logan, Chaplain Kelly and Mr. Logan.

ON BOARD THE HANCOCK.

Transport Hancock, May 2, 1899.

The 21st Inf. left Plattsburg Barracks Monday, April 10, for San Francisco with about 1,400 men. These were transported in three sections and a baggage train which preceded the troops. The journey overland was an agreeable one, except for its length, the men becoming somewhat tired of the long ride. Many of them had never been West before, and the beautiful views proved very interesting to them, as they were entirely different from Eastern scenery.

At San Francisco the entire regiment, besides the Hospital Corps and Battery E, 1st Art., 1,800 in all, were put on the one transport, Hancock, which made it a little crowded. Very little opportunity was afforded to see San Francisco, as the men were not allowed off the boat except for a short time. Tuesday morning, April 18, we bade good-by to the United States and steamed out through the Golden Gate. The men crowded upon the deck, as the transport left, straining their eyes in a last look at their native land. As it gradually faded from sight, many were there who turned away with a strange sinking of the heart and a lump in the throat at the thought of leaving all that was dear to them on earth.

After leaving the Golden Gate we felt the effect of the long, steady swells of the Pacific. A great many of the men began to suffer sea-sickness, and it was not long before there was a forlorn-looking row of soldiers along the ship's rail.

A few hours after leaving San Francisco something went wrong with the machinery, and for a long while the ship lay to, tossed by the waves. The trip has been a hard one for the men, as we have had a great deal of bad weather, and it has been cold and wet.

Meals are cooked for the entire command in a galley aft. Here the companies send men with pans to draw the rations, which are then carried to the different parts of the deck assigned to the companies for meals.

During the time the heavy seas were running it was very uncomfortable, as the water constantly threatened to dash over and give the food a salt water dressing. Narrow spring bunks, arranged in tiers of two bunks three high, with narrow aisles between, comprised the "quarters" of the enlisted men. The hospital has a place forward, and two sick calls a day are sounded. Excepting sea-sickness, which prevailed for the first few days, the health has been generally good. Only two deaths have occurred up to this time—those of Pvt. D. Jones, of Co. L, and Pvt. Alma H. Chevelier, of Co. E, which followed a few days later. They were buried at sea.

Inspections are held daily on board, and every morning the companies are given a few minutes' drill in the setting up exercises. Each evening the regimental band plays a few selections, which are greatly appreciated by the men.

There is very little variety in the way of amusements, most of the men devoting their time to reading and playing cards. The sea itself becomes very tiresome after over two weeks of nothing else. We have passed only two sailing vessels since we started and not a bit of land. We are out of the usual track of ships, as we are making direct for Manila, leaving Honolulu about a thousand miles south of us. Yesterday we came to a stop again for a couple of hours to make some needed repairs. Stopped once more this morning, and have been drifting all day. There is undoubtedly something wrong with the machinery.

During the day a number of sharks were seen swimming about the boat, and an effort was made to catch some of them with barbless metal hooks taken from the butcher's shop. Two or three large sharks were hooked, but made their escape. One shark swam slowly along the ship's side, occasionally taking in a piece of meat or bread. Some clothes were hanging at the end of a rope in the water (one of the methods used by the soldiers to wash their clothes), and Mr. Shark made a greedy grab at them. He evidently did not like the taste of them, for he let go and chased after an empty tomato can which had been opened with a knife and the sharp corners turned up. When the shark closed his jaws upon it he received a disagreeable surprise, and, amidst the laughter of the soldiers, he dropped the can and dived out of sight.

Social events upon the Hancock are rather scarce, the only gatherings being an occasional "musical" or a "dinner party." These little events are informal—a guitar and a song or two upon the "fo'cas'le" constituting the "musical." Two or three soldiers squatting upon the deck—chairs and tables being unknown—with a can of jam, a can of butter and some hardtack constitutes a dinner party or a Kensington tea.

Soldiers have their own peculiar ways, sayings and habits. There are those among us who are born wags, and are the very life of the regiment. Their wit is sharp, and provokes a laugh, even at times when all are disheartened. These men are encouraged, for they cheer their companions. One of them startled us the

other morning with the cry: "Say, boys, get up quick and see where we are." There was a sudden piling out of bunks—before reveille at that—for all expected to see land. Then some one asked: "Where are we?" "It looks like the same place we were in yesterday," was the laconic reply.

And that is what might be said of our whole trip. We have seen nothing but water, and each day we see the same wide ocean, and it "looks like the same place we were in yesterday."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 20, 1899.

The nuptials of Ensign Arthur J. Hepburn, U. S. N., and Miss Louisa L. Roman, niece of Gov. Lowndes, were celebrated Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, at St. Anne's P. E. Church. The wedding was one of the quietest, and was beautiful in its simplicity. No invitations had been issued, and only the immediate friends of the bride and groom were present. The ushers were: Maj. Chas. T. Lowndes, Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., Van Lehr Black and W. Bladen Lowndes, all consists of the bride. The groom's best man was his brother. The bride came in on the arm of her brother, Capt. Philip Roman. The bridal party returned to the Governor's mansion, and then took the train for their trip. At the ceremony the groom was in citizen's clothes, and the bride wore a dark traveling dress.

The engagement of Miss Mary Tuck, daughter of Postmaster W. G. Tuck, of this city, to Mr. George W. Wilcox, clerk in the Naval Academy, is announced. An engagement of interest to naval circles is that of Miss Nellie Stewart to Lieut. Victor Blue. Miss Stewart was very popular when she was here as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cooper.

Mrs. W. F. Fullam, wife of Lieut. Fullam, U. S. N., is visiting friends in Queen Anne's County.

Asst. Paymr. Robert Schenck, son of Director Casper Schenck, U. S. N., retired, has returned to Annapolis. The young officer has been ill with typhoid fever, but his condition is thought to be improved.

Ensign A. J. Hepburn, U. S. N., who recently married Miss Roman, has been ordered to report on the Albatross July 15.

Mr. R. M. Chase, secretary at the Naval Academy, is critically ill at the Hotel Maryland. He has been indisposed for several weeks.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S SQUADRON AT BOSTON.

The New York, the Massachusetts, the Texas and the Indiana, of Rear Adm. Sampson's squadron arrived at Boston, June 16. Gen. Carter, representing Gov. Wolcott, C. A. Way, of Brookline, and W. A. Twombly and W. A. Murphy, representing the Children's Day Committee, with Lieut. E. P. Dodd, of the Naval Brigade ship Minnesota, boarded the New York soon after the latter dropped anchor. Gen. Carter formally extended the courtesies of the State, to which Adm. Sampson responded with a brief speech of thanks. The Admiral accepted an invitation to lunch with Gov. Wolcott at the Union Club on June 19. While Gen. Carter and party were aboard, Lieut. Purcell, of the Charlestown Navy Yard, arrived and extended the greetings of Adm. Pickens, the latter reaching the New York soon after. Adm. Sampson assured the members of the Committee on Children's Day that the public would not be admitted to the ships after 12 o'clock on June 19, thus leaving the vessels clear for the visit of the poor children of Boston on the afternoon of that day. On the morning of June 19 there was a shore parade of bluejackets and marines.

Capt. C. J. Train, of the Massachusetts acted as Brigade Commander, with Lieut. Comdr. T. M. Potts as Brigade Adjutant, Paymr. J. S. Carpenter as Brigade Commissary, Asst. Surg. R. Spear as brigade medical officer, Ensign K. G. Castleman as brigade signal officer, Cadet R. W. Vincent as aid, and Boatswains J. J. Rochfort and S. W. Gardner as beachmasters. The battalions of marines were commanded by Lieut. Col. H. C. Cochrane, the commandant of marines at the Charlestown yard. The first battalion was commanded by Capt. Thomas Wood, of the Massachusetts. The four companies of marines from the warships were commanded, respectively, by Capt. Doyer, Kane and Lejune and Lieut. Bearss. The officers in command of the four companies of the marine battalion from the yard were Capt. L. H. Moses and P. M. Bannon, and 1st Lieuts. F. L. Bradman and P. S. Brown.

The bluejackets from the warships were commanded by the Lieutenant Commanders of the vessels, as follows: Massachusetts, Lieut. Comdr. Kossuth Niles; New York, Lieut. Comdr. T. M. Potts; Indiana, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore; Texas, Lieut. Comdr. Giles B. Harber.

The paraders were cheered by thousands of enthusiastic spectators.

A GERMAN WARSHIP IN A FRENCH PORT.

The harbor of Brest, France, seems destined to plenty of excitement these days. Not content with being the post scheduled for Dreyfus's first landing, it has had the honor of receiving the first visit, according to the "Journal de la Marine," of Paris, made by a German warship to a French port since 1870. This event took place May 20 last, when the German cruiser Hela ran in to Brest to leave a disabled seaman at the local hospital. The French got much satisfaction out of the fact that on entering the harbor the Hela was obliged to pass by seven great French cruisers luckily anchored there, the splendid Le Tage being among them. A number of other warships were at anchor, so that the German carried away, the Frenchmen think, some new ideas of the country's sea power. The French cruisers in the harbor, which made up the Squadron of the North, were the Amiral Charner, Bruix, Dupuy de Lome, Catinat, Lavout, Friant, Le Traux. Commandant Rampold of the Hela made a visit to the maritime office, and courtesies were exchanged. The regulation salutes were fired, the Hela saluting the flag of the French Vice Admiral, who commanded the squadron. The decks of the French war vessels were black with officers and sailors, who were deeply interested in this unusual naval event. After arranging for the sailor's admission to the hospital the Hela steamed away. She arrived at 2 p. m. and left in the evening.

It has passed into a proverb that any French soldier carried a Marshal's baton in his knapsack, but times have changed, and there is a return to the pre-Napoleonic tradition when the "Aristocrats" monopolized all the commissions. There exists in the French Army a class of officers, risen from the ranks, who do not aspire beyond the rank of Captain, or at the utmost Major. They always stick to a regimental career, and never look for staff employ, which is practically beyond their reach. In fact, they are a species of superior non-commissioned officer. Rightly or wrongly, the French War Office has decided to eliminate this class.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND ITS RESULTS.

At the annual meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, held recently in London, Sir George White speaking from his experience as Commander-in-Chief in India, stated that crime in the Army is almost entirely associated with drink, adding that there is no doubt that the happiest, most contented, most healthy and most prosperous soldiers in the ranks at the present time are those who have enrolled themselves under the banner of the Army Temperance Association.

Against this sweeping statement of Sir George may be placed the views of the Rev. T. M. Milnes Griffiths, one of the senior chaplains of the British Army, who, in a letter to the "Army and Navy Gazette," takes an almost totally contrary view of the drink habit. One is bound to feel that under ordinary circumstances the chaplain's views are entitled to closer consideration than Sir George's from the fact that the mere utterance of them would tend to imperil his clerical standing, and would not have been made had they not been closely thought out. Chaplain Griffiths says he knows that the large majority of young soldiers stricken with enteric are total abstainers. He has found that total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors is in a way forced upon young recruits. No matter whether they have been accustomed to a modest pint of beer when plough boys or factory hands, they are taught at once by Army Temperance Association preachers that they must be total abstainers. Many who have not the stamina in their growing days become predisposed to foster the enteric germ; then, being known regimentally as "temperance" men, they find it easier to obtain passes up to twelve o'clock at night. The consequence is they go into the bazaars, frequent the popshops, and consume an abnormal amount of aerated waters and cups of tea. One man once confessed to nine bottles of pop besides tea. They do not care to quench their thirst at the regimental institute, where all the water is carefully filtered, but liking the liberty of being out of barracks they frequent other places, where no restriction is enforced. Then follows a field day or two, and the hot sun at the end of the early morning's work finishes a man off, and he "goes sick with enteric."

"Undoubtedly drunkenness does often lead a man to the brothel," says Chaplain Griffiths, "but I have good reasons for believing it is not always so. I believe that temperance men, when out on pass, are brought into constant temptation from bazaar women when they are in full possession of their faculties and perfectly sober. I am obliged to say that a large proportion of temperance men have contracted disease. I have proved this in hospitals. I have been forced to recognize the fact that many soldiers make total abstinence their god. Men have said to me in the wards, in many cases when I have remonstrated with them about impurity, 'Well, sir, at any rate I'm a total abstainer, and not so bad after all.'"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. S.—Space will not permit us to print a list of the crew of the Chicago. We gave a list of officers some time ago.

J. W. B.—One examination has just been completed, of civilian candidates for vacancies in the grades of 1st and 2d Lieutenants in the Marine Corps. No time has as yet been set for the others.

MRS. G. L. G.—You must let us know the number of the Congressional District you desire information about.

A. D. B.—The list of officers returning home on the Olympia has not yet been received at the Navy Department.

W. A. C.—The 22d Infantry arrived in the Philippines in March, 1899, and was assigned to the 1st Division under Gen. Lawton. This is the latest news as to its assignment there is at Army Headquarters.

F. L. D. asks: (1) In case the thirty-two civilian candidates for appointment to the Marine Corps pass the examinations and are commissioned, how are the remaining forty-three vacancies to be filled? (2) What chance has an applicant of obtaining one of these civilian appointments, who is endorsed by four Congressmen? Answer—(1) By other examinations to be held later. (2) Fairly only.

B. C. T.—The resignation of Gen. H. G. Otis was accepted April 12, 1899, to take effect July 2.

E. F. H.—The 16th U. S. Infantry sailed from U. S. June 14, arrived at Siboney June 22. Participated in the attack on Santiago. Left Cuba for the U. S., Aug. 10. It is not certain what regiment's flag was the first planted on San Juan, as several claim this distinction.

E. K. asks: What became of 1st Asst. Engr. Blandford and 3d Officer Fred C. Heppie, of the U. S. H. S. Relief, who were captured by the Filipinos about one week ago at Manila? Answer—Nothing has been heard of these men officially or otherwise since their reported capture.

J. W. H.—The piping for the war service stripe for infantry in white. See page 31. "Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the U. S.," 3d edition, 1899.

T. T. W.—Maj. W. A. Kobbé, 3d U. S. Art., no casualty intervening, will be retired for age May 10, 1904.

"SUBSCRIBER.—The prize and bounty money due sailors of the U. S. Navy will probably be distributed through the commanding officer of each ship or naval station. Those entitled to bounty money need not send a claim to the Department. The indorsement on the discharge you mention would not affect your citizenship. It is not hard to get an honorable discharge if a man performs his duty. A private of cavalry receives \$13 per month. Cavalry tactics are for sale at our office. Apply at some recruiting station, and it would be best to show your discharge papers.

C. W. P.—Badges of rank are worn by officers of the English Army on the shoulder strap, and may be in metal or embroidery. As a rule, embroidered badges are worn in full dress, and metal badges in undress, but there would seem to exist no regulation to that effect. A 2d Lieutenant wears no badge, and can only be recognized as an officer by his uniform. A Lieutenant wears one star on each shoulder strap until he is promoted to the rank of Captain. When his name appears in the "London Gazette," he at once adds a star to each shoulder strap—by no means the only expense consequent on his receiving his commission. The badge of a Major is perhaps the most striking of all, and consists of a crown only on either shoulder strap. When he attains the rank of Lieutenant Colonel a star is placed under each crown. A Colonel wears two stars below each crown, but if a Brigadier General, he wears a sword and baton crossed, or to be more strictly correct, "in saltire." An officer holding the rank of Major General wears the same badge on either shoulder strap with a star above it. A Lieutenant General adds above the sword and baton a crown, and a General wears a crown and star above the sword and baton. A field marshal cannot be mistaken for a general officer, for his badge is of a more gorgeous pattern, and consists of crossed batons on a wreath of laurel with a crown above. The same badges are in all cases worn on both shoulder straps. Officers having brevet or honorary rank wear the badges of those ranks.

P. T. H.—Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Wheeler are Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

L. R. C.—Is it customary or permissible to assign a retired Army officer to active duty? Answer—Army officers may be assigned to duty at the Soldiers' Home, or college duty, they may hold office in an executive department, an office to which they are elected by the people or appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Otherwise they are forbidden by Section 1763, Rev. Stat., to serve on active duty. It is a matter of law and not of regulation.

WILMINGTON'S TRIP UP THE AMAZON.

Buenos Ayres, May 10, 1899.

A Rio telegram states that the incident caused by the S. S. cruiser *Wilmington's* visit to the river Amazon without permission, has been brought to a close by an interview which took place between the American Minister and the Brazilian President. We can assure the originator of this telegram, semi-officially, that the trouble was not caused by the *Wilmington's* visit to the Amazon, which is open to all vessels, but was caused by the neglect of the Brazilian Government to properly notify the Brazilian authorities that the American Government had been granted permission to navigate all the rivers flowing into the Amazon with the *Wilmington*. The American Minister received the permission from the Brazilian Foreign Office months ago. The "Nacion" greatly pleased a very large majority of the natives and Spaniards by publishing two telegrams from Rio telling of the "profuse apologies made by Sr. Bryan, the North American Minister, to the Brazilian Government because of the action of the *Wilmington* in entering the Amazon without a permit. The foreign Minister informed Sr. Bryan that his apologies were considered sufficient, and the incident may be considered closed." Again we are informed by telegraph from Rio Janeiro that the *Wilmington* and Consulate stoning incident has been settled, the United States Minister having declared himself satisfied with the explanations made by Sr. Olyntho, the Foreign Minister.

TRAVELING ON PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Managers Franklin, McMahon, Anderson and Henderson, of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home, hired a private car to take them on a tour of inspection from Chicago to San Francisco, and sent a bill for it amounting to \$2,805.77, including subsistence en route for General Treasurer Birmingham and Mr. Patrick, clerk. Manager Brown traveled from Chicago to Leavenworth, and Manager Barrett traveled in a car from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Col. Vroom, Inspector General, United States Army, traveled in the car from Leavenworth, Kan., to Los Angeles, Cal.

Four civilians also joined the party, Messrs. Cantor, Feiser, Bridges and Engsack, and three ladies, Mrs. and Miss Henderson and Mrs. Cantor, also went with the party. The question as to the legality of this expedition having come before the Treasury Department, L. P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, decides as follows:

"While it is not entirely clear that the mode of travel selected by the Board of Managers was the most economical, yet, under all the circumstances I do not think it was so unreasonable as to authorize a disallowance. So long as the expenditures are not clearly unreasonable and are within the appropriations I am without authority to interfere because I may have a different opinion as to the necessity or expediency of a particular expenditure."

"This method of travel should not, however, be made the vehicle for the transportation of persons not entitled to be transported at the expense of the United States. This voucher will be allowed after eliminating therefrom all items of expense for which the United States is not liable."

"Vouchers for the traveling expenses of the Board of Managers, as well as of other persons, on business of the home, should be itemized as far as practicable, and be stated so as to show all essential facts necessary to an intelligent audit."

"The right or propriety of Treasurer Birmingham and Inspector General Brown charging mileage, after having been furnished at the expense of the Government everything for which mileage is a commutation, is open to serious question. I am of the opinion, however, that they are no right to mileage under these circumstances, but as much as it is understood that such charges have heretofore been allowed by the Auditor, and as my present view is a change of construction, these vouchers will be allowed, and a different course will be followed in future."

"Where it is shown by vouchers in the account now under revision that the shortest usually traveled route has not been taken by persons traveling under authority of the home, and expenses are incurred in excess of the regular fares on railroads and on sleeping cars, by a direct route, such expenses, unless the necessity for the same fully appear, will be disallowed. (2 Comp. Dec., 44:1 Comp. Dec., 181.)"

"The item of \$163.15 for which credit is claimed in the accounts for the traveling expenses of an attendant on Chicago to New York and return to Los Angeles, appears to have been expended in behalf of the General Treasurer of the home, who, it seems, met with an accident during his absence with the Board of Managers, and it was deemed necessary to bring an attendant from the Pacific branch at Los Angeles to nurse him on there to New York. This expense is one that is strictly personal to the Treasurer of the home, and is not a proper charge against the United States. I know of no law authorizing the payment of such a bill as the one under discussion."

FROM THE PRESIDIO, CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, California, June 14, 1899.

Capt. Harry C. Benson, of the 4th Cav., who has for some time been on duty in Cuba, returned to the garrison a few days ago.

The recruits have been arriving at the rate of about 10 a week for the last few months, and the officers have been somewhat put to it to quarter, feed and drill them rapidly as they came. Work on the new camp is being rushed, and it is expected that the new casualties will be very comfortable in the picturesque spot between the hills.

Capt. Chas. L. Collins, of the 23d Inf., who has recently returned from Bolivia arrived in the garrison Tuesday morning. Capt. Collins was formerly a member of the 4th Infantry, and the members of the regiment are glad to have him and Mrs. Collins with them again. Present Capt. and Mrs. Collins are stopping in the garrison building.

Mrs. Florence McClelland, of Omaha, Neb., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Lieut. Powell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holbrook, who have been spending a few days in Monterey, Cal., have returned and taken a few rooms in the apartment building. On Wednesday night a very enjoyable informal hop was given in their home by the officers and ladies of the 4th Cavalry. Mrs. George M. Downey, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is

the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. G. F. Downey.

An informal hop was given on Friday evening by the officers and ladies of the 24th Infantry.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Dashiell entertained at an Italian opera, Saturday evening, in honor of Lieut. Dashiell's assignment to the regiment.

Miss Julia Freeman and her two friends, Miss Louise Lamb and Miss Granger, of Zanesville, O., are spending the summer with her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman.

Mrs. FAVOR, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. G. F. Downey.

Lieut. J. B. Ladd and wife, who have recently returned from Cebu, Philippine Islands, have taken apartments at the Grand.

OUR ARMY STRENGTH.

As the strength of each company and troop remaining in the Western garrisons is about twice what it was before the Spanish war, it will be seen that the troops available in the great West are quite ample to meet any ordinary uprising. By retaining in this country a battalion of the 24th and 25th Inf., the Department is inaugurating a system which it hopes at an early date to apply to all regiments on foreign service. That is, to have two battalions abroad, fully manned and officered, with a home battalion to which all those disabled by foreign service may be sent to recuperate after active service in the tropics.

The invalided and convalescing thus have a definite home station to which they may at once be sent, and the foreign hospital service and the regiments in the field be relieved of embarrassment. Men absent on furlough then have a definite location to which they can report, and such officers as recover sufficiently to perform light duty will be able to render valuable service in putting recruits destined for their regiments in shape.

To Adj. Gen. Corbin is due great credit for the adoption of this plan by which the Army will virtually be reorganized on a new basis. Speaking of the inauguration of the new system Gen. Corbin said to a Journal representative that it was merely the adoption of the English system of having two battalions abroad while one remains at home. There are 38 batteries in the seven regiments of Regular artillery. Seventeen of these batteries are in the Philippines. The number of troops of cavalry in the Regular Army is 120 divided among ten regiments. One full regiment of 12 troops, the 4th, has been assigned to duty in the Philippines. There has been effective opposition in military circles to the reduction of batteries of artillery engaged in looking after the coast defenses in the United States.

It has been shown that this force is hardly adequate to care for the valuable new guns which have been installed at posts on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts. There are now only enough artillerymen to provide one shift in the details for the care of the guns.

SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

An evidence of the wide capabilities of the American soldier is given in the report to the Adjutant General of the 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, of Capt. C. T. Sawtelle, Jr., Chief Quartermaster of the division, on the work of his department from the outbreak of hostilities, Feb. 4 to March 19, the date of the report. Capt. Sawtelle says that when Calococan was taken, Feb. 10, there were found at the camped there five dismantled engines and about fifty passenger coaches, and over one hundred freight and flat cars. An efficient train crew and corps of mechanics was organized, with Corpl. Haisch, 20th Kansas Infantry, as Chief Engineer, which assembled four of the engines, and on Feb. 12 a train service was established, running two trains from Calococan to Manila, and three trains from Manila to Calococan daily, greatly simplifying the transport problem.

The much discussed question of using Chinese for coolies has thus touched upon in the Quartermaster's report:

"The almost universal good behavior of the Chinese drivers of the buffalo carts, when under fire, led to the recommendation of their employment for service as litter bearers, and if the experiment succeeds to hire them as transport coolies; accordingly, on March 12, I received authority to hire 510, which were secured at \$20 Mexican currency per month each, and a ration; and if this experiment does not fail, I believe the Chinese will solve the transport problem of an army operating in Luzon in either the wet or dry season. For an advance into hostile territory, I would strongly urge that 100 coolies per battalion be employed in addition to the transportation now in the hand of the regiments, and, moreover, that the Chinese coolies be brought under contract from Hong Kong to this country, since being strangers, the chance of their deserting will be greatly lessened, for they will fear to run away. The proportion of coolies to soldiers employed by Japan in the war with China was 15,000 coolies to 24,000 men, but no other transportation was used."

The water supply is thus treated of: "The water, except from the South Dakota Infantry condensers, was ordered boiled before drinking, and no fault was found with the supply. However, to discontinue the use of well water for the 10th Pennsylvania Infantry, three water carts were secured from Capt. Leafberger, 23d Infantry, Chief of the Sanitary Department, to haul water from the city waterworks, and to facilitate the hauling of water for other commands, 188 empty wine casks were purchased and distributed where needed."

"On Feb. 25, 1899, I was notified by the Chief Surgeon of the Division, that the large condenser of the 1st Reserve Hospital was prepared to supply water for drinking and cooking purposes to the entire command, and water cans, wine casks and the necessary extra transportation was at once furnished each command for this purpose, excepting the 1st Nebraska Regiment, which because of its distance from the condenser and the bountiful supply of water, this was not thought to be advisable. Shortly afterward Maj. Devo set up and began operating the second large condenser, very near the railroad terminus, thus adding to the supply of water and reducing the amount of city hauling. The supply of water is now abundant and absolutely pure for the entire division. In case of an advance to another line of permanent occupation, there are for this division seventeen condensers of an excellent pattern, devised by and built under direction of 1st Lieut. F. L. Burdick, Q. M., 1st South Dakota Infantry, each with a capacity of twenty gallons condensed water per hour, which can readily be transported and easily operated, and will insure the water supply."

STATE TROOPS.

Dates for the annual fall shooting competition of the New York Guard have been decided upon as follows: The competition for the State, Naval Militia, 1st, 2d and 5th Brigade prizes will be shot at Creedmoor on Thursday, Sept. 14. The Governor's and Adjutant General's matches will be shot at Creedmoor on Friday, Sept. 15. The competition for the 4th Brigade Prize will be held at the range at Tonawanda on Saturday, Sept. 2. The 3d Brigade Prize will be competed for at the range at Bath, on the Hudson, Saturday, Sept. 9. The following dates for supplementary practice days at Creedmoor are also announced: Marksmen and sharpshooters, Aug. 5, 12, and 19, Sept. 4 and 23, Oct. 7, 14, and 31; marksmen and expert class, Aug. 26, Sept. 30, Oct. 21 and 28. Members of the Guard proceeding to Creedmoor for supplementary practice will not be furnished transportation by the State.

Adj. Gen. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces that the following organizations will be mustered out of the service of the National Guard on or before June 30, 1899: Co. A, 7th Regiment, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Capt. S. L. Barnes; Co. G, 7th Regiment, Plymouth, Pa., 1st Lieut. John H. Gough; Co. L, 7th Regiment, Meshoppen, Pa., Capt. Hawke; Co. I, 11th Regiment, Lebanon, Pa., Capt. Fitzgerald; Co. I, 19th Regiment, Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. James G. Pratt; Co. M, 20th Regiment, West Chester, Pa., Capt. M. Paxson; Battery F, Phoenixville, Pa., Capt. Henry H. Quimby. The following named companies are detached from the 7th Regiment Infantry and assigned to the 9th Regiment Infantry: Co. D, 7th Regiment, Hazleton, Pa., Capt. Lee, to be Co. G, 9th Regiment Inf.; Co. E, 7th Regiment, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Capt. Jackson, to be Co. K, 9th Regiment; Co. F, 7th Regiment Inf., Wanamie, Pa., Capt. Dewey, to be Co. L, 9th Regiment; Co. I, 7th Regiment Inf., Pittston, Pa., 1st Lieut. Rice, to be Co. M, 9th Inf. The following named companies are detached from the 7th Regiment and assigned to the 12th Regiment Infantry: Co. B, 7th Regiment, Williamsport, Pa., Capt. L. Fisher, to be Co. I, 12th Regiment; Co. C, 7th Regiment, Sunbury, Pa., Capt. Heim, to be Co. K, 12th Regiment. The following named companies are detached from the 7th Regiment Infantry, and will report direct to Headquarters Third Brigade as separate companies: Co. H, Shickshinny, Pa., Capt. Mickey; Co. K, Tunkhannock, Pa., Capt. Reynolds; Co. M, Allentown, Pa., Capt. Martz.

The former officers of the 100th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., held a very enjoyable reunion and dinner on the evening of June 22 in New York City. The committee in charge were Col. W. F. Morris, Col. W. J. Kirkland, Maj. J. H. Wood, Maj. S. E. Japha, Capt. W. W. Marks and Capt. John D. Walton.

Capt. S. S. Stebbins, of Co. D, 12th N. Y., one of the most proficient riflemen in the Guard, has been appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Col. Leonard. The officers of the regiment on June 19 unanimously elected Capt. George R. Dyer Major, vice Burns, resigned. Maj. Dyer is a son of Governor Dyer of Rhode Island, and served with the 12th in the Volunteers as a Major, and, while being one of the regiment's most popular, is also one of its most efficient officers. He joined the 12th from the 7th Regiment in May, 1892. Co. I has elected 1st Lieut. Charles W. Smith Captain. He was senior in his grade in the regiment, of which he has been a member since October, 1891, being elected at that time, from the 7th Regiment, a 2d Lieutenant. Capt.-elect Smith served as Captain in the Volunteer regiment during the Spanish war.

The reorganization of the artillery arm of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia "Inquirer," is the cause of considerable thought to the authorities. The 3.2-inch b. l. rifles, of which each of the old batteries had two, were the property of the United States, and were taken by the Government at the close of the war, leaving the State without any modern ordnance. It is problematical as to whether or not the guns can again be got, and, if a requisition will be honored, when they will be delivered. Adj. Gen. Stewart has an idea of a way out of the difficulty, which seems to be about the correct thing. He is thinking of issuing four machine guns to each of the batteries and have them organized as machine gun commands. Later on, if the field pieces can be had then, two will be given to each battery, and such a number will be ample for all purposes of instruction and drill. The machine guns are far the superior of field pieces for such service as State troops are called upon to perform. In all of the many calls for riot duty the batteries were promptly on hand, but there was no work for them to do. The infantry and cavalry were the two arms that were of the greatest value, and this is not said to the detriment of the artillery, because the armament of the latter was not fitted for such action as the service would have called for if an attack had been made upon the forces. On the other hand, the machine guns would have been of the greatest value. For riot service no better arm exists, and of this rioters are well aware. The very presence of even one gun will stampede the worst mob that can be got together in this State. This matter of changing the armament of the batteries is not fully decided upon, but the idea is a good one, and will bear good fruit if carried out.

Referring to the recent encampment of the District of Columbia Militia Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Harries says: "The encampment was an entire success and in every way satisfactory. The system followed was a novelty to our own men as well as to the National Guard of the whole nation. It was not devoted to a refinement of the manual or a close attention to foot movements, as is so generally the case in such encampments; but the soldier was put in the field as he would be called upon to go into war, and relied upon to take care of himself accordingly. Instead of having each battalion mess together, the companies messed separately, and the company officers were thereby held responsible instead of the regimental officers. The rations were entirely satisfactory, and there was no complaint heard against either the Commissary or Quartermaster's Departments, which so frequently come in for criticism. The attendance was good. It was always in excess of 900, and reached 1,200 most of the time. Passes were issued with great freedom, but only a small provost guard was maintained in Leesburg and a small guard in camp. The country surrounding the camp is remarkably fertile and well supplied, and presented a fine opportunity for foraging, but not a single case of depredation was reported. Not an egg was taken, a chicken killed or a glass of milk captured. The men spent a considerable amount of money in the small stores at Leesburg, and the town was glad of their presence. I couldn't ask for better behavior on the part of the men. Their discipline was perfect. They showed a willingness to work, an anxiety to learn and a readiness to apply such knowledge when attained that was altogether gratifying."

The 7th New York, Col. Appleton relieved the 23d

Regiment at the State camp on the afternoon of June 17, and the following day the 1st Battery under Capt. Wendel reached the camp having marched from its home station in New York City, as did the other mounted organizations. The battery reached the military post in excellent shape, and received a royal welcome en route. The 7th Regiment reached its quarters without any delay or confusion, and entered upon its duties with its customary promptness. The 1st Battery performed its duties with characteristic energy, and both commands made excellent records. We reserve a more detailed account for another week. In communication to Col. Appleton on June 16, Gov. Roosevelt said: "I regret extremely my inability to accompany the 7th to camp as I particularly desired to do so. I congratulate you and the regiment upon its condition and the way it has conducted itself. I have been particularly impressed by the work of the regiment while I have been Commander-in-Chief of the Guard." The 7th and the 1st Battery will be relieved at the camp, June 24, by the 1st Regiment of separate companies, commanded by Col. R. T. Emmet. This regiment is made up as follows: Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers, 10th of Newburg, 11th of Mount Vernon, 16th of Catskill, 17th of Flushing, 23d of Hudson, 27th of Malone, 28th of Utica, 39th of Watertown, and the 40th of Ogdensburg. The 2d Battery, Capt. Wilson will also be on duty at the camp for which it took up the march from New York City on June 23. It will at the conclusion of its camp duty proceed to Schenectady to take part in the ceremonies there incident to the opening of a new State armory, and the reunion of the 2d Regiment of Volunteers it received instruction in the field, as well as in camp.

The 1st Signal Corps, Capt. Erlandsen, will proceed to the State camp for a tour of duty on June 24, remaining until July 1.

Capt. C. O. Davis, of the 13th New York, who served in the Volunteers, has been elected Major. He received 12 votes against 9 for Capt. J. T. Jennings.

Two officers of the 14th New York have made a formal protest against the election of Capt. Bertram T. Clayton as Colonel. The protest is made on the grounds that Lieut. H. W. Horton, of Co. I, received no notice of the election, and that Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Oregin, who were allowed to vote, had previously resigned. The protest is signed by Capt. Noble, of Co. A, Avery, of C, and Carroll, of F.

The 2d Battalion of New York Naval Militia have received orders for a series of drills afloat, to be continued through the summer months. The converted yacht Aileen will be manned by a different division each week, and a cruise along the waters of Long Island Sound and up the Hudson will be made. The 4th Division will cruise for a week, commencing June 24. On the following week the 1st Division will go to Newport, and the 2d and 3d Divisions will cruise along the Sound the week after. On Friday evening, July 7, the petty officers of the organization will give a dance and water fete at the headquarters of the Battalion at the foot of Fifty-sixth street, Bay Ridge.

In the Pennsylvania Naval Militia Lieut. Comdr. Alonzo Gantley has been elected Commander. He graduated in 1886 from Annapolis and resigned from the Navy in July, 1892. He enlisted in the Pennsylvania Naval Militia in 1893; was commissioned a Lieutenant in January, 1894, and resigned in June of the same year. He was recommissioned March 25, 1898. He was commissioned as Lieutenant in the United States Navy during the Spanish war.

The repairs to the New Hampshire, the headquarters of the 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia, have been completed and the vessel towed to an anchorage off Tompkinsville, N. Y., where she will remain until late in the fall. A division will be ordered down each Saturday and Sunday for duty. Quite a number of men will mess aboard the ship for the summer. Comdr. Duncan has been busy at Bristol, R. I., the past week, in connection with the fitting out of the Defender, which he will sail against the cup defender Columbia. Ensign E. S. Willard, of the 3d Division, will accompany Comdr. Duncan, who is recognized as one of the most expert yacht handlers in the country. In the 4th Division recruit drills have been discontinued for the summer. The launch parties are proving a great success and are made every Sunday as well as Thursday nights. The coming cruise on the Prairie will be the next important event.

HOW OUR PHILIPPINE SOLDIERS FEED.

Col. D. L. Brainard, Chief Commissary in the Philippines, in a report to the War Department, describes the operations of the Subsistence Department in the Philippine Islands. On Feb. 5 and 6, during active operations, travel rations were supplied to all organizations on the firing line, the location of each regiment being definitely known and transportation being promptly furnished by the Quartermaster Department. Travel rations were despatched on bull carts, accompanied by a guard, who received explicit instructions as to the location of the organizations and to whom the supplies were to be delivered. For the first few days several of the organizations stationed near the city had the food prepared in barracks, loaded on wagons and distributed to the firing line. Capt. Krauthoff mentions this method of supply as very satisfactory under the circumstances, and speaks of having seen "a company enjoying their Sunday dinner on Feb. 5 within a few hundred yards of the insurgent trenches." The dinner consisted of roast beef, gravy, potatoes, fresh bread, coffee and plum pudding. A soldier and a few native laborers managed to roast and grind about 1,200 pounds of coffee daily, an adequate supply for all the troops in the field. The commands at Cavite, Corregidor Island, Iloilo, Bacolor and at Cebu are supplied with subsistence stores from the depot Commissary at Binondo. Fresh beef for troops at Cavite is drawn direct from the cold storage vessel; that for troops at Corregidor Island is sent three times each week. Troops at Cebu are subsisted on native beef, which costs from 18 to 20 cents, Mexican, per pound. The quality of the ration issued during February and March proved to be good. The total quantity of stores returned by regiments to the issuing Commissary as unfit for use amounted in value to only \$33.20. During the period covered by this report the remaining Spanish prisoners of war have been subsisted, under the supervision of Capt. Rhodes, in the same manner as heretofore, which has always been satisfactory.

An organization of the trained nurses who rendered service to the American soldiers during the war with Spain, has been perfected under the name of "The Order of Spanish-American War Nurses." Mary E. Hibard, who was chief nurse of the hospital at Jacksonville, is Chairman, and Harriet C. Lounsbury, who was chief nurse at Sternberg Hospital at Chickamauga, is Secretary.

The 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., the last of the immune regiments to leave Camp Meade, was mustered out June 22.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Norman Williams, of Chicago, Ill., prominent in commercial circles, died June 19 at his summer residence at Little Bear's Head, Rye Beach, N. H. He had been ailing for some time. He was the father-in-law of Maj. Gen. Merritt, who with Mrs. Merritt were with him at the time of his death. The remains were taken to Woodstock, Vt., for interment.

Miss Louise Raymond, who died recently at Bordentown, N. J., was a sister of the wife of P. A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, U. S. Revenue Service.

P. A. Asst. Surg. Stephen Stuart White, U. S. N., to whose death we referred last week, died of ptomaine poisoning, May 30, 1899, at Sitka, Alaska, lingering only three days after taking sick, and not regaining consciousness after the first twelve hours. He was born near Baltimore, Md., Jan. 20, 1863. Entered the service in 1887, and labored faithfully, and was beloved by all whom he was associated with, and especially the crews or enlisted men of the different ships and naval stations where he served. In commendation of his kindness, he was presented with a valuable watch by the men of the engineer department, U. S. S. Baltimore, on transfer to another ship. He leaves a widow and young children, who reside at San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, Cal. He had served two years at Sitka.

Commo. Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N., retired, who died June 20, 1899, at Concord, Mass., entered the Navy in 1841, and served with credit and distinction at home and abroad. During the Civil War he was in many naval engagements, was severely wounded at the attack on Fort Sumter, Sept. 1, 1863, and was repeatedly favorably mentioned in dispatches. He attained the rank of Commodore Nov. 15, 1881, and was retired Aug. 12, 1885, on attaining his sixty-second birthday. Since retirement he has lived principally in Washington, D. C.

Rear Adml. Pierce Crosby, U. S. N., retired, who died at Washington, D. C., June 15, was a gallant veteran of distinguished service. He was appointed Midshipman in 1839, served in the Mexican War, and during the Civil War rendered most distinguished and daring service on many occasions and in many naval battles. His war record is of the best, and his active service during the entire period of the war was arduous and exhaustive. He attained the grade of Rear Admiral in March, 1882, and was retired in 1889. The honorary pallbearers were Adml. John G. Walker, Adml. Samuel R. Franklin, Adml. F. M. Ramsay, Gen. James Watmough, U. S. A.; Judge Hagner, Judge Mavery, Surg. Gen. Van Reyken and Mr. John A. Kasson. The funeral services were held in St. John's Church, and were conducted by the Rev. Mackay-Smith, assisted by the Rev. E. M. Paddock.

The remains of Gen. Daniel McCauley, who died several years ago in Nicaragua, were interred at Arlington June 22, with military honors. The body was recently brought from Managua by the cruiser Detroit.

Mrs. Aileen Lyster Spurgin, wife of Lieut. David G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., and only daughter of Wm. J. Lyster, late Colonel of the 9th Inf., was buried at Plattsburg barracks, June 23, the second anniversary of her wedding day. She was married to Lieut. Spurgin at Sacket Harbor. The young wife was deprived of the presence at her bedside of her husband, who is serving with his regiment in the Philippines.

(Other "RECENT DEATHS" will be found on page 1033.)

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, June 18, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:
All Volunteer organizations here desire muster out San Francisco. OTIS.

Manila, June 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Sherman arrived this morning; casualty, Edwin L. Gavett, 6th Inf.; Col. Kellogg, 12 men, left Honolulu sick; 17 cases typhoid fever en route. 6th Inf. leaves for San Francisco via Nagasaki yesterday. Hancock and Indiana, with officers and soldiers discharged as sick, left for San Francisco via Nagasaki yesterday. Hancock and Sherman, with Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah regiments, leave for United States as soon as troops can be placed in readiness. Californians will leave as soon as collected. Colorado to follow on first available transport. OTIS.

Manila, June 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Wheaton at Imus, Cavite Province, with four guns, four battalions, 4th and 14th Inf., Nevada troop cavalry; sent battalion south on reconnaissance direction of Das Marinas yesterday morning, where enemy reported concentrated scattered forces; battalion encountered enemy's forces, 2,000, marching to attack Imus; successful impeding its progress. Wheaton, with two guns and two battalions, hurried forward, repulsed enemy with heavy loss; enemy leaving over 100 dead on field; our loss, five killed, twenty-three wounded. Wheaton reinforced last night by battalion 9th Inf.; is driving enemy beyond Das Marinas, now in his possession. Casualties to-day not reported. Wheaton's qualities for bold and successful attack unsurpassed. OTIS.

Pensacola Navy Yard, June 20.

Secretary of the Navy:
Fire and heavy explosion at Fort Pickens. Have sent fire apparatus and working force to assist. REISINGER.

Havana, June 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Death report, 19th, Santiago: Pvt. David Mulhern, Co. C, 5th Inf., died 18th, yellow fever; Pvt. Thomas Jennings, band, 5th Inf., died 19th, yellow fever. Puerto Principe: Pvt. Elliot D. Holderman, Co. D, 5th Inf., died 19th, yellow fever; Pvt. Louis J. Wagner, Co. A, 15th Inf., died 17th, accidental poisoning. BROOKE.

Havana, June 21.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Additional deaths: June 20 and 21, Santiago—General prisoner William J. Moore, 4th Vol. Inf., died 19th, yellow fever; Comy. Sergt. Columbus Stuart, 5th Inf., died 21st, yellow fever. Pinar del Rio—William H. Wright, C, 1st Inf., died 18th, purpura hemorrhagica; Sergt. William Rance, C, 1st Inf., died 19th, intestinal obstruction. BROOKE.

The director of posts in the Philippines, in reply to the charges made by some papers that letters to the United States are opened in Manila and censored of all expressions of dissatisfaction, has sent a letter to Postmaster-General Smith denying that anything of the kind is done.

DEAD AND WOUNDED AT MANILA.

Manila, June 18.

DEAD.

Third Infantry—Charles Calkins, Co. E, from endocarditis, June 12; Charles Gamble, Co. C, from wounds in action June 11.

Twelfth Infantry—George Marshall, Corporal, Co. M, from wounds June 14.

Sixth Artillery—M. D. Mynott, Co. D, from wounds in action June 14.

Fourteenth Infantry—John F. Brannen, Co. A, wounded June 14; Corp. David E. Dagne, Co. A, wounded June 13; Sergt. Thomas Laws, Co. H, wounded June 13; Nelson T. Lamorie, Co. I, wounded June 13; Corp. John Moore, Co. L.

Twenty-third Infantry—George Schultz, Co. A, typhoid fever, May 22.

First Artillery—Charles W. Edmonds, Co. E, typhoid fever, June 11.

First South Dakota—Charles Prouty, Co. C, typhoid fever, June 12.

Fifty-first Iowa—Walter Wagner, Co. A, killed June 13.

Twentieth Kansas—Frederick Warfield, Co. B, diphtheria, June 13.

Twentieth Infantry—William Gray, Co. H, dysentery, June 15.

Third Artillery—Joseph I. Madden, Co. L, dysentery, June 15.

WOUNDED.

First Washington—At Cainta and Morong, June 3: Co. I, Benjamin G. Goldman, hand, slight; June 4, Charles G. Anderson, thigh, slight; June 5, Co. H, William D. Adkins, thigh, slight.

First Montana—Near Bacolor, June 10, Co. D, James A. Casebere, arm, slight.

Fourth Infantry—At Zapote, June 13, Co. A, 2d Lieut. Howard Avery, thigh, moderate; John F. Brannen, head, severe; Senro J. Brendel, ear, slight; William Cooper, leg, moderate; Henry Hulbe, hand, moderate; Harvey J. Lowe, lower extremity, severe; Pouray Harned, thigh, moderate; Co. D, William Curry, arm, moderate; Co. I, Thorn S. Ballard, shoulder, moderate; Co. L, Arthur Franz, hand, slight; William Lapp, buttock, severe; Arthur Rosebrock, back, slight; Charles Stephan, hand, moderate; Co. M, Corp. Charles Adams, foot, moderate.

First Cavalry—At Zapote, June 13, Co. E, William C. Clayton, thigh, slight; Norman E. Danner, wrist, moderate; Samuel S. Wentworth, ankle, moderate; Sergt. Avery E. Long, forearm, moderate.

Sixth Artillery—Near Las Pinas: Co. D, Mark D. Minott, thigh, severe.

Ninth Infantry—At Zapote River: Co. B, George Clamplie, eyelid, slight; George L. Deforest, shoulder, moderate; Co. C, Clayton Bretch, hand, slight; Co. I, Arthur Odin, arm, slight.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. L, Miles Doyle, neck and chest, severe; John W. McHenry, arm, slight; Patrick Mulvill, chest, moderate; William L. McFriedly, eye, severe; Michael Stime, thigh, moderate; 1st Lieut. James P. Harbeson, thigh, slight; Sergt. Frank J. Boy, hand, moderate; Co. M, George Tierran, thigh, moderate; Corp. George Marshall, chest, severe; Frank E. Shirk, thigh, severe; Musician William Silene, leg, moderate.

Twenty-first Infantry—Co. F, John Henchy, hand, slight; John J. Ward, wrist, moderate; James McCue, leg, moderate; 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, thigh, severe; Corp. Charles Neuvins, forearm, slight; John C. Whalen, elbow, moderate; Co. I, Dennis A. Cillina, thigh, slight; Patrick Houlihan, wrist, slight; Michael J. Mikulski, hand, slight; Thomas H. Rayne, forearm, moderate; Co. G, 1st Lieut. Patrick A. Connolly, leg, severe.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. L, 2d Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, arm, severe. OTIS.

Manila, June 21.

KILLED.

Fourth Infantry—Wm. Cook, Daniel Donovan, Corp. Goorsk and Charles Hope. All killed June 20, near Das Marinas.

Fourteenth Infantry—Thomas W. Andrews, Eli Goodren and William Somers. All killed June 10 at Zapote River.

WOUNDED.

Fourth Infantry—Thomas Carleton, thigh, severe; Minott C. Denniston, heel, moderate; Frederick Davis, leg, moderate; Artificer George Dilts, abdomen, severe; William Donnelly, face, severe; Frank Huss, leg, moderate; William G. Henry, arm, moderate; Sam Haynes, chest, severe; Charles F. Kreeger, forearm, slight; Artificer Edgar Kiphart, thigh, severe; Corp. William T. Lang, neck, severe; Charles A. Layman, moderate; Herbert Mifflin, abdomen, severe; Clarence Martin, abdomen, moderate; Arnold A. Mason, chest, severe; John McChugh, leg, moderate; Thomas Parker, thigh, moderate; William Prignitz, knee and leg, moderate; Frank Sulks, thigh, moderate; and Paul Wagner, face, severe. Near Das Marinas, June 19.

Twelfth Infantry—William J. Gilliard, head and hand, moderate, and John Long, shoulder, moderate.

Fourteenth Infantry—1st Lieut. H. G. Learned, leg, slight; Robert Cryan, leg, severe; Harry E. Emery, leg, severe; Charles S. Gilton, face, slight; Enoch Waggreen, eye, slight; near Las Pinas and Zapote, June 10, 11 and 13.

Seventeenth Infantry—John Beaudreau, elbow, slight; Robert Ford, foot, slight; Sergt. James H. Laughton, arm, slight.

Second Oregon—Q. M. Sergt. Charles R. Herrington, head, slight, at Norzagaray, April 25.

First Montana—Sergt. George W. Boardman, lip, slight; James W. C. Dennis, buttock, slight; Warren Morris, shoulder, slight; Charles E. Robb, thigh, slight; David Silver, abdomen, severe; at San Fernando, June 16.

Twentieth Kansas—William Eckworth, shoulder, severe.

Fifty-first Iowa—Charles E. Lucas, ear, slight; Nathan D. Rockefeller, lung, severe; Corp. Lou D. Sheets, thigh, severe; David Walling, forearm, moderate; Louis S. Woodruff, finger, slight. OTIS.

In connection with the efforts of the civil authorities to capture the Curry gang of train robbers, the War Department on June 19 authorized the civil authorities to call upon the post commanders at Fort Yellowstone, in the National Park, and Washakie, in the Shoshone reservation, for a detail of ten cavalymen, equipped for field service, to aid the posse to run down and capture the robbers.

Just what military government is doing for the Porto Ricans may be judged from this note in the San Juan "News": "The recent promulgation of an order by Gen. Davis instructing the island courts to issue writs of habeas corpus will be the means of emptying the prisons of the island of many men who have been held for months without trial at the will of Alcades or judge, who felt disposed to persecute them."

LA.
June 18.
from endo-
m wounds
al, Co. M.
m wounds
A. wounded
aded June
13; Corpl.
o. A. u-
E, typhoid
C, typhoid
A, killed
B, diph-
sentry,
sentry,
June 3.
June 4.
H. W.
D, James
P. A. 2d
F. Bran-
moderate;
Pomroy
army, arm,
moderate;
app, bat-
Charles
s Adams
William
er, wrist,
te; Sergt.
Mark D.
George
shoulder,
Co. I.
and chest,
ck Multi-
ddy, eye,
nt. James
oy, hand,
moderate;
E. Shirk,
moderate.
y, hand,
McCue,
high, se-
John C.
n, thigh,
el J. M.
rim, mod-
leg, se-
severe;
k Davis,
severe;
eg, mod-
Haynes,
ght; Ar-
lliam T.
te; Her-
n, abdo-
re; John
zh, mod-
; Frank
severe.
and hand,
ned, leg-
ery, leg,
June 10.
y, slight;
naughton.
rrington.
man, lip,
Warren
t, slight;
ernando.
lder, se-
ght; Na-
Sheets,
e; Louis
OTIS.
thorities
War De-
rities to
stone, in
hone re-
caption
ne Ports
an Jun
by Gen.
of ha-
sons of
months
who felt

RANK AND RETIREMENTS IN THE NAVY.

We conclude the list commenced last week showing the order of rank, and the date of retirement, of the officers of the line of the U. S. Navy. The first figure following each name shows the month, the second figure the day of the month and the third the year of retirement:

Charles F. Hughes, 10, 14, '28. G. W. Danforth, (4) 2, 22, '30.
A. L. Norton, (3) 6, 23, '28. L. R. de Steiguer, (3) 3, 18, '29.
Jas. H. Reid, 11, 10, '31. W. W. Phelps, 11, 26, '31.
E. L. Beach, (4) 6, 30, '29. L. A. Kaiser, (3) 4, 1, '32.
H. O. Stickney, (4) 12, 10, '29. Wm. C. Cole, 8, 23, '39.
H. A. Wiley, 1, 31, '29. C. N. Offey, (4) 6, 8, '31.
F. B. Bassett, 1, 4, '31. C. A. Brand, 5, 11, '30.
H. G. Gates, (3) 4, 6, '29. P. Williams, 2, 5, '32.
R. B. Jackson, 5, 10, '28. W. J. Terhune, 5, 3, '31.
H. Hoff, 12, 12, '31. G. G. Mitchell, 9, 19, '31.
N. C. Twining, 1, 17, '31. W. K. Harrison, 7, 30, '32.
R. F. Hutchison, (3) 2, 12, '30. F. H. Schofield, (3) 1, 4, '31.
S. E. W. Kittelle, 6, 14, '29. U. T. Holmes, (4) 4, 11, '31.
Wm. V. Pratt, 2, 29, '31. Jehu W. Chase, 1, 10, '31.
L. M. Nulton, (4) 8, 8, '31. H. J. Ziegemeier, 3, 27, '31.
G. R. Marvell, 9, 25, '31. Cleland Davis, 11, 13, '31.
J. B. Patton, (3) 4, 6, '28. M. H. Signor, (2) 14, '32.
T. F. Magruder, (3) 2, 21, '29. W. H. Back, (4) 10, 14, '30.
W. D. MacDougall, 6, 20, '30. G. W. Williams, (2) 7, 30, '31.
G. D. Bradshaw, 5, 29, '32. C. B. Price, (2) 4, 10, 17, '30.

Leutenants, Junior Grade (25).
M. M. Taylor, 10, 13, '31. L. S. Thompson, 4, 23, '36.
H. S. Ritter, 1, 25, '32. F. A. Traut, 6, 3, '33.
F. B. Sullivan, (3) 6, 27, '33. J. F. Hines, 9, 22, '32.
C. T. Vogelgesang, (3) 1, 11, '31. Fred R. Payne, 8, 5, '33.
C. B. McVay, Jr., 9, 10, '30. R. K. Crank, (4) 12, 25, '33.
L. H. Everhart, (3) 12, 6, '31. S. E. Moses, (3) 4, 8, '30.
C. Bailey, 10, 19, '32. F. Symington, 10, 6, '34.
J. H. Dayton, (4) 2, 3, '31. Y. Schirring, Jr., 4, 30, '34.
L. A. Postwick, (3) 2, 21, '31. R. D. Hasbrouck, (4) 20, '33.
W. A. Moffett, (3) 10, 31, '31. G. Mallison, 12, 23, '32.
L. J. Latimer, 10, 10, '30. Walter Ball, (4) 7, 18, '34.
Dr. E. Dismukes, (4) 10, 1, '31. J. R. P. Pringle, (3) 2, 4, '35.
John R. Edie, 9, 28, '32. B. R. McCormick, 2, 17, '35.
R. R. Belknap, 6, 26, '33. E. S. Kellogg, (4) 8, 20, '32.
DeWitt Blamer, (3) 1, 20, '34. D. Van H. Allen, (4) 6, 17, '32.
J. K. Robinson, (4) 11, 30, '32. W. V. Powelson, (3) 9, 15, '34.
A. L. Willard, 2, 21, '32. W. S. Lang, (3) 10, 10, '34.
E. T. Pollock, 10, 25, '32. E. H. Clark, Jr., 12, 18, '33.
C. D. Stearns, 1, 15, '32. H. H. Ward, 7, 20, '33.
H. C. Kuenzli, (3) 5, 29, '33. E. L. Blisset, (3) 9, 30, '33.
J. H. Rowen, (4) 1, 25, '33. R. H. Campbell, 10, 4, '34.
H. H. Hough, 1, 8, '33. C. J. Lang, 11, 24, '31.
M. E. Reed, (4) 11, 29, '31. H. B. Price, (4) 6, 26, '31.
H. H. Christy, 9, 18, '32. W. S. Crosey, (4) 11, 30, '31.
N. E. Irwin, 9, 29, '31. M. E. Trench, (4) 1, 30, '31.
Waldo Evans, 11, 26, '31. W. K. Gise, 6, 22, '33.
C. R. Enrich, (4) 8, 28, '32. T. S. Wilson, (4) 2, 33.
H. H. Caldwell, 2, 5, '33. H. A. Pearson, 12, 24, '31.
T. J. Senn, 12, 21, '33. O. P. Jackson, (3) 8, 28, '35.
Jay H. Sypher, 3, 15, '33. R. D. Read, (3) 4, 6, 27, '32.
R. B. Bierer, (3) 3, 17, '32. F. L. Chadwick, 8, 15, '34.
W. H. McGrann, (4) 10, 26, '31. S. D. Doddridge, 8, 23, '34.
H. G. Macfarland, (3) 1, 31, '35. P. N. Olmsted, 7, 8, '33.
C. F. Preston, 5, 3, '33. J. R. Brady, (4) 9, 29, '34.
R. H. Leigh, (3) 8, 12, '32. Allen M. Cook, (4) 10, 4, '32.
A. Althouse, 5, 23, '31. C. C. Fewel, 11, 14, '35.
W. D. Brotherton, 10, 14, '32. F. B. Upham, 9, 7, '34.
H. E. Carter, 3, 25, '31. J. L. Sticht, 4, 2, '35.
G. W. Laws, (3) 2, 11, '32. R. S. Douglas, 8, 14, '33.
Arnold Hartrath, (3) 4, 8, 6, '30. A. A. McKethan, 11, 13, '33.
G. C. Day, 11, 8, '33. E. R. Pollock, (4) 12, 6, '34.
L. McNamee, (3) 4, 4, '33. A. M. Proctor, (4) 7, 8, '35.
F. L. Sawyer, 4, 24, '33. J. P. J. Ryan, (1) 4, 9, 5, '31.
C. L. Hussey, 8, 18, '32. J. R. Morris, (1) 4, 1, 5, '32.
J. R. Y. Biakely, 7, 17, '34. C. Wells, (1) 4, 10, 15, '32.
C. T. Jewell, 2, 26, '34. R. Platt, (Not in the line of promotion).G. C. Davison, 8, 12, '33.

Ensigns (108).
N. T. Coleman, 3, 4, '22. S. P. Fullinwider, 8, 29, '33.
J. V. Gillis, 1, 1, '37. L. B. Jones, 11, 27, '34.
R. McLean, 11, 10, '34. B. K. Morris, (4) 3, 12, '34.
R. Stone, 8, 6, '35. S. V. Graham, 3, 4, '36.
D. F. Sellers, 2, 4, '36. A. W. Hinds, (4) 7, 25, '36.
Charles Webster, 11, 26, '35. E. L. Bennett, 11, 12, '33.
J. T. Tompkins, 9, 29, '32. Roscoe C. Moody, (4) 3, 12, '33.
J. M. Hudgins, (4) 11, 22, '33. Fritz L. Sandoz, 2, 5, '34.
P. Babin, 8, 29, '34. L. F. James, (4) 8, 30, '34.

J. McC. Luby, 5, 9, '36.
R. H. Chappell, (4) 7, 3, '33.
J. M. Reeves, (4) 11, 20, '34.
W. P. Scott, 6, 28, '35.
A. G. Kavanagh, 1, 20, '30.
I. T. Cooper, (4) 6, 5, '34.
C. F. Snow, 3, 3, '36.
G. T. Baker, (4) 5, 23, '36.
Frank Lyon, (4) 8, 23, '36.
C. S. Bookwalter, 11, 1, '35.
H. I. Cone, (4) 5, 26, '33.
R. C. Bulmer, 11, 4, '36.
G. S. Galbraith, 4, 18, '34.
E. Winslip, (4) 2, 19, '34.
Roscoe Spear, 1, 9, '34.
R. W. McNeely, 8, 11, '35.
W. S. Turpin, 6, 17, '36.
G. L. F. Stone, 7, 15, '37.
William S. Whitted, 7, 24, '31.
Robert H. Osborn, 12, 5, '35.
Walter J. Manion, 12, 13, '34.
G. E. Geim, 11, 2, '32.
C. England, 7, 4, '34.
E. H. DeLaun, (4) 3, 8, '33.
F. H. Brumby, 9, 11, '36.
T. M. Dick, (4) 4, 3, '35.
C. K. Mallory, (4) 8, 25, '37.
F. P. Baldwin, 10, 1, '35.
W. C. Davidson, 7, 22, '34.
N. Mansfield, (4) 9, 15, '35.
Harris Laning, 10, 18, '35.
J. P. Morton, (4) 2, 8, '36.
D. M. Garrison, (4) 5, 3, '36.
F. D. Karns, (4) 11, 30, '35.
D. W. Todd, 6, 29, '36.
J. V. Klemann, 10, 16, '37.
W. R. Cushman, 4, 9, '37.
H. V. Butler, Jr., 8, 9, '36.
W. R. Gherard, 8, 9, '37.
James J. Raby, 9, 17, '36.
J. E. Walker, 8, 16, '36.
F. N. Freeman, (4) 11, 30, '37.
W. H. Standley, 12, 18, '34.
A. T. Chester, 8, 30, '36.
C. B. Barnes, 1, 1, '34.
A. J. Wadhams, 4, 21, '37.
(1) Subject to confirmation by Senate.
(2) Subject to examination and confirmation by Senate.
(3) Not yet qualified.
(4) Formerly engineer officer. Transferred to line by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1890.

A POETIC PROPHECY OF SAMOA.

A cynic has said that not until poets begin to rhapsodize over other countries is it time to look out for alliances, and perhaps something of the same belief influences our English friends to snatch up poetical effusions on this side of the water. Nothing has pleased them more than some lines from Bertrand Shadwell, recently published in the Chicago Tribune, with the refrain "There's something in the English after all." One of the stanzas which has especially touched the British heart runs like this:

"If you're wounded by a savage foe, and bugles sound 'retire,'
There's something in the English after all:
You may bet your life they'll carry you beyond the zone of fire,
For there's something in the English after all."

"Yes, although their guns be empty, and their blood be ebbing fast,
And to stay by wounded comrades be to fall,
Yet they'll set their teeth like bulldogs and protect you to the last,
Or they'll die, like English soldiers, after all."

Written before the fight at Samoa it sounds almost like a prophecy of that conflict where English and American officers fell together.

WROUGHT HIS OWN HUMILIATION.

In an article on the "Use and Abuse of Brevets" the "Civil and Military Gazette" of India tells this interesting story of an incident that took place at Rawalpindi not long ago: "In a certain regiment which we will call the Loyal South Yorkshire Regiment, Lieut. Col. Tomkins—another imaginary name—though second in command of the regiment, was, by the date of his brevet rank, senior in the Army to Lieut. Col. Fitz Talbot, the officer commanding. Consequently, though Lieut. Col. Tomkins had to obey the orders of Lieut. Col. Fitz Talbot in the regiment, the moment any body of troops happened to be brigaded with the Loyal South Yorkshire Regiment, the senior officer in Army rank present commanded the combined force, and if that senior officer happened to be Lieut. Col. Tomkins, he commanded for the time being his own commanding officer. And this very contingency before long occurred, for the Brigadier General, as he then was, went on leave, and Lieut. Col. Tomkins remained the senior officer in the station.

"Now, there was no love lost between Lieut. Col. Tomkins and Fitz Talbot, and the former, therefore, determined now to have his innings. A brigade parade was ordered, and took place accordingly, concluding with a march past, whereat Lieut. Col. Tomkins took his stand at the flagstaff, and his own Colonel had to march past and salute him. But even this sweet gratification was not sufficient for Lieut. Col. Tomkins, for after the parade was over he called up the commanding officers, and informed them that he was very well pleased with the appearance and marching of all, except the Loyal South Yorkshire Regiment. This battalion, he added, evidently required a good deal of extra drill, and he directed that the battalion should, until further orders, parade every afternoon to practice marching past. The parade was then dismissed, and as may be imagined, Lieut. Col. Fitz Talbot returned to his orderly room speechless with rage and indignation.

"However, orders are orders, and he therefore directed the Adjutant to draft a regimental order repeating the unfavorable comments made, and directing that the battalion should parade every afternoon, Thursdays and Sundays excepted, until further orders. 'And who, sir, shall I put in to command?' said the Adjutant. 'I don't care a hang,' snapped the enraged Colonel, 'but it won't be me.' Under those circumstances, blandly remarked the Adjutant, 'it is usual for the second-in-command to take the parade.' And so Lieut. Col. Tomkins was hoisted on his own petard to the exceeding joy of the whole station, and the great and abiding discomfiture of Lieut. Col. Tomkins.

Mentioning another effect of brevets, the paper says in the old Indian mutiny days things were worse than at present. The close of the mutiny found Col. Burroughs of the Bengal Army bereft of a regiment and filling the onerous post of doing general duty, an office immortalized in the pages of "Ali Baba." He was posted to Barrackpore. The Colonel's son was a Captain in the 93d Highlanders when the regiment came out to quell the mutiny. When order was restored young Burroughs was commanding the regiment with the rank of Brevet Colonel. In 1849 or 1870 he was appointed to the command of the Presidency district, and thus became his father's immediate superior officer.

There is almost an opera bouffe color to the capture by the outposts of the Washington regiment, June 22, of Gen. Pio del Pilar's brass band of 82 pieces, the members of which somehow became separated from the rebel army and came near the American lines without having the means of resistance. Some Chinamen of Manila promptly filed a claim to the instruments, which were leased by Gen. Pio del Pilar.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Made from pure grape cream of tartar



HUCKINS' SOUPS
ESTABLISHED 1855
20 VARIETIES
QUARTS, PINTS, & PINTS
DEVILED MEATS
HAM, CHICKEN, TONGUE AND TURKEY
In 1/2 lb. and 1/4 lb. Tins
Specially adapted to use of Army and Navy.



Army & Navy Uniforms
Blue Serge and Khaki Uniforms
Oak Hall Clothing Co.,
95 to 105 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



LADIES, HUNTING
A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL LIGHT SUMMER WRAP, WILL FIND
THE BETHLEHEM SHOULDER SHAWL
stylish and comfortable. They are entirely handwoven (about 40 inches square, with 6-inch fringe) at Bethlehem by expert Saxony weavers. Softest wool and silk-warp silk and wool-wool—in rich light green, delicate pink, rocherché red, pure white or black color.
When ordering, state color wanted.
(Appetizing Moravian Sugar Cakes—German Kaffee Kuchen—recipe sent with every shawl; or recipe alone for stamp.)
Postpaid and Registered on receipt of \$7.50—check, draft, or money order—to
THE SUSACUAC WEAVING CO.,
12 Moravian Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

C. H. SIMPSON & CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
Financial Agents.
ADVANCE MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.
"Ross's Royal" BELFAST GINGER ALE
IS INVALUABLE AS A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIAL AND TROPICAL FEVERS.

Ames Sword Co. Chicopee, Mass.
Regulation and Presentation
ARMY and NAVY SWORDS....



Ivory Soap
The "Ivory" is a favorite shaving soap because it makes a profuse rich lather, which softens the beard to be removed and leaves the skin unharmed.
It costs about one-fifth as much as the so-called shaving soaps and many who have used it for this purpose for years, will not have any other.
The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made, fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe or unsatisfactory.
A WORD OF WARNING—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.



INDUSTRIAL RESULTS OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.

The London "Engineer" has an interesting calculation of the industrial results that would follow universal peace and complete disarmament. Considering its effect upon England alone it estimates that it would throw out of employment at least half a million men who earn their living in one way or another by war, and whose annual wages amount to \$72,500,000. It says:

"To form a conception of what this means, we may point out that to give employment to that number of persons would require the establishment of ten new industrial establishments as large as that at Elswick, for example, or the provision of employment for the industrial population of a city as large as Manchester or Birmingham. In the course of time readjustment would certainly take place, but many years would be needed for its completion, and we doubt if the reign of international peace would not be seriously marred by internecine industrial struggles of great magnitude, and even the peace itself threatened, for it is not unlikely that the restlessness of the people, consequent upon lack of employment, would bring them to that state of mind which lightly regards the possibility of war."

"There is no nation which has profited so much by warlike preparations as our own, and no nation which has so much to lose by their cessation. The building of fighting ships has taught us naval architecture, and is the father of our present eminence in that respect; the construction of guns and armor has led to great advancement in metallurgy; it has taught us to work accurately, it has provided us with many beautiful tools, and has led to engineering developments greater than any produced by the peaceful arts. While we are the last to advocate war, we cannot refrain from expressing a conviction that the state of preparedness for war and progressiveness in the warlike arts has become so much a part and parcel of our common nature and our common weal, that any attempt suddenly to arrest it would be followed by economic difficulties and industrial struggles, for which the saving to the pockets of the ratepayers would be an altogether inadequate return."

Another argument in the same line is found in a small volume entitled "Can We Disarm?" by Joseph McCabe, with Georges Darien as collaborator, published by Herberts, Stone & Co., Chicago. Discussing the true basis of militarism in the first chapter, the authors call attention to the fact that the people's consent to war springs from "the tangible and very considerable profit they derive from the military system. . . . The military system is so deeply rooted in our economic system, it constitutes so enormous a proportion of that system and is so important both to capital and labor that no power is strong enough to tear it out. The paralysis of the economic world would be appalling, and the people

—bourgeoisie and proletariat—will prefer to bear the burden of militarism rather than face industrial anarchy." In the very last pages Mr. McCabe presents the entrance of women into the industrial and political world as a strong force that is making for universal peace, but doubtless the authors would have modified this view of the situation had Adml. Schley then made his famous remark that the greatest force and the most powerful influence in giving strength to the American blows that fell in the Spanish war was the "girl behind the man behind the gun."

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

Here is a most surprising find from the columns of The Springfield "Republican"—a soldier letter breathing the highest of unquestioning patriotism and the most clear-sighted appreciation of the nobility as well as of the horror of war. Not only does the "Republican" print the letter, but it calls it "graphic writing, fit to be called literature." The author is an unnamed member of Battery A, Utah Light Artillery, and he tells a friend in the East that "it was not mere soldiery out here; it was incarnate Americanism." He calls his companions "those who on the Manila roads and in the Luzon rice fields fought a desperate fight, asking no whys or wherefores; who shook out the old flag further from home than it had ever been before, performing a thankless duty, knowing full well the reward—

"The blame of those ye better;

"The hate of those ye guard,"

and he denies that they were picked heroes, nobler and braver than the average American. "They were," he declares, "common, every-day sort of boys, with no peculiar virtue over others. It was simply theirs to have a privilege and opportunity that other men, at home, often by force of circumstances, had missed or been denied." Here is the passage by which, perhaps, the use of the word "literature" was suggested: "Death was among them (the artillerymen) from the start. A man calmly hands a shrapnel to the gunner and on the instant falls face forward; he is rolled over, a pallor is on the face, a blood blotch on the forehead—dead, so quickly does the call come to some. A man staggers from the piece, and clutches at his breast. 'Are you hit, John?' 'Only a flesh wound,' he answers, and dies after a whole day of pain—so do some men suffer. A cannoner steps aside, unbuttons his shirt, sees where a Mauser has made a red furrow across the chest, laughs, and returns to his post—so close do some men come and escape. I have seen many make the last sacrifice, and sometimes, looking down into a familiar face, have for the moment felt that glory was a hideous thing, and yet it is a great privilege to have seen men die so. The memory of it will make one stronger and better." And all this, printed and praised by the paper that has been at in-

Going Out Camping



picnicing, fishing or hunting? If so, you will appreciate the necessity of taking a supply of the

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

It is most delicious in Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and numerous summer drinks.

Send for Recipe Book.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., N.Y.

finite pains to picture all war as crime and to describe most soldiers as murderers and thieves!—New York Times.

The French destroyer Durandal, for which great stability is claimed steamed on her trials at 27.42 knots with 301 revolutions, the contract being twenty-six knots. The special purpose of the destroyer is to act as chief of a group of boats. The sea-going boat Lansquenet is also ready. She was to steam at twenty-six knots, and failing, was rejected, and then supplied with new boilers, though she cannot attain twenty knots even now.

Capt. John W. Ruckman, 2d U. S. Art., has left Fort Slocum, N. Y., to join his regiment in Cuba.

AN EXHAUSTIVE COMPENDIUM.

The Naval Annual for 1899

EDITED BY T. A. BRASSEY.

Profusely illustrated and with plans.

One volume, Royal 8vo., 480pp. \$7.50.

PARTIAL CONTENTS:

- PART I.—Introduction, LORD BRASSEY, K. C. B.—Progress of the British Navy—Progress of Foreign Navies—Comparative Strength—Comparative Tables—The United States Navy, W. H. BEEHLER, U. S. N.—The Spanish-American War, SIR GEORGE CLARKE.—Recent Warship Construction, THE EDITOR, etc., etc.
- PART II.—Lists of British and Foreign Ships, C. N. ROBINSON, R. N., and J. LEYLAND.—Torpedo Boat Tables—Plans of British and Foreign Ships.
- PART III.—Armor and Ordnance, Tables of British and Foreign Ordnance—ORDE BROWN, R. A.
- PART IV.—British Navy Estimate, French Navy Estimate—German Navy Estimate—Italian Navy Estimate—Russian Navy Estimate—United States Navy Estimate, Naval Reserves, etc.

* Sent carriage paid on receipt of price.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York.

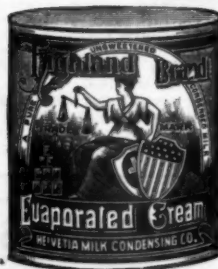
Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

For the government of the Army and for the observance of the Militia of the United States. Bound in leather 75 cents, cloth 50 cents. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau Street, New York.

Highland



Evaporated Cream

—UNSWEETENED—

Is pure milk—evaporated to a creamy consistency and sterilized. Keeps perfectly in the severest climates. It has attained and deserves a world wide reputation. It fills perfectly every demand for rich and wholesome milk.

PURE MILK, FOR LAND AND SEA.

U. S. Commissary Dep't Uses Millions of Cans in Army and Navy.

GOING ABROAD?

The pleasure and benefit of any journey by land or sea, of games, races, hunts, regattas, is enhanced by the use of a good glass. Of all Field, Marine or Opera Glasses ever made, the

BAUSCH & LOMB-ZEISS

STEREO Glasses

are by far the best.

GREATER FIELD, POWER, RANGE AND STEREOSCOPIC EFFECT. LIGHTER, SMALLER, MORE CONVENIENT. BOOKLET FREE.

MANUFACTURERS

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company

372 N. St. Paul Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Photographic Catalogue on request.

N. Y. Office: 25th St. and B'way.

CHICAGO:

State and Washington Streets.

BOSTON: 325 Washington Street.



OLD STYLE.

BAUSCH & LOMB-ZEISS STEREO BINOCULARS

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

New York—Southampton—London.

CALLING WESTBOUND AT CHERBOURG.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Paul June 26 | New York July 12

St. Louis July 5 | St. Paul July 19

RED STAR LINE.

New York—Antwerp—Paris.

Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

West-land June 26 | Scotland July 12

Kensington July 5 | Friesland July 19

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.

Piers 14 and 15, North River. Office, 73 Broadway.

107 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 149 La Salle St., Chicago;

120 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 40 State St., Boston;

10 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

THOMAS C. ORNDORFF, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,

51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,

Adopted by the United States Army, Navy and the National Guard.

BROOKS BROTHERS, Established 1818.



BROADWAY,

Corner 22d St.,

NEW YORK CITY.

Makers of...

Fine Uniforms

FOR THE

ARMY and NAVY

For over Seventy-five years...

Samples, price and self-measurement blanks sent on application.

MUTILATION BY FILIPINOS.

Corp. Elmer M. Freiling, Co. L, 12th Inf., now at Manila, has written to his friend, Wm. Reitze, 116 Grand street, Hoboken, N. J., a long account of the fighting in the Philippines. He says the troops are finding it very hard to get the upper hand of the Filipinos. "I am out scouting just now," he writes, "and I have a dangerous job on hand. If the natives catch any of our men, the captured ones will never see their friends again on earth. They caught one of our doctors and killed him on the spot and cut him up. They mutilated him in an awful manner. That is the way they treat American soldiers when they get hold of them." This statement is taken from the columns of the anti-expansion New York "Evening Post," of June 15, which we are glad to observe is turning its attention from the alleged cruelties of American soldiers to more believable allegations.

LIBRARY FOR THE NAVY.

O. P. Dorman, President of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company, of New York City, has presented to the Navy Department a handsome library, consisting of 2,326 carefully selected volumes. Mr. Dorman and Secretary Long selected the books. They consist of a number of sets of standard works, including those of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Victor Hugo, Bulwer, Carleton, Lever and others; the works of the foremost poets, the most popular works of fiction, and a number of volumes on science, religion, art, music and the drama. Mr. Dorman has received the following acknowledging gift:

Navy Department,
Washington, June 10, 1899.

Sir: I am advised that the library, consisting of 2,326 volumes, presented by you to the Navy Department for use at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico, is very complete, and well suited for the purpose for which it is intended. I am sure it will be a source of much pleasure and profit to the officers and men assigned to that

station for duty. The Department extends to you its thanks for this valuable gift. It will be called the Dorman Library, in recognition of your generosity and thoughtful attention for the welfare of the officers and men of the Navy. Very respectfully,
JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

RECENT DEATHS.

A St. Louis press despatch says: Dr. T. Osmond Summers committed suicide, June 10, in the amphitheatre of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His widow and children attribute the suicide to disappointment in not securing an Army medical position. Dr. Summers served in the late war as Volunteer physician under Gen. Shafter, rising to the rank of Surgeon Major. Then he desired to exchange into the Regular Army, but failed.

Capt. Joseph Barney, who died June 16, at his home in Fredericksburg, Va., was a grandson of Capt. Joshua Barney, U. S. N., and served as an officer of the U. S. Navy from 1832 to 1861, when he resigned to join the Confederate Navy. He was assigned to the Jamestown, and took part in the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac at Hampton Roads. After the war ended Capt. Barney retired to Powhattan County, Virginia, where he lived until 1874, when he removed to Fredericksburg.

The sudden death of Col. Wm. C. Smith, of the 1st Tennessee Inf., is referred to in several reports from the field. Maj. B. F. Cheatham, Major of the 2d Battalion, 1st Tennessee, in his report to Gen. R. P. Hughes, commanding independent brigade, 8th Army Corps, under date of Feb. 5, says: "I received the orders to report to Brig. Gen. Otis at Palace of Malacanang at 9 a. m., to-day (Feb. 5); we left camp at 9:15 and proceeded by way of Suspension Bridge, Col. Wm. C. Smith, 1st Tennessee Inf., had preceded me and had received orders for me from Gen. Otis, but unfortunately when I reported to Col. Smith at forks of road above creek and before I could receive his instructions he (Col. Smith) fell dead of apoplexy at 10:30." Lieut. Col. Gracey Childers commanding the regiment, in a report to the A. A. G., of the Department, says that "it was just after passing the Santa Mesa Hospital that Col. Wm. C. Smith died from apoplexy." His remains were taken in charge by Capt. and Asst. Surg. R. M. Kirby Smith.

The funeral of Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, U. S. Navy, who died June 14, was held at the residence, 1355 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the afternoon of June 17. Members of the Loyal Legion Commandery of New York, to which the deceased belonged, and friends from the Navy, were present. Inspector Stevenson was in his sixtieth year and had been in apparently good health until a few hours before his death. He entered the naval service in September, 1862, as Acting Assistant Paymaster and was attached to the steamer Satellite of the Potomac flotilla. In the following year he was with the Princess Royal in the battle of Donaldsonville and College Point, La., and several skirmishes on the Mississippi. At Donaldsonville he distinguished himself by entering the enemy's lines and bringing back important information. For carrying despatches through the enemy's country from Capt. Woolsey to Adm. Farragut he was advanced 15 numbers in his grade. He was appointed Paymaster June 13, 1863, and Passed Assistant Paymaster July 23, 1866. He served on the steamer Tacony of the North Atlantic squadron from 1869 to 1872. He became Pay Inspector in 1881 and was retired with the rank of Commander on Sept. 25, 1893. His total

E. SPINNER & CO.

Manchester and Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "SPINNER, MANCHESTER."



Contractors to H. M. War Office & India Office.

THE PATENT FAST DYED

KHAKI MATERIALS.

UNIVERSALLY WORN BY THE BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA, EGYPT, ETC.

ABSOLUTELY FAST TO WASHING AND EXPOSURE.

WILL STAND ANY AMOUNT OF WEAR.

COTTON.

DRILLS, SERGE, CORDS.

WOOL.

SERGES, FLANNELS, CORDS, LEG BANDAGES.

period of active service included ten years and three months at sea and fourteen years and six months on shore. A widow and two children survive him.

HIRAX

A delightful lotion that instantly removes inflammation caused by bites and stings of MOSQUITOES, SPIDERS, BEES, BLACK FLIES, YELLOW JACKETS, ETC. The most effective remedy for ITCHY POX, SORENET, yet discovered. Sold by druggists, or by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Sole Agents, CHAS. N. CRITTENTON CO., 117 Fulton St., New York.

NEW YORK.
59 CHARME STREET,
MEMORIAL TABLETS.
Illustrated Hand-Book by mail free.

Buy China and Glass Right
HIGGINS & SEITER.



Some interested in buying the better grade of Fine China Rich Cut Glass, at prices always averaging "1/4 less than where," we mail on request our illustrated Catalogue (P. issued especially for out-of-town residents. 30-54 West 23d Street, New York.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

12mo, Cloth, 221 Pages.

Price, Net, \$3.50

NAVIGATION AND NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.

By PROF. J. H. C. COFFIN, Late Professor of Astronomy, Navigation and Surveying at the U. S. Naval Academy.

Revised by COMMANDER CHARLES BELKNAP, U. S. Navy.

Prepared for the use of the U. S. Naval Academy. Seventh Edition, Revised.

CONTENTS.

Chapter I.—THE SAILINGS.

Chapter II.—REFRACTION.

Chapter III.—TIME.

Chapter IV.—THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC.

Chapter V.—CONVERSION OF THE SEVERAL KINDS OF TIME.

Chapter VI.—THE ASTRONOMICAL TRIANGLE.

Chapter VII.—LATITUDE FROM A MERIDIAN ALTITUDE.

Chapter VIII.—CHRONOMETERS.

Chapter IX.—FINDING A LINE OF POSITIONS (Sumner's Method).

Chapter X.—AZIMUTH OF A TERRESTRIAL OBJECT.

JUST PUBLISHED.

8vo, Half Leather, 579 Pages and 124 Plates.

Price, \$10.00

TEXT BOOK OF SEAMANSHIP

The Equipping and Handling of Vessels Under Sail or Steam.

For the use of the United States Naval Academy.

By Rear Admiral S. B. LUCE, U. S. N.

Revised by LIEUTENANT W. S. BENSON, U. S. N. With Illustrations drawn by Lieutenant S. Seabury, U. S. N.

REVISER'S NOTE.

In the present revision the attempt has been made to eliminate obsolete matter and to introduce as much new material as the limited time would permit. The general arrangement has remained unchanged. The chapter on storms has been compiled by Mr. R. L. Lerch, under direction of the Hydrographer of the Navy Department. The descriptions and plates of sounding

machines, patent logs, marine sentry, etc., have been taken from the various pamphlets on those subjects. Description and plates of steam capstan were obtained from the Bath Iron Works, and those of steam steering gear from the Williamson Brothers. The chapter on organization is omitted, as no established system has as yet received official approval.

D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS.

Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.

23, Murray and 27 Warren Streets, NEW YORK.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., June 10, 1899.—Sealed proposals for construction of Timber and Concrete Pier and Timber Crib Jetty at Erie Harbor, Pa., will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., July 12, 1899, and then opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Maj., Engrs.

ESTERBROOK'S
STEEL PENS

Leading Numbers 14, 048, 128, 130, 135, 330, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 25 John Street New York

Military Cycling

IN THE

Rocky

Mountains.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

By Lieut. JAMES A. MOSS,

Commander 25th U. S. Infantry Bicycle Corps.

Full history of the famous 1000-mile trip with so beautiful half tone pictures. Of interest to every army and navy man.

10 Cents per copy.

ALEXANDER

Sixth Avenue and 19th St.

NEW YORK.

RIDING BOOTS

...AND...

MILITARY SERVICE SHOES.



REGULATION OFFICER'S BOOT.

Fine French calfskin, stiff leg, \$10.00

Finer quality, same style, 12.00

Same boot, tan calf, 12.00

WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Reception, At Home, Church Cards.

Announcements

Finest Engraving. Correct Styles.

Mail Orders Receive Special Attention.

Dempsey & Carroll,
26 West 23d St., N. Y.

Ladies never have dyspepsia after a wine glass of Dr. Siegert's **ANGOSTURA BITTERS**.

MARRIED.

DEAKYNE-NICKERSON.—At Eureka, Cal., June 15, 1899, Lieut. Herbert Deakyn, C. E., and Miss Sadie MacKinnon Nickerson, daughter of Mr. William H. Nickerson.

DORCY-HOLLADAY.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 31, 1899, Lieut. Ben H. Dorcy, 4th U. S. Cav., to Miss Linda Holladay, of Portland, Ore.

DOSMOY-DRESSER.—At Paris, France, June 19, at Church Saint Philippe du Roule, Romain, Vicomte d'Osmy, to Susan Le Roy, daughter of the late Col. George Warren Dresser, formerly an officer of the U. S. A.

GLENNAN-MACINTOSH.—A. H. Glennan, Surg., Marine Hospital Service, and Miss Mary C. Macintosh, at the home of Maj. Davison, Santurce, Porto Rico, May 15, 1899.

HEPBURN-ROMAN.—At Annapolis, Md., June 15, 1899, Naval Cadet Arthur J. Hepburn to Louisa Lowndes Roman, niece of Governor Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland.

HOLBROOK-COFFIN.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 6, 1899, Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 4th U. S. Cav., to Henrietta, daughter of Mr. F. R. Coffin, of Boise City, Idaho.

HUNT-BUTLER.—At Highland Falls, N. Y., June 21, 1899, Lieut. Irvin L. Hunt, 19th U. S. Inf., to Miss Annie C. Butler, daughter of Mr. Charles H. Butler.

JOHNSTON-SUMMERLIN.—At Washington, D. C., June 14, 1899, Virginia Loomis, daughter of Major and Mrs. John A. Johnston (A. A. G., U. S. A.), to Lieut. George Thomas Summerlin, 8th U. S. Cav.

MERRIAM-SHULTZ.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1899, Miss Ruth Merriam, daughter of Capt. Lewis Merriam, U. S. A., to Dr. Frances Avoth Shultz, son of the late Judge Shultz, of Ohio.

NORTON-PEARSON.—At Delaware, Ohio, June 1, 1899, Mr. A. J. Norton, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Rose Pearson,

daughter of Chaplain William H. Pearson, U. S. A., sister of the wife of Lieut. Chas. L. Mencher, 6th U. S. Art.

SCOTT-BLAKEMAN.—At Gordonsville, Va., June 8, in Christ's Church, Claudia Dennis, daughter of Hon. W. W. Scott, to Asst. Surg. R. S. Blakeman, U. S. N. No cards.

VAN HORSEN-RHOADES.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., at the First Presbyterian Church, June 22, 1899, the Rev. N. Frederick Van Hosen to Ella Louise, daughter of Lieut. Henry E. Rhoades, Asst. Engr., U. S. N.

WILLCOX-AUGUR.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., June 14, 1899, Capt. Charles Willcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to Miss Jane Augur, daughter of Maj. J. A. Augur, 4th U. S. Cav. George C. Merriam, of Scranton, Pa., to Miss Sue Rodman Bacon, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Wright, 7th U. S. Inf. At home at 711 Lincoln street, Scranton, Pa., after July 1. No cards.

DIED.

BADGER.—At Concord, Mass., June 20, 1899, Commo. Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N.

BARNEY.—At Fredericksburg, Va., June 16, 1899, Joseph Nicholson Barney, formerly Lieut. U. S. N., grandson of Capt. Joshua Barney, U. S. N., who died Dec. 1, 1818.

CROSBY.—At Washington, D. C., June 15, 1899, Rear Adm. Pierce Crosby, U. S. N., retired.

DENNETT.—At Portsmouth, N. H., June 9, 1899, Mrs. Sarah Eva Dennett, wife of 1st Asst. Engr. Alexander Dennett, R. C. S.

PORTER.—At Annapolis, Md., June 12, 1899, Georgiana Patterson, eldest daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Theodor Porter, U. S. N.

STEVENSON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15, 1899, Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, U. S. N., retired.

STROTHER.—At Culpepper, Va., June 12, 1899, Elizabeth Roberts Strother, widow of the Hon. Jas. F. Strother, and mother of Capt. Lewis H. Strother, 22d U. S. Inf.

WESTWEDGE.—At Manila, P. I., June 10, 1899, Lieut. R. B. Westwedge, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

WHITE.—At Sitka, Alaska, May 30, 1899, of ptomaine poisoning P. A. Surg. Stephen S. White, U. S. N.

WILLIAMS.—At Little Bear's Head, Rye Beach, N. H., Norman Williams, of Chicago, father of the wife of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. V.

WOODWARD.—In Alameda, Cal., June 15, 1899, William H. Woodward, husband of Libbie Woodward and brother of Capt. Charles G. Woodward, 4th Art., U. S. A., and George M. Woodward, a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 49 years, 9 months and 8 days.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat, overwork and change of climate quickly cured by **BOKER'S BITTERS**.

Sickly children get plump and hearty from taking

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food Drink. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

"When Dewey gets back here he will have to fight harder than he did in Manila."

"Fight! What for?"

"Rest."

—Chicago Record.

VISITING CARDS

AND STATIONERY FOR THE
SOCIAL USES OF OFFICERS
AND THEIR FAMILIES.

SAMPLES AND PRICES
SENT UPON REQUEST.

TIFFANY & Co.

UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK

READING MATTER FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Reading matter in any amount can be sent to the soldiers in the Philippines by addressing it to "General Commanding United States Military Forces, Philippine Islands." Upon the case or package must also be written, "Containing reading matter for gratuitous distribution among the troops." If the matter is then delivered to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York, it will be forwarded by the first transport sailing for the Philippines. The matter must be delivered at the Army Building at the sender's expense. Reading matter intended for some special regiment must be directed to the officer commanding that regiment.

There was a little incident at a meeting of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Washington the other day which is worthy of record among the other evidences of a reunited nation that are so plentiful. Somebody who had charge of the hall had decorated it almost exclusively with Confederate flags, and when the members of the association marched in a body to the place and entered the hall they observed something lacking. "Where's our flag?" they asked of the manager of the hall. "There it is," replied that official, pointing to the emblem of the "lost cause," which was so conspicuously displayed. "That was our flag once, but it is so no longer!" declared the commander of the veterans, and the exercises did not begin till a large American flag was hung conspicuously over the platform.—Troy Times.

The egret is to disappear from the headgear of the British Hussars and Royal Horse Artillery, and its place is to be taken by an ostrich plume.

ITCHING HUMORS

Torturing Disfiguring
Eczemas

And every form of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, instantly relieved and speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointments with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and full doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Dueber-Hampden

Up to Date...

American Watches.

Made at the only factories in America, where a complete Watch. Movement as well as Case, is manufactured.

The only manufacturers of high grade 23-Ruby Jeweled Watches in the world.

The smallest Watch in America, called "The Four Hundred," for Ladies' wear. High or O. F. styles, with second hand. This Watch is made only by this company.

Address for Catalogue, with illustrations of Watches, at all prices.

THE DUEBER WATCH WORKS,
Canton, Ohio.

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless

\$60 to \$75



Ask riders of the Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless their experience with the wheel. We have yet to hear of one who does not say that the Chainless is easier to take care of than the chain wheel; that it has a longer life; that every ounce of power applied to the pedals is made effective; that it seems to possess an activity and life of its own and that you will notice this in starting, stopping, back-pedaling, riding on levels and especially in ascending grades.

CHAIN WHEELS.

Columbias, Hartfords and Vedettes
Prices \$25 to \$50.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

SCHOOLS.

MONT DE CHANTAL ACADEMY,
For Young Ladies. Wheeling, W. Va.
References given by Army Officers.

Linden Hall Seminary
LITITZ Lancaster, Co., Pa. A boarding school for girls and young women, founded 1794. A safe and thorough home school. Fall term begins Sept. 20th. Rates will be advanced Sept. 1st. For catalogue and particulars write the Principal, Rev. Chas. D. Kreider.

CHEYVE CHASE

French and English School for Girls. Suburb of Washington. French the language of the house.
Mlle. L. M. BOULIGNY, Principal. Cheyve Chase
Miss C. PETTINGREW, Asst. Prin. P. O., Md.

GHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.

Pennsylvania's leading college-preparatory boarding school, under the military system. Ideally located. Illustrated catalogue.

Rev. JOHN D. SKELTON, A. M., Principal, Gogatz, Pa.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1342-1344 Vermont Avenue and Iowa Circle.

Chenoweth Institute.

Boarding school for young ladies. Beautiful location. Opportunities for social culture. Experienced faculty.

Mrs. MARY DAVENPORT CHENOWETH, Principal.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. SLOAN, Assistant Principal.

ABBOT ACADEMY For Young Ladies,

Andover, Mass.

Begins its 71st year September 14, offering three Seminary Courses of Studies, and a College fitting Course. Address Miss Emily A. Means, Principal.

St. Luke's School, Bustleton, Pa. (near Philadelphia).

No boy prepared by us for college examination has ever been rejected. A home school; number limited. Remarkably beautiful situation. Campus of seven acres. Canoeing, swimming, skating. Fine gymnasium. For illustrated catalogue address CHARLES H. STROUT, Principal.

Army Officers: Give your Boys and Girls first-class educational facilities. Send them to

VERMONT ACADEMY, Vermont's Leading School.

Address EDWARD ELLERY, Saxton's River, Vt.

UNIFORMS, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

BOTH NEW AND SECOND HAND.

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

W. Stokes Kirk, 1627 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,

15th STREET, opp. U. S. TREASURY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. J. HEIBERGER, CITIZEN AND MILITARY Tailor, established 1851, has this day transferred his business in favor of F. J. Heiberger, Jr., his son, as successor.

All notes and accounts due my business I request to be paid to my successor, who will also assume and pay such accounts that may be maturing against said business.

In connection with the above I wish to thank my patrons and fellow citizens sincerely for the generous support I have enjoyed these many years, and beg respectfully that the same may be extended to my son and successor, F. J. Heiberger, Jr.

F. J. HEIBERGER.

June 19, 1899, Washington, D. C.

In connection with the above notice I desire to say that I shall do my utmost to serve my patrons and friends in the future as well as they have been served in the past.

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS,
Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in civil war, 18 adjusting claims, city since.



IMPERIAL GRANUM

combined with pure, sweet cow's milk can be commended as furnishing

THE BEST FOOD

for the last comers into the household. It embraces in its composition that which makes strong bone and teeth : : good flesh and blood : : is easy of digestion : : and which acts as a preventive of those digestive disorders incidental to childhood.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

is the STANDARD and BEST FOOD for invalids and convalescents, as well as for babies. The aged find it an unequalled article of diet, and it has won universal confidence, because experience has proved it acceptable to even the most delicate digestion at all periods of life.

Booklet sent on application.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!
The Imperial Granum Co., New Haven, Ct.
Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.



TOO MANY FELL DEAD IN SHAM BATTLE.

"A peculiar thing happened in Nashville once during a sham battle," said a Memphian who was once a State militiaman. "In order to make the drill realistic it was given out that some of the men should fall as if shot, but no certain ones were specified. It was a very hot afternoon, and it struck me that it would be good thing to fall in a shady spot and rest while the other soldiers drilled and perspired. The first shady spot we reached I fell all right, but the same bright idea had struck every member of the company, and the Captain suddenly turned and found his entire company 'killed.' He fined us \$5 each, and we came to life again and finished the drill."—Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar.

This experience is similar to that of a theatrical manager who employed college students to represent the opposing forces in a sham battle. Certain students were instructed to fall during the engagement to represent the casualties, but at the sound of the first gun the soldiers of both armies dropped dead and put an end to the performance.

THE POPULAR ARTERY OF TRAVEL SOUTH.

The Southern Railway, via Washington, maintains a superb service of magnificently equipped trains, which leave New York daily at 2:55 and 4:25 p. m., and 12:10 midnight, reaching, without change of cars, all of the principal Southern cities. The Washington & Southwestern Vestibuled Limited, which has long been famous as one of the most superbly equipped trains in America, now has an added feature of attraction in the form of a beautiful Library and Observation Car, that will be appreciated by the traveling public. The car is for the use of all passengers holding Pullman tickets on the train, and is handsomely furnished with easy, richly upholstered, movable chairs. It also has a wide, fully covered extension platform at the rear, capable of accommodating a large number who prefer to travel in the open air and enjoy the unobstructed view of the whirling

panorama. Another great train, which has been recently put into service, is the "Washington & Chattanooga Limited," via Lynchburg and Bristol, which is composed of Pullman Drawing-room sleeping cars, New York to Chattanooga, Memphis and New Orleans. Combined Parlor and Observation Café cars are attached to this train, and are operated between Radford, Va., and Atlanta, Ala., serving meals at all hours upon the European plan. Luxurious chairs in the parlor compartments are available at a moderate charge, the observation portion of the car affording a most comfortable location for viewing the magnificent scenery. Passengers occupying Pullman cars have use of these cars without extra charge. New York & Florida Express, leaving New York 2:55 p. m., and the U. S. Fast Mail, 12:45 a. m., are two other fast trains giving most perfect through Pullman car service to Florida and all points South. For full particulars, call on or address ALEX. S. THWEATT, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

Messrs. Higgins & Seiter, china warehousemen, New York City, have had printed two pretty booklets for distribution among their patrons. One is a statement as to their position regarding the artistic value of hand-painted cut glass versus acid bitten "process" glass. The object of this statement is to instruct buyers of cut glass so they may avoid impositions by unscrupulous dealers. The other is an unedited collection of letters from gratified purchasers of china and glassware through Messrs. Higgins & Seiter's mail order department. The booklets are mailed free on request.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company, silversmiths, New York City, have issued to the public a beautiful book entitled "Gorham Suggestions," containing a list of all articles made by the house. Its object is to assist persons in making selections of gifts. Many of the articles are represented by beautiful half-tone engravings. The book, 4½ by 8 inches in size may be had free for the asking.

ATTENDING TO BUSINESS.

"I am afraid," remarked the Filipino, "that we are not going to be successful in our undertaking." "Never mind our undertaking," answered his superior officer savagely, as he put a couple of gold collars into his dress suit case. "What we want to do is to keep los Yankees from being successful in their overtaking."—Washington Star.

In relation to an incident which we reported at the time, that the officer in command of the 88th French Inf. heard balls whistle past him when his men were firing on parade, the "Progrès Militaire" remarks that modern small-caliber bullets do not whistle like their predecessors, but give out a sound instead similar to that produced by the cracking of a whip. Behind the rifles, or alongside the troops firing, the detonation only is heard, but at 100 meters in front the cracking sound is audible immediately before it. Up to 700 meters in front of the firing line the interval between the two sounds becomes greater and the detonation deeper, the cracking seeming to be near the observer, but no whistling is heard. From 700 to 1,000 meters the cracking grows less hard in tone, and seems to be nearer and nearer to the men firing, and these effects are more pronounced up to 1,300 meters, and the actual passage of balls is heard.

It has been decided that the 7 cm. (2.75-in.) gun now in use in eighty-four Italian mountain and field batteries shall be replaced by a new arm as soon as possible, the 9 cm. (3.54-in.) gun, adopted in 1880, and now used by 201 batteries, being preserved with a slight modification. The smaller gun is twenty-five years old and of doubtful value, but the exact type of its successor seems not yet to have been decided upon. A credit of 15,500,000 lire, to be spread over several financial years, is to be opened. Some months since, in the "Nuova Antologia," Col. Mariani, one of the most eminent of Italian artillery officers, pointed out the great need of this rearmament, and his arguments have carried much weight.

... JUST OUT ...
The Soldier's Pocket Companion

Compiled for the instruction of the Volunteers, National Guardsmen and School Cadets.
By N. HERSHLER.
Author of THE SOLDIER'S HAND BOOK and the GUARDSMAN'S HAND BOOK.
110 Pages, 20 Illustrations. Price, 30 cents, Prepaid.

PHYSICAL DRILL FOR FOOT TROOPS,
Compiled by CONSTANTINE CHASE,
Capt. 4th Artillery, U. S. A.

20 Pages, 20 Illustrations. Price, 35 cents.
The two books sent by mail for 50 cents.
JAMES J. CHAPMAN, Publisher.
614 13th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.
THE FRANK MILLER CO.
349 and 351 W. 28th St., NEW YORK CITY.

DIAMOND CREAMERY.

Top-o-can Brand.
Best Butter Made in this Country.
Indispensable in hot climates.

Packed at the Creamery, fresh from the churn in 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 lb. (net weight) sealed tins.

SIMPSON, McINTIRE & CO., Proprietors.
BOSTON, MASS.
JAMES MOORE, JR., New York Agent.

Light Your Drill Hall

with FRINK'S REFLECTORS. For gas electric or combination.
Specified by leading architects and used for lighting armories everywhere.
Book of light and estimate free for the asking.
Licensed to manufacture electric and combination fixtures.
I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., New York.
TELEPHONE 800 FRANKLIN.

REED'S CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT.
\$1.50
Hugh T. Reed, Publisher, Chicago.

1899 SEED ANNUAL FREE.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition,
American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition,
FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.
Manufactured only by GEORGE N. GARDINER & SON, No. 53 South Street, New York.
Used by the principal Steamship Lines.
Made in America of American materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.



CELEBRATED HATS.

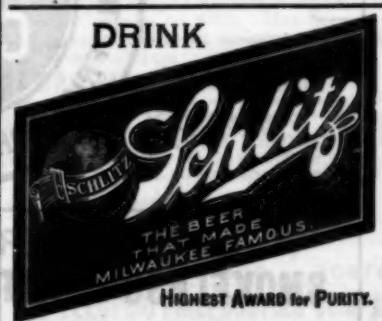
Army and Navy Caps a Specialty.

178 and 180 Fifth Ave. between 12d and 13d Sts. and 184 Broadway, near Cortlandt St., New York; Palmer House, Chicago; 914 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Agencies in all Principal Cities.

6, 7, 8,
Are the
Present Day Models
of the

Remington
Standard Typewriter.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.
WHITMAN SADDLES.



HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE

BROADWAY and 63d STREET, N. Y. CITY.
FIREPROOF
NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS
of many of the principal officers of the
ARMY AND NAVY.

An extensive library of choice literature has just been added.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.

Within Ten Minutes of All the Principal Theatres and Great Department Stores.

Write for our book, "The Empire Illustrated" and other particulars.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, PROPRIETOR.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THE CHAMBERLIN,
FINEST RESORT HOTEL ON ATLANTIC COAST.

Summer rates \$2.00 per day or \$17.50 per week and upwards.

Winter rates \$4.00 per day and upwards.

ALAN F. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Headquarters: Adjoins Fort Monroe

ARMY AND NAVY.

Send for illustrated pamphlet.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL.

Absolutely Fire-Proof.

4th Ave., 32d to 33d Sts., New York.

American Plan \$5.50 per day and upwards. European Plan \$8.00 per day and upwards. Army and Navy Headquarters.

FRED. A. REED, Mgr. WM. H. EARLE, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL.

BROADWAY, cor. 31st St., NEW YORK.

European Plan. Newly refurbished and replumbed.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service.

WM. G. LELAND.

MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights.

Directly opposite Wall St., New York.

Select Family and Transient Hotel. Elegant large, light rooms, single and en suite, with private bath; coolest location in the vicinity of New York. Special rates to Army and Navy patronage. Illustrated Booklet.

J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

THE PIERREPONT.

Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn Heights, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Family and Transient Hotel. House having been thoroughly renovated is now open for guests.

SPECIAL RATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

E. E. SEAMAN, PROPRIETOR.

EBBITT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

H. C. BURCH, Manager.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE.

Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

HOTEL CASTLETON.

New Brighton, Station Island, N. Y. Open all the year. Special rates Army and Navy.

GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

DEWEY HOTEL.

Geo. D. De Shields, Mgr.,

L Street, Near Fourteenth,

Washington, D. C.

Fourteenth St. and Pa. Ave. cars pass corner.

THE
Real Estate Trust Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 520,000

Receives Deposits of Money payable by check, and allows interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates. Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and Individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

FRANK K. HIPPLE, President.
WILLIAM R. PHILLER, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. NORTH, Treasurer.
THOMAS B. PROSSER, Real Estate Officer.



HOTELS.



Nowhere else in the world can more benefit be derived from a stay than at

The Grand Union, Saratoga.

The health-giving springs flow perennially and the multitude of attractions increase as the years pass by, while for comfort and luxuriousness nothing can surpass the G. U. Every attraction is provided from Music to Golf for the entertainment of visitors.

For illustrated booklet address
WOOLLEY & GERRARD, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HATFIELD & SONS, Tailors and Importers,

389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Style in Civilian Dress.

C. A. ANDERSON & SON, Tailors and Importers, LEADING STYLES FOR CIVILIAN DRESS, No. 826 Fifth Ave., (Near Waldorf-Astoria.) NEW YORK.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE, MILITARY GOODS.

Equipments for Officers of Army, Navy, National Guard, Etc.
78 FIFTH AVENUE, Two doors below 14th St. NEW YORK.

RIDABOCK & CO., 112 Fourth Ave. 2 Doors below 12th St.

Formerly BAKER & McKENNEY.

NEW YORK CITY.

ARMY OFFICERS'

Undress Caps, Campaign Hats,
Shoulder Straps, Sword Belts,
Swords and Sabres, Collar Ornaments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Finest Quality Presentation Swords. Flags and Banners. Military School Supplies a Specialty.

LEWIS NIXON, SHIPBUILDER.

THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD.

OFFICE AND WORKS. ELIZABETHPORT, NEW JERSEY.

William H. Horstmann Company

Fifth and Cherry Streets

PHILADELPHIA

Military Equipments

PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION

Correctness in every detail
A thorough knowledge of the Regulations
and Requirements of the service

For great tensile strength, elasticity and elongation
coupled with unusual non-corrosive qualities

Castings and Propeller Wheels MADE FROM Parsons Manganese Bronze

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

SOLE MAKERS THE WM. CRAMP & SONS...

SHIP and ENGINE BUILDING
COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Write for
particulars.

One of the best Recommendations for THE CRANDALL PACKING CO.'S



RING

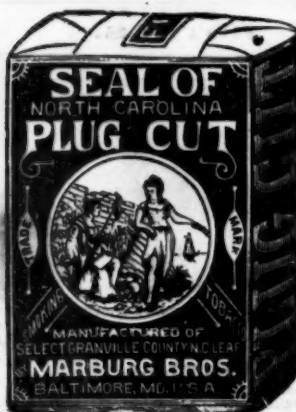
COLD OIL PACKINGS

Is the fact of its being so extensively imitated with similar material boiled in oil.
Send for catalogue to



RING

NEW YORK OFFICE, 136 Liberty Street.



SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT
SMOKING TOBACCO.

The Undisputed Leader of Plug-Cut Smoking Tobaccos Throughout the World.

THE FINEST SUN-CURED TOBACCO
GROWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Granville County, North Carolina, is universally noted for the sweet superior-flavored leaf produced there. When sun-cured this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves with age, and by storing the sun-cured Granville County leaf for several years, we obtain the superior tobacco used in this celebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and makes a cool, delicious smoke which will not bite the tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears our firm's name.

MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
The America Tobacco Co., Successor.

RICE & DUVAL, ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS.
231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Opposite the Post Office

JOHN C. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.,
Well known to Army Officers for the past 22 years
UNIFORMS.

BOYLAN M'F'G COMPANY, Ltd MILITARY CLOTHIERS,

84 Howard Street, - NEW YORK.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO. SUCCESSORS TO HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIE

734 Broadway, New York City.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments. Army Macintoshes

WRITE FOR PRICES.



MILITARY GOODS,

J. H. WILSON CO., Ltd.
Successors to WM. H. WILSON.

ARMY AND NAVY
Caps, Swords, Belts, Shoulder
Straps, Leggings, Hats, Etc.

926 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

GUN POWDER...

Military Powder of all grades
and Gun Cotton

Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles

Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

FOUNTAIN GROVE VINEYARD CO.

Santa Rosa, Cal.

Special Inducements to Army and Navy
Officers, Clubs and Messes.

"SHERRY BITTERS" for Indigestion,
Loss of Appetite, etc. An Excellent Tonic.

Foreign Offices: London, Eng., Glasgow, Scotland.

Eastern Depot, 58 Vesey St., New York City.

NATIVE WINES

DIRECT
FROM OUR
OWN
VINEYARDS.

THE FAMOUS BEERS OF THE GREAT

ANHEUSER BUSCH

BREWING ASSOCIATION



"The Original Budweiser."

"Black and Tan."

"Faust."

"Anheuser Standard."

"Pale Lager."

On sale at all Army Posts, Naval Stations, Clubs, First-class Hotels and Bars, and on all Pullman and Wagner Cars.



LAFLIN & RAND POWDERS SMOKELESS—MILITARY—SPORTING—BLACK

are famous the world over because of their superior qualities. The makers of these powders have been in the business for many years and their names on a canister of powder are a guarantee of its perfection. Correspondence is solicited.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO., - - NEW YORK

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXVI.—NUMBER 44.
WHOLE NUMBER 1871.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY,

IMPROVED GARDNER MACHINE GUN

for black powder; also Plants of Machinery for Rifles, Rapid-firing and Shot Guns; Sewing Machines; Bicycles, and every description of Machines; and Small Tools for Metal Working; Special Machines and Tools made to order. Send for Catalogue.

HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

TOBIN BRONZE. NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Round, square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc. Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Centre Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
Sole Manufacturers. 99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

DRIGGS-SEABURY GUN

—AND— AMMUNITION CO.



MACHINE,
RAPID-FIRE AND
LARGE CALIBER GUNS,
with Mountings for all Services.

AMMUNITION OF ALL CLASSES.

Washington Office, Kellogg Building
Shops, Derby, Conn.
New York Office, 120 Liberty St.

Blank Cartridges—All Calibres.

MADE TO FIT ANY MAKE OF GUN, RIFLE OR REVOLVER.

MILITARY, SPORTING
AND
TARGET CARTRIDGES.



RAPID FIRE
AMMUNITION,
1 Pdr. to 1 Inch.

Union Metallic Cartridge Co.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

313 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 425 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

WE ARE BUILDING "HORNSBY-AKROYD"

OIL ENGINE.

The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co., Foot of East 138th Street,
NEW YORK

FOR ARMY AND NAVY USE BERTRAM'S OIL POLISH.

Is the best cleaning and polishing compound for brass and all bright metals. Proof against sea air, and adapted to any climate. Contains no acids. Has been on the market for years and given universal satisfaction. Highest endorsement of Navy Officers, Engineers, etc. For particulars and prices address

BERTRAM'S OIL POLISH CO., 222 State Street, Boston, Mass.



WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING MERITS FOR JENKINS BROS.' VALVES.

1. Manufactured of the best Steam Metal.
2. No regrinding, therefore not constantly wearing out the Seat of the Valve.
3. Contain JENKINS DISC, which is suitable for all Pressures of Steam, Oil and Acid.
4. The Easiest Repaired, and all parts interchangeable.
5. Every Valve Tested before leaving the factory.
6. ALL GENUINE stamped with Trade-Mark.

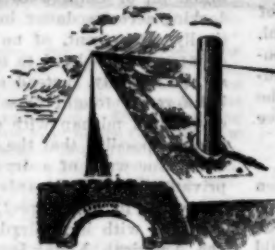
JENKINS BROTHERS,
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

FIREPROOF WOOD. THE ELECTRIC FIREPROOFING COMPANY.

THE ONLY PROCESS IN EXISTENCE FOR RENDERING WOOD ABSOLUTELY NON-FLAMMABLE.

All of the wood used in many of the most prominent buildings in this country is rendered fireproof by this process. Used exclusively by the U. S. Navy, British Navy, and many other Naval Powers.

FIREPROOFING LUMBER FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION A SPECIALTY.



ASBESTOS STOVE-PIPE SHIELD FOR TENTS.

Pat. Dec. 25, 1893.

This is an Asbestos cloth wound grommet or ring inserted in roof of wall tent or Sibley conical tent. Composed of Asbestos, it protects canvas from fire, is noiseless in wind, is flexible and folds without damage to tent or itself. Supplied plain for insertion, or on canvas with flap to close aperture. Used and approved by U. S. Army.

H. W. JOHNS M'FG CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

CHEAP MATERIAL MEANS CHEAP RESULTS

CHEAP RESULTS MEAN GREATEST EXPENSE

IN MONEY, TIME, DANGER AND EFFICIENCY.

True
Economy
Specifies

NICKEL STEEL

HYDRAULICALLY FORGED AND ANNEALED,
For Marine Forgings and Shaftings.

SEND TO OUR NEAREST OFFICE FOR PAMPHLET.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY,

BRANCH OFFICES: South Bethlehem, Penn'a.
100 Broadway, New York. 421 Chestnut St., Phila. 1433 Marquette Bld'g, Chicago.

BENT & BUSH

Military Goods

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

387 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

REMINGTON NEW MODEL SMALL BORE RIFLES.



High power and rapidity of fire combined with the simple Remington System. Adapted to the 7 mm and other smokeless powder cartridges. Send for illustrated catalogue.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.,

818 Broadway, New York. UNION, N. Y.

FOR SUMMER WEAR.



Regulation Serge Blouses from \$11.25 up.
Samples of materials mailed upon application.

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Military Purveyors.

THE BEAUTY OF SOME PIANOS

is only case deep. It is easier to make a pretty case than to put music into it. A mechanic can do one—the other comes within the realm of art. Not only has beauty of case but the quality of tone that a musician cares for, and it is a lasting quality. The honesty of an EMERSON PIANO begins with the varnish and goes straight through to the iron plate. We would like to show you the fine points of an EMERSON. Established 1848.
THE EMERSON PIANO CO., 110 Boylston St., BOSTON. 207 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAPID FIRE GUNS AND AMMUNITION,

FOR
NAVAL, COAST, FIELD and MOUNTAIN SERVICE.

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 702-17th St. BRIDGEPORT OFFICE, 319 Crescent Ave. LYNN OFFICE, 44 Federal St.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.

A paragraph appeared in the daily press recently to the effect that fifty hospital ambulances shipped to Tampa, Fla., more than a year ago have been lost. The Quartermaster's Department in reply reports that all ambulances are being accounted for.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of May, 1899: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 3,714; enlistments for special recruiting service, 44; total, 4,758; enlistments in cities, 4,056; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 702; total, 4,758.

The President this week appointed Mr. Rowan, son of Vice Admiral Rowan; Mr. McNair, son of Rear Adm. McNair, and Mr. Gatewood, son of the late Naval Constructor Gatewood, cadets-at-large at the Naval Academy. These young men were alternates, and take the places of their principals, who failed at the entrance examination.

There have been reports of fighting this week between German troops and Chinese near Tituni. The Germans were sent to punish the Mongolians for a recent attack on the railway near Kiao-Chau. The Germans are said to have captured Tituni and Kau-Mai.

It is rather remarkable that with the retirement of Col. A. T. Smith there are left only two Colonels of infantry who are graduates of the Military Academy. Of the cavalry Colonels two are graduates; of the general officers but two are graduates. In the course of a few years the boot will be on the other foot. Then and for many years the non-graduate will be a rarity among the field officers.

Appointments will shortly be announced of those candidates who were recently examined for positions in the marine corps, by the President, who has taken the report under consideration. There is much interest on the part of the applicants to learn their fate, but it is not believed that the list of those who have passed will be announced until the appointments are issued. When this is done another batch of civilians will be ordered to examination.

There does not seem to be the slightest probability of any conclusion being reached by the Board of Naval Chiefs respecting the advisability of merging the Bureaus of Equipment, Steam Engineering and Construction, as was suggested in a letter by the Secretary of the Navy, who proposed that consideration be given the scheme. The matter has now been practically dropped and will not come up again unless a decided change of opinion respecting the merits of the subject come over the bureau chiefs.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has issued orders directing the discharge of the Insular Commission on July 1. The Commission will, therefore, be compelled to abandon its work before it is finished. Lack of funds to pay the Commission's expenses is the cause of this action. The members of the Commission are Robert P. Kennedy, C. W. Watkins and H. G. Curtis. They are not at all pleased with the action of the Assistant Secretary of War. Their investigation of applications for franchises has been suddenly interrupted by the order, and much of their work will remain only half done.

Members of the crew of the Brooklyn tell us that copies of an alleged photograph of the battle of Santiago, showing the Brooklyn making the famous loop, are being circulated as genuine. Although the copies bear on their face the evidence of their true character, our informants declare it is only fair to history to have it known that there was no despatch boat anywhere around then from which, as it is claimed, the camera was snatched. As the Spaniards were snapping their biggest guns at us just then, it is not likely that even the most daring camera fiends would have run the risk of getting a shot.

The Chicago sailed June 26 from Tamatave, Madagascar, for Delagoa. The ship was on her way around the Cape of Good Hope to Brazil, but owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the Transvaal she will be retained in that vicinity as long as may be necessary to afford protection to the American interests in that quarter. These interests are considerable, both in the number of Americans resident in the Transvaal engaged in mining operations and in the volume of American capital employed in the mining industry. In nearly all of the mines the entire machine plant is of American manufacture, and that involves the employment of resident agents for the machine makers, who have a right to expect that their Government will not fail to protect them in the event of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic.

The Manila correspondent of the China "Mail," writing Feb. 16, says: "It is impossible to praise too highly the Subsistence Department (or Commissary) of the Ameri-

can Army. Already it has earned the highest encomiums of British military men, and the Department officers, now on duty in the Philippines, seem to be imbued with a desire to maintain the past reputation of the Department. As the fighting line extended, the supplies followed like the opening out of a fan. Every vehicle that could be found was impressed for the service. I have not had an opportunity of speaking to Col. Brainard on the matter, but from all points I hear nothing but praise for the Department. Col. Brainard was assisted loyally in his work by the officers and men of the Subsistence Department, and if I make mention of certain officers who may have been especially prominent it is from no desire to disparage the work of the others. Mention might be fairly made of Maj. Anderson, Capt. Bootes, Capt. Krayenbuhl, Capt. Handy and Capt. Krauthoff."

In its notice of Brassey's "Naval Annual," the "Engineer" says: "One point the United States have signally failed in, or omitted to reckon at its full value. The docking accommodation in the Government yards is practically, at present, of no value whatever, and had the country been obliged to meet a really formidable enemy at sea recently, instead of the effete, badly armed and indifferently fought vessels of the Spanish Navy, in the event of a mishap with one of her large battleships, it is quite possible that the injured vessel might have gone down, for want of a drydock to put her in. The three private shipbuilding yards of the United States are rather better off in this respect, but they are still wretchedly provided with large drydocks, and it was fortunate for the American Naval Department that they had not to fall back upon the private yards for docking accommodation last year. It will be interesting to note the working of the arrangement by which twenty-four boilers of the Niclausse water-tube type are to compose the generating powers for the three new United States battleships, Maine, Missouri and Ohio."

Col. Gross von Schwarzhoff, of the German Army, appears to have punctured the peace conference bottom with a speech which is interpreted to mean that Germany has no intention of disarming. Schwarzhoff pointedly exclaimed: "Germany is not ruined. On the contrary, her wealth, contentedness and standard of life (he used these English words) are daily increasing." He said with equal truth and force that the reduction of peace forces in no way implied a corresponding reduction of offensive power. These forces might be kept stationary and a country still be increasing its offensive power. Length of military service, service by deputy, railways, rapidity of mobilization and economical conditions were all factors making up the military strength of a country; and to take one term only of the problem and to argue that reducing forces all around would leave the various countries on the same relative footing toward one another as before, however plausible it might appear to an outsider, was to the military expert so manifest an absurdity that he (the speaker) wondered it had been put forward, presumably in earnest. "The Russians," he said, "call Siberia a colony; but in a European war they would bring every Siberian regiment to Europe by rail."

The purchase of 2,300 tons of armor plate for four monitors and a small quantity for three battleships has been ordered by the Navy Department. The armor will be supplied by the two firms which refused to provide the Government with 22,000 tons at the reduced rate ordered by Congress. This small quantity of plate is to be of the Harvey type, but the companies have agreed to more severe ballistic tests, so that while the armor will cost no more than that heretofore purchased, it will be superior in resisting power. Under the contract which is to be awarded, the two firms will each secure an even quantity and deliveries are expected to begin within six months after the contracts are signed. Thirty-eight tons for each of the three battleships will be purchased. In order that the work of riveting on their plates may proceed and the completion of the vessels not be delayed. The main issue, however, of supplying plate for the side armor of these vessels and three others authorized last winter cannot be settled until Congress again takes the question under advisement. Until the Government and the armor firms reach some agreement as to the price that shall be paid, there is no expectation that any of the six battleships building and authorized can possibly be completed.

Unofficial advices have been received in Washington that Oscar Deignan, one of the enlisted men who went in with Lieut. Hobson on the Merrimac, has given up the idea of entering Annapolis, to which he was appointed by the President in accordance with a special act of Congress. Young Deignan was appointed last spring and is under instructions to appear at Annapolis next September for the entrance examinations. His reasons for declining the appointment are said to be his inability to prepare himself in time for the examinations and his doubt as to passing them. It is said that young Bagley, brother of Ensign Bagley, who failed on the entrance examinations on the 12th instant, will be re-appointed by the President in time to take the examinations next May. The President is known to have become interested in the case and believes young Bagley was not given enough time to prepare for the ordeal. Of the five principals examined all of whom were appointed at large, only one met the requirements, three failed, and one, the son of the late Comdr. Elmer, was rejected physically. The alternates are now being examined and

no difficulty is anticipated in finding among them suitable candidates for the vacant places.

The reorganization of the Spanish Army is dealt with in the royal decree issued under date of May 31. The eight Captaincies General as they exist to-day are preserved, but the Army Corps is replaced by the division. The resources at hand and some expedients that will be invoked will permit the organization of fifteen divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. The divisions of infantry, which are the framework of the re-establishment, are subjected to the system of district recruiting. For this purpose the territory of the peninsula, with the adjacent islands and the north coast of Africa, is divided into 120 districts, as follows: In the peninsula, 116; in the Canaries and Balearics, 2, and in Ceuta and Melilla, 2. The reorganization is very simple and rational, and has the merit of responding in the most satisfactory way to the economic condition of the country. The chief thought in the minds of the patriotic military authorities seems to have been to place the Canaries and Balearic Islands, the most advanced of the defences of the peninsula, in the most complete state of defence. For this reason the immediate repairing of the artillery material of the seacoast has been proceeded with. Among the changes and reforms is especially to be noted the creation of mountain groups, long proposed by the old Commandant of the 6th Corps and often set aside, but now carried out by the present Minister of War.

A correspondent writes us to inquire if Gen. Grant was in the habit of making speeches to his troops. Not as a general thing, but there was one time when he made a most effective speech. It was shortly after noon of May 19, 1863. The 17th Army Corps, part of McPherson's command, had marched from early in the morning on the scantiest of rations. The men had been treated in a sorry fashion by the Commissary Department, they thought, and so when shortly after noon Gen. Grant came riding down the lines the men began to shout: "Hard tack" and "Sow belly." The General rode slowly as if absorbed in thought and must have got half-way down the lines before he caught the meaning of the cries. Then he threw up his head in his characteristic way and halted his horse. "Men," he said, "rations are on their way from Haines Bluff and will be here by night." That was enough. Not another cry was raised. Everyone knew that when the "old man" said anything was going to be done that it came out that way. When Grant first took command of an Illinois regiment the men who had been accustomed to much orating from their former Colonel, called out: "Speech, speech!" The speech of the new Colonel was brief and to the point, as it instantly made clear the significance of the change in command. It was: "Men, go to your quarters."

The War Department has decided to again invite proposals for the delivery of 40 6-pounder and 40 15-pounder rapid-fire guns, bids for which were opened at the Bureau of Ordnance some weeks ago, and a contract awarded to the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, whose bid was \$70,000 lower than any other bidder. Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, has issued instructions to bidders, and special mention is made of the determination of the Department to strictly enforce the provisions of the contract, providing for a penalty for failure to deliver on the time specified. The instructions issued say: "It must be distinctly understood by bidders and contractors that the Department is determined to strictly enforce the provisions of the contract which provide for a reduction in price for failure to deliver at the time specified in the contract; and when considered necessary to protect the interests of the United States, the Department will also avail itself of the provisions of the fifth section of the regular contract form, which provides that if any default shall be made by the contractor in delivering the guns, carriages, or ammunition on the dates specified the Department will supply the deficiency, by purchase in open market or otherwise, and charge any resulting expense to the defaulting contractor. In fixing the date or dates of delivery for this material, time will be computed from the date shown in the first line of the contract."

The observations of the French journalist, M. Turot, which we reproduce in another column, contain what must be considered, after making every allowance for his socialistic affiliations in Paris, one of the most profoundly significant utterances yet made in regard to the Philippine situation. When he tells us that Aguinaldo's movement is a socialistic crusade against property, he makes it perfectly clear that the United States could have pursued no other course than it did after the victory of Dewey's fleet and still later after the surrender of the Spaniards. Doubtless Gen. Otis knows the anarchistic nature of the elements that constitute Aguinaldo's so-called national movement. It is becoming plainer every day that had we abandoned Manila and its business interests to the followers of Aguinaldo we should have been false to every obligation of government and ignored the rights of property. Had Manila been a socialistic commonwealth it might have made, perhaps, little difference to the inhabitants whether Aguinaldo ruled them or not, but when our withdrawal meant even as a remote possibility the negation of rights that were hoary with the sanction of immemorial prescription, we could not have looked the world in the face without a blush had we sacrificed the interests of those who turned to us alone for protection.

FRENCH IMPRESSIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A prominent French newspaper man, M. Henri Turot, special correspondent of "L'Eclair" and of "Le Monde Illustré," and chief editor of "La Petite République" and "La Lanterne," recently returned from the Philippine Islands, by way of Vancouver, B. C., and sailed for France from New York June 17. Before sailing he was asked to outline the impressions he had formed in the Philippine Islands.

He said he asked President Schurman of the Peace Commission why America has not established in the Philippines the protectorate system like that which France has installed in Tunis and Annam.

"It is impossible," replied Mr. Schurman. "The reason is that at Tunis there is a Bey, and in Annam an Emperor, and your protectorate is exercised over a stable government. Here we are in the presence of a regular anarchy, and you cannot establish a protectorate over a Government which does not exist."

The Frenchman next called on Adml. Dewey, who, in the course of the conversation, said: "I shall be obliged to you if you repeat the following statement in France: 'Aguinaldo during the war with Spain was not our ally, as has been claimed. We never made a treaty of alliance with him, and we never promised him anything. We had a common enemy. He acted on his side, and we on ours. There has been no other understanding.'"

M. Turot then visited Florentino Torres, President of the Philippine Committee of Manila. Torres was a Magistrate under Spanish rule, and is a very intelligent man.

"I hope the war will soon be finished, for it is ruining us," said Torres. "We landed proprietors would accept a government similar to that of Canada. We in no way wish for the departure of the Americans, for in that case our fortunes would be swept away."

"Why so?" asked the Frenchman.

"Because it is not only a question of Aguinaldo and his troops, of a nationalist movement, but above all of a Socialist and revolutionary movement created by the insurrection. The lower class of people and many of the chiefs are military Socialists. I will cite, for example, Luna, who for a long time frequented the Socialists' clubs of Europe; Santiko, who at one time had influence among certain Socialist committees of America, and the poet Paterno, who is an enthusiastic Socialist. The movement is directed much more against the capitalists, to whatever nation they belong, than against the Americans."

M. Turot said that the Philippine Committee with which Mr. Schurman is treating has no real authority, and is in no way an emanation from the rebels as a whole.

Great importance, this Frenchman thinks, should be attached to the entry upon the stage of Socialism in the Philippines. It explains the dissensions which exist among the Filipinos and naturally will result in the Americans finding, before the conclusion of peace, serious support among the better classes.

As to the American troops, Mr. Turot said: "I was struck with the fine presence of the soldiers. They are big men, strong, supple and agile, who bear testimony to the beauty of the American race. But unhappily I know that, precisely on account of their physical strength, they experienced great difficulties in enduring the climate of the Philippine Islands. This seems paradoxical, and yet it is so. In warm and damp countries it is indisputable that very vigorous men do not endure the climate as well as smaller and more degenerate individuals. Besides this, the American troops have, in my opinion, rations which are too heating. Admirably supplied with provisions, the soldiers eat too much meat and not enough rice. It is an error not to adapt themselves better to the exigencies of the climate in which one must live."

"The soldiers fight with great bravery, but it is impossible not to remark the lack of discipline among the Volunteers. The latter conduct themselves well under fire, but they pay little attention to obedience to their chiefs. Also at times the Volunteers have committed acts of really grave lack of discipline. During one of the expeditions of Gen. Lawton against Santa Cruz some of the Volunteers threw their rifles into the river and refused to go forward. I think it is absolutely necessary for the success of your conquest to replace the Volunteers as rapidly as possible by Regular troops. It does not seem to me possible to hope for a complete victory during the rainy season. It also seems to be indisputable that for this conquest of the interior 100,000 men will not be too many. We know in France what the system of 'little parcels' has cost. It is an example which the United States would do well not to follow."

THE HOME SQUADRON.

A number of important changes in the North Atlantic or home squadron will occur this fall in consequence of the tour at sea of Rear Adml. Sampson and the officers in command of several of the principal warships of his fleet. In compliance with Adml. Sampson's request he will be continued in command of the fleet until the drills and maneuvers off the New England coast shall have been completed. So far there has been very little speculation as to the personality of his successor.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, commanding the battleship Indiana, has applied to the Navy Department for permission to continue in his present assignment until Rear Adml. Sampson relinquishes his command of the squadron, probably in November next. The tour of sea duty in his case has expired. His request will undoubtedly be complied with. Another of the fleet commanders whose tour of sea duty will expire this fall is Capt. C. D. Sigbee, commanding the battleship Texas. It is probable that when Adml. Sampson hauls down his flag Capt. F. E. Chadwick, commanding the flagship New York, will also be relieved from command of that vessel, and, like Capt. Taylor and Sigbee, be assigned to shore duty commensurate with his rank and services during the Spanish war.

The New York, Indiana and Texas are the crack ships of the home squadron, and there will undoubtedly be considerable competition among the Captains eligible for sea service to obtain the prospective assignments. Among those mentioned as likely to succeed to the command of one of these three warships is Capt. Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation. He is known to be in strong favor with the Administration and can obtain almost any sea command that he desires. He has over a year to serve as chief of the Navigation Bureau, and, it is said, will not be disturbed in his present position unless he indicates preference for other duty. It is an open secret, however, that his health is not of the best, and that life in Washington is not altogether congenial to him. Inasmuch as his health thrives best at sea, it is not altogether improbable that he may be assigned to the command of one of the principal ships of the home squadron within the next few months.

With the demand less pressing for ships in foreign waters and the situation at home such that no large fleet need be maintained in commission, the authorities pro-

pose to take advantage of the present strength of the North Atlantic squadron for an elaborate system of maneuvers and evolutions before beginning the retirement of the more expensive ships. Adml. Sampson, who will probably be detached from sea duty this autumn, has been notified that all vessels of his squadron will be held in commission during summer and autumn and that no detachments will be made for special duty unless some unexpectedly important circumstance arises. The Admiral will be allowed to carry out the programme of the Naval War College, to drill the men off the New England coast, and later in the season to send the ships to the Southern drill grounds for target practice with small arms and heavy guns. Adml. Sampson's ambition is to turn over the fleet to his successor in a most efficient state, better drilled than any squadron of modern ships has ever been.

When the evolutions are completed many of the famous ships will be detached for repairs and retirement to the "reserve" list at League Island, where the Government is constructing an immense fresh water basin capable of accommodating ten men-of-war. But the retirement of these vessels will not mean a reduction in either strength or fighting efficiency of the home fleet, for two of the most powerful battleships built for the Navy are now near completion and will take their place in service during the autumn. Six months later three others equally formidable will be ready for service, besides a fleet of destroyers and torpedo boats, all of which must be shaken down and "broken in" soon after they are delivered by contractors.

The prospects are, therefore, for no numerical reduction in the North Atlantic fleet. On the other hand, it may be expected to be even larger in fighting force than at any time during the war with Spain, as vessels are completed and put in commission. Should all the battleships be in commission one year hence that are now at sea, in addition to those which will be ready for service, the total number of this class afloat would be ten, or within two ships of the entire American display during the naval review six years ago, when the fleet comprised every type of the cruiser and gunboat class, without a really formidable warship.

The addition of powerful battleships to the Navy must necessarily be followed by increased expenditures for the support of the establishment. Battleships require from five to six hundred men each and are expensive machines to support when in service. They are of little service in peace times and serve generally on the home stations. Yet economy demands that they be retained in service, and naval necessity requires that officers and crews shall become familiar with them both at sea and during the tactical evolutions.

AGUINALDO AS HE IS.

We have already alluded to the work by Maj. Young-husband, of the British Army, entitled, "The Philippines and Round About," in which the Major treats of phases of the American occupancy of the islands. The author interviewed Aguinaldo, whom he found to be "a young man of only 29 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, slightly built, and dressed in a coat and trousers of drab tussore silk. He is a pure Philippine native, though showing a slight trace of Chinese origin, or dark complexion and much pock-marked. His face is square and determined, the lower lip protruding markedly. On the whole, a man of pleasant demeanor, even tempered and with strong characteristics. Slow of speech, and, perhaps, also of thought, his past career has hall-marked him as a man of prompt decision and prompt action."

The "Civil and Military Gazette," of India, describes Aguinaldo as a "defiant ignorant Indian, with a swollen head, but empty for all practical purposes. Timidity verging on cowardice is his chief characteristic. He never fought a battle in his life, and is afraid to leave his room much for fear of being 'knifed' by some kind countryman whom he has wronged." It says:

"Not a great while ago this native was an assistant godown man in a Manila warehouse, earning \$8 or \$10 a month pay. A short time at this work, and he entered the service of the 'Padre Cura,' of Bacoor, a Spanish priest, as headman (and bottle washer), and when he had sufficiently captivated the Cura's confidence, and felt himself a necessity, the former probably found it convenient to put him into a position of trust in the neighboring village of 'Cavite Viejo,' where, against the remonstrances of any circumstances, Aguinaldo was made Gobernadorcillo (Petty Governor) as a 'creature' of the Cura, to carry out his orders and do his dirty work generally. When he had sufficiently roused the villagers against his rule, he having, no doubt, feathered his nest nicely during his tenure of office, he set about putting himself right with the natives by stirring up strife against the priests all round—out of gratitude probably to his protector, the Cura of Bacoor, for giving him a 'leg up' and placing him in power, where he could avail of his opportunity to plot mischief against the white man in general and the priest in particular."

"He conceived the idea of rising against the Government for the expulsion of the friars first and afterwards for the extermination of the Spaniards. To this end he occupied himself in getting together such arms as he could get hold of, of making ammunition out of scrap iron and any bits of metal he could find about the arsenal and shipyard at Canacao. A small powder factory was put up, and from small beginnings he got together a few hundred guns—wooden and metal, of a primitive description, and therefore practically valueless to cope with modern arms. Only a diseased imagination could conceive the idea of fighting with such weapons."

"At length, however, thinking himself ready, and, as he thought, certain of the revolt of the native Spanish soldiers and Guardia Civil in his favor, he ordered the movement of August 29, 1896, when he planned the taking of Manila by way of Sampaloc. On that day, early in the morning, a few hundred Indians appeared with a rush at Santa Mesa, the most ragged ruffians that could well be imagined—shoeless, the little clothing they had in rags, and armed with bolos, bamboos and anything they could lay hands on. Aguinaldo reckoned without his host, and the Guardia Civil, instead of siding with him, turned upon his ungainly followers, slaughtering them right and left, and no further attempt was made to take Manila."

"Any success the 'rebel Army' may have had is due to others, the fire-eaters Mabini, Luna, Pio del Pilar Buen-camino, Montenegro and a few others of the same stamp of questionable reputation but clever organizers and authors of the furious articles that have from time to time appeared in the rebel papers—lawyers and medics by profession, most of them. Aguinaldo had also by his side about 400 Spaniards—deserters, of whom Celso Mayor is a principal officer, and their handiwork is plainly visible in the excellently constructed trenches around Malolos, Calumpit and other places, which, in the possession of white men, need never have surrendered. Yet, what did Aguinaldo and his natives do but run as soon as the enemy came to close quarters."

SCHLEY AS SEEN BY A BROOKLYN TAR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The editorial in the Army and Navy Journal of June 24 in regard to the Schley controversy has given great satisfaction not only to every officer and seaman on the U. S. S. Brooklyn, but also to every true member of the U. S. Navy who wishes to see the best traditions of the service preserved. You were right in asking those who are doing so much talking about Adml. Schley being "gun shy" to come out and make charges or in true honorable fashion to keep silent.

Let me as one of those who were very near Adml. Schley on that eventful day say something about his being "gun shy." During the entire fight he stood where the shot and shell were likely at any moment to bring him death. Yeoman Ellis, the only man killed on the American side, during the destruction of Cervera's fleet, was only a few feet away from Schley when hit. An officer standing with elbows almost touching Schley felt something wet on his face as he strained his eyes forward. He put up his hand to his cheek and scooped off some gray matter. He looked at it, wondered mechanically what it was and went on looking forward. Then some one cried out, "Ellis is killed." The officer turned about and saw Ellis lying dead only a few feet away and then he knew that the wet stuff on his face was the brains of poor Ellis. Some of the splashes fell upon Schley's clothes, so close he stood.

Yet this man was gun shy!

Here's another incident that has never been published. Some of the men seeing Ellis was past all aid, said: "Let's throw him overboard," yielding to the idea that dead bodies weaken the hearts of the fighting men. I can see Schley now as he turned around in his quiet way and said:

"No, boys; he died like a brave man and he'll have a brave man's burial."

All this, remember, when the shells were screeching about us, who were the special target of the entire Spanish fleet. Just as cool as if he was in a summer maneuver off Newport, Schley could think of the duty to a brave man who had died at his post of duty.

Not for once did Schley lose his head. From the moment the Spaniards came out of the harbor he knew exactly what to do.

Let me cite another instance. While we were tearing along after the Colon, the idea struck many of us, including some of the most skilled seamen on board, that we ought to be closing in on the Spaniard. One of the officers had just let such an exclamation escape him when Capt. Cook stuck his head out of the conning tower and called out to Schley:

"Commodore, don't you think we ought to be closing in a little?"

"Just keep her pointed as you've got her now," said Schley, "for that point of land ahead. When he tries to come out from there we'll get him."

Then we all saw what we ought to have seen before that if we had closed in we would have lost ground, whereas by keeping straight on we would come up with the Colon as soon as she tried to round the point. Every seaman who knew anything about sailing a ship wanted to whoop when he heard the Commodore's cool answer and knew that he knew what he was doing.

Fancy a "gun shy" man seeing as clearly as that!

Is it any wonder that every man jack of us on board the Brooklyn would rather die than throw one slur upon the glorious courage of Adml. Schley? Do the detractors of Schley ever stop to think of the curious inconsistency involved in calling an officer "gun shy," who kept his ship so hotly in action that she suffered more injury than any other ship in the fleet? If Schley was so anxious to keep out of the line of fire, why is it that the Brooklyn afforded from start to finish the best target for the Spanish gunners? Do the Admiral's defamers know that one Spanish shell caused such damage to the Brooklyn that it took 216 working days to repair it? Gun shy? Aye, there is a good sign of it.

Again, do these gentlemen know that the Brooklyn was penetrated by four one-pound projectiles? Do they know that to penetrate they had to go through five inches of steel and that such a gun to penetrate that much steel must be within a range of 1,000 yards at the outside? Now, if the Brooklyn was so far away all the time how was it she was within a 1,000 yards and caught the one-pounders? Oh! if there were a court of inquiry, the men of the Brooklyn would bring out such a mass of facts that the calumniators of Adml. Schley would hang their heads. Do you think if Adml. Schley were not the complete sailor and fighter that he is that so gallant a man as Capt. Cook would have for him the admiration that he has for him and that he is never backward in expressing?

Let me mention another incident. One of the chief warrant officers of the Brooklyn when the ship began to close in on the Spanish fleet emerging from the harbor of Santiago said: "If we keep on this course thirty seconds longer we will blanket the fire of all the other ships," for we were nearer the Spaniards than the other vessels. His idea was that we should turn off to port. Almost simultaneously came the command of Schley to go to starboard. The slowing down of the ship as she swung to starboard enabled the other ships of the fleet to get in further toward shore and thus we escaped blanketing them. Every one of us saw that had we gone to port we should have simply added to the difficulty. I defy any expert sailor—pleasure yacht, trade ship or warship seaman—to be found who will not express the highest admiration for the seamanship of Adml. Schley in this instance.

But, as the Army and Navy Journal pertinently asks, why all this talk against Schley? Not a ship was lost, only one man was killed, an unparalleled battle was fought with unparalleled success, no injury was sustained to the American fleet by any order given, everything worked smoothly without the least friction, and the boat now under controversial fire turned out to have taken the leading part in the fight. She was hit the oftenest, gave the most hits in return, received the worst damage from the enemy, lost the only man lost in the fight, and was the nearest to the last ship, the fleetest of all, to surrender. If Schley was "gun shy," what more could a brave man have done? Surely this record of the Brooklyn would have atoned even for an error on the part of Schley if it had caused the loss of one of the American ships. Fancy a squabble in Lord Nelson's fleet after Trafalgar because this or that Captain luffed or stood off, if that Captain had done the heaviest fighting of the day! Let me add to the old motto something that may benefit the mud-slingers: To the victors belong the spoils; to the losers the quarrels.

A BROOKLYN TAR.

New York Navy Yard, June 27, 1899.

A VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.

In his report as Commander of the First Brigade, First Division, during the early fighting at Manila, Gen. Charles King calls attention to the fact that the losses of his brigade were greater than those of any other brigade in the corps. He also says that the damage inflicted on the enemy was very great, his men having buried 153 Filipinos. He adds:

"I beg leave to call attention to the fact that this is the only exclusive Volunteer brigade in the corps, and that it fought with all the steadiness, dash and discipline of the Regulars. I saw no instance of shirking. I saw many of daring leadership on the part of the officers and of devoted following on the part of the men."

"My regimental commanders, Col. Smith, 1st California; Col. Wholley, 1st Washington, and Maj. Higgins, 1st Idaho, bore themselves with marked bravery and ability, Wholley being under the heaviest fire for the longest time—his maiden fight at that. Maj. McConville died proudly, heading his men in the dash on a dangerous line. Maj. Weisenburger, 1st Washington, was an example of soldierly bearing throughout."

"Capt. Fortson was in command in Pandacan Island, constantly exposed, and he and Capt. Whittington, 1st Idaho, won my admiration for their daring assault on a fiercely defended position, the redoubt across the Concordia. Capt. Otis, 1st Washington, with his cheek and ear scored by a Mauser, led his company from start to finish. Their loss of twenty-five killed and wounded in one company shows what they had to fight through. Lieuts. Erwin and Luhn, 1st Washington, the former severely wounded, were notably cool. Capt. Dyer and Lieut. Hawthorne of the artillery won the plaudits of the men for consummate skill and coolness."

"Every man on my staff from the senior in rank, the Brigade Surgeon, Maj. Shiels, down to our mounted orderlies, won my thanks and admiration. Maj. Shiels was constant in his attendance on the wounded at the extreme front and under heavy fire. Lieuts. Merriam, 3d U. S. Art., and Hutton, 1st California, were time and again compelled to risk their lives in carrying orders along the line. Capt. Saxton, A. A. General, was systematic in the field office. His horse and Lieut. Merriam's gave out at Concordia Bridge, but they followed me afoot across the field. Capt. Handy, Brigade Commissary, carried out his duties under the fire of the enemy instead of the roof of his office, and the three orderlies, Privts. Clay G. Mills, Co. D, 1st Washington; Edward C. Hanford, Co. K, 1st Washington, and Spencer G. Lane, 1st California, were constantly under heavy fire, and are soldiers their States should be proud of."

"One more name, that of Lieut. Col. Duboce, 1st California, must not be omitted. He had a difficult and hazardous task in wiping out the cowardly gang that, under the sanctity of a church roof and from within the walls of apparently peaceful homesteads, for a time kept up a treacherous fire on officers and men hurrying by with orders or messages. I saw his work long hours after it was finished, and it was well done."

OVENSHINE'S BRIGADE.

Manila, P. I., February 6, 1899.

Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following for your information:

At my request, and by your authority, I left your headquarters about 2 p. m. February 5, 1899, accompanied by Lieut. Sladen, 4th Inf., your Aide, and Pvt. Bates, 14th Inf., and proceeded to join the Second Brigade, First Division. Upon reaching Fort San Antonio Abad, Malate, I found the brigade formed in line ready to advance. I reported to the Brigade Commander, informed him of the orders that had been sent by you to his Division Commander and your general plan as to the operations of the First Division. As Capt. Murphy, commanding his company of the 14th Inf., had been held in check by a considerable force of the enemy in a fortified position in his front, and as it was necessary to drive them from their position before proceeding to Pasay, the Brigade Commander immediately advanced the 14th Inf. and North Dakota Volunteers and executed a flank movement on the enemy's position, which was a veritable jungle of the tropical growth characteristic of this country, the ground itself being a meshwork of sloughs, ditches, rice fields and intrenchments, partaking of the nature of entanglements.

Gen. Ovenshine had his force well in hand, handled it with ability, and was on the firing line during the engagement. In approaching the position taken, many troops of the brigade waded in water and mud waist deep, without apparent break in the continuity of the line, or undue shortening or lengthening of intervals between files. The fire of the enemy was fierce and constant, and their dislodgment was only accomplished by the great fighting ability and utter fearlessness of our officers and men, and the effective handling of the brigade and the units thereof by their respective commanders. Gen. Ovenshine is entitled to substantial recognition for the successful operations of the brigade. I happened in the immediate vicinity of the 14th Inf., and cheerfully bear testimony to the gallantry and efficiency of its officers and men, which applies also to the 4th Cav. on the left and the North Dakota Volunteers on the right. My party was on the firing line during the engagement, and it is a pleasure to report the coolness of Lieut. Sladen under fire.

My desire to go to Gen. Ovenshine's brigade was prompted by my knowledge of your orders to the Division Commander and your general plan of operations for the entire force south of the Pasig River, and the importance of the necessity for the dislodgment of the Filipino force in the jungle and the thought that such knowledge might be the means of avoiding possible misunderstandings. It may be of interest to add that the treatment of the wounded Filipinos by our men of the firing line and Hospital Corps, in aiding and cheering them by words and deeds of kindness and sympathy, was most beautiful and touching, though it is believed that conviction was there that similar treatment would not be accorded them under reverse conditions. The enemy's wounded received every care and attention from the Hospital Corps after our own wounded had been cared for.

Such characteristics go hand in hand with those of courage, fearlessness and devotion to the flag and country, which but a short time before our men had so thoroughly displayed.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. BARRY,

A. G., 8th A. C. and Department of the Pacific.

THE TRUTH ABOUT AGUINALDO.

In a letter to the "Christian Advocate" Dr. Seaman A. Knapp replies to a letter from Senator Hoar, appearing in that paper April 6. Dr. Knapp makes the following statement of facts from his personal knowledge of conditions in the Philippines:

1. The assumption that we are trying to impose a Government on the Filipinos without their consent cannot be maintained in the light of the following facts, perfectly authentic and easily proved: (a) Aguinaldo and his voluntary following represented at the commencement of hostilities less than one-tenth of the territory of the Philippine Islands, and never had even nominal control over more than two-sevenths. The people of the other nine-tenths of the territory were opposed to him and his ambitious schemes. (b) Over 90 per cent. of the property interests in the one-tenth of territory within the provinces of his Tagalog supporters were opposed to him and his plan of Government. They had no faith in his sincerity.

2. Aguinaldo was a fugitive in Asia, and before he was allowed to return and organize a following he signed a written agreement with the officials of the United States Government, consisting of four articles, two of which I recall: (a) That he would, in all material respects, be obedient to the authorities of the United States in the Philippines. (b) In case the United States elected to hold the Philippines, that he would do all in his power to bring the natives into harmony with this plan. This was stated to me by a responsible official who was present when this agreement was signed.

3. Arms and ammunition were furnished him under the terms of this agreement.

4. With American arms and support, it was easy for Aguinaldo and his followers to overawe people without any weapons for defence.

5. Early in his career the so-called Aguinaldo Government made sweeping confiscations of personal and real property. I examined maps and plats of 130,000 acres of improved real estate in provinces adjacent to Manila which had been confiscated by him, and this was but a small portion of the real estate thus seized. In addition to wholesale confiscation foreign owners were not allowed to visit their estates in the country without paying heavy tribute for the privilege.

6. The high-toned declarations for a free Government by Aguinaldo have been mainly formulated to influence American public opinion. In reality his Government has been extremely despotic and tyrannical.

7. From the first there has been no effort or apparent desire upon the part of the Aguinaldo Government to make amicable adjustment with the United States. The insurgents believed they could easily defeat the American forces, at least they openly asserted it, and, holding this delusion, they did not want any amicable arrangement.

8. Prior to the fall of Manila to have quietly withdrawn and left the Spanish army and the foreign residents to their fate, after destroying the Spanish fleet, would have been an act of cowardice and inhumanity too infamous to be considered. Since the fall of Manila there has been no time when the American troops could have been withdrawn without openly or covertly retreating before an insolent and aggressive foe.

9. Had the insurgents sought a peaceful solution of the differences, the United States could not have turned over the control of the islands to such an irresponsible Government without incurring a liability for heavy damages to foreign owners of property.

10. It has never been shown, and cannot be shown, wherein the acquisition of the Philippines differs in principle from the acquisition of New Mexico. New Mexico was acquired as a sequence of war, without the consent of her people.

11. The allegation that the Philippines have been acquired with the intent to govern them without the consent of their people is a pure assumption, as unjust as it is unpatriotic. All the froth of turbulent rhetoric about violating the principles of Washington and Jefferson arises from the false assumption that the insurgent Government under Aguinaldo represents the people of all the Philippines. Once concede the fact that it was the purpose of Aguinaldo and his adherents to use the arms provided by the United States to force Tagalog domination upon the people of North Luzon and upon the tribes which inhabit the other islands, and the veil is lifted from the romance of Philippine life.

TESTS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has begun an exhaustive investigation of high explosives with a view to adopting some one of the many inventions in this line. A Board of Ordnance officers now at Sandy Hook is making experiments, and testing samples of certain high explosives. The officers at Sandy Hook have several inventions under consideration. They are: Jovite, wet gun-cotton, thorite, and emmentite.

Of these explosives very little is known of either jovite or thorite. Professor Monroe, of the Columbia University in Washington, an expert in explosives, is one of those interested in jovite. Dr. Tuttle, of San Francisco, is said to be the inventor of thorite. The object of the Bureau of Ordnance in conducting these tests is to secure a high explosive which shall combine safety with greatness of power. These explosives are to be used generally in the guns of the Army, but principally for use by the large guns and mortars at the coast fortifications.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Army and the Navy have secured considerable information regarding emmentite. This explosive is similar to the French invention, known as Mellinite, which has an explosive power twice that of gun-cotton and ten times that of gun-powder. Mellinite differs from nearly all other explosives in being a picric acid compound. It is the invention of M. Turpin, who several years ago was arrested in Paris and charged with selling the secret of his invention to the Armstrongs, the English gun-makers. France had given large orders for mellinite, and when the Armstrong Company secured the secret of its composition, Turpin, the inventor, charged that an officer of the French territorial Army and agent for the Armstrong gun works, had stolen his secret and sold it to the Armstrongs. At that time M. De Freycinet, the Minister of War of France, stated that every nation had explosive materials more or less representing mellinite, but the essential thing was the shell, a very complicated apparatus with all the delicacy of watch work. The French officer was exonerated as it was claimed by England that they had purchased the invention from Turpin.

Mellinite when prepared as an explosive resembles small crystals similar to those of chloride of potash, only a little finer and of a handsome yellow color. It is not liable to explosion by shock, and if fire is applied to it

it will only burn slowly when in the open air. But in its compressed form its power is most remarkable.

Wet gun-cotton is the simplest explosive of them all. It being well-known that gun-cotton when wet can hardly be exploded at all, but when dry is equal to dynamite in force.

The objection to gun-cotton is that it must be kept continually wet to prevent its becoming a most dangerous explosive. Shells charged with gun-cotton and stored on naval vessels are frequently weighed to see that they have lost no weight by the evaporation of the water in the gun-cotton. Should the cotton become dry there is the greatest danger of a premature explosion that result in the explosion of all the shells with which it came in contact.

The investigations at Sandy Hook up to the present time lead the officers of the Army to believe that either thorite, emmentite or jovite will be the best explosive to be adopted by the Army. With the use of any of these explosives neither fort nor ironclad will be proof against the force of the shell, with which it is charged an ordinary siege projectile charged with any one of these explosives will spread destruction over 40 cubic meters.

Thorite belongs to the ammonia-nitrate explosives, and while it has given excellent results in the experiments made the Ordnance Department is not yet convinced of its safety. Regarding the report that Capt. Crozier has been instructed to procure samples of Liddite, we learn that the Ordnance Board at Sandy Hook are possessed of the formula for Liddite and there has been sufficient investigation of that explosive to give the Department a general knowledge of its character.

GENERAL OVENSHINE'S REPORT.

Headquarters, 2d Brigade,

1st Division, 8th Army Corps,

Pasay, Manila, P. I., February 13, 1899.

To Adjutant General, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps.

Sir: On February 4th, 1899, the following organizations were on outpost duty at Singalong: Troop E, 4th Cav.; Co. I, 14th Inf.; Co. I, 1st North Dakota Infantry, U. S. Vols.

On the night of February 4 heavy firing was heard on the north side of the city. As the firing continued and seemed to increase, I ordered the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, to move to the positions assigned it in case of hostilities with the insurgents, and went with the Brigade Staff officers to Singalong.

Early on the morning of February 5 I received orders from Division Headquarters to open with the guns on blockhouse 14, and to make the attack on the insurgents in front of the brigade. At this time the 14th Inf., Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, under Maj. C. H. Potter, 14th Inf., was on the Singalong road. Co. C, 14th Inf., at blockhouse 12, half of Troop E, 4th Cav., in blockhouse 13, under Capt. Wheeler. Co. I, 1st North Dakota, was in the old trench south of the church and between blockhouses 12 and 13. 1st North Dakota Infantry, Cos. B, G and H, in the old Spanish trenches near Malate Fort and at the Malate Fort. Lieut. D. L. Fleming, 6th Art., with two guns of Dyer's Battery D, 6th Art., were at Malate Fort. After sending word to Lieut. Fleming to commence firing, I ordered the 14th Inf., then on Singalong Road, to advance to the trenches, and went with them. Capt. Murphy's battalion, Cos. F and M and part of I, 14th Inf., under Maj. Potter, on the right, this connected the left of this line towards blockhouse 13 and the right of it with the North Dakota Regiment, already in the trenches.

On the way into the trenches Capt. Murphy, 14th Inf., with his battalion of that regiment, Cos. F, M and part of I, met with strong resistance from the insurgents and with heavy loss. From Capt. Murphy's report it shows that a detachment of Co. I, 14th Inf., under Lieut. Miles, 14th Inf., was on the left of the battalion, did most gallant service, and suffered severely from the enemy.

After the firing from the 6th Art. had ceased, and also the firing from the Monadnock in the bay, Maj. Frank White, 1st North Dakota Infantry, with his battalion of his regiment, Cos. G, H and part of Co. D, left the trenches and made a gallant and effective charge on the insurgents intrenched and concealed in thickets in front of his position, killing many insurgents and suffering no loss. As soon as this North Dakota Battalion left the trenches a general fire from insurgents, also intrenched and in the jungle, in front of the part of the line held by the 14th Inf., except Capt. Murphy's battalion, opened on our men. At this the 14th Inf., Cos. D, G and K, left the Spanish trenches and also charged the insurgents in their front in most gallant style, silenced them and drove them from their position front.

During this time there was continuous firing in Capt. Murphy's front. I sent several times to him to find out if he needed assistance, and each time received reply that though he had suffered many casualties he needed no more troops.

After the 14th Inf., under Maj. Potter, and the North Dakota Battalion, under Maj. White, had cleared their front, I sent a telegram from Fort Malate to the Division Commander to ask for instructions.

Here I consider an explanation necessary. Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, of the Corps Commander's Staff, was on the firing line, and in conversation with him about the situation, he said that he could say that he knew that Maj. Gen. Otis wished the troops (I understood those in my brigade) to go and occupy Pasay as soon as the situation in front of Capt. Murphy was cleared up, but that I would soon get detailed instructions through the Division Commander. This I misunderstood, and imagined I was to get some detailed instructions from Maj. Gen. Otis. Very soon Capt. W. E. Birkhimer, 3d Art., of the Division Commander's Staff, came on the line and stated that Gen. Anderson wished me to clear the trenches in front of Capt. Murphy. I do not remember the exact words of Capt. Birkhimer. I replied that I felt myself between two fires, as I was awaiting instructions from Maj. Gen. Otis, and hardly knew just what was wanted of me. I believe Capt. Birkhimer then left to see Maj. Gen. Anderson. Soon Lieut. Col. Crowder again came on the line, and I explained to him how I stood. He regretted that I misunderstood him, and said my instructions were to come from Maj. Gen. Anderson, and not direct from Maj. Gen. Otis. Believing I knew what the Division Commander wished, I advanced the 14th Inf., under Maj. Potter, and the North Dakota Regiment, Lieut. Col. Treumann, changed front to the left, thus clearing the jungle in front of us and connecting the left of this line with Capt. Murphy's battalion, 14th Inf. The men moved in fine style through swamp and jungle, perfectly in hand and under control of their officers, charged and cleared the insurgent trenches that were holding the troops at Singalong in check. This accomplished, I received an order from the Division Commander to move on to Pasay, and, if possible, occupy the road from there to connect with our troops at San Pedro Macati, but not to advance beyond the San Pedro Macati road. The brigade present, with one company 1st Washington Infantry, one com-

But in
ble.
them all
wet can
to dyna-
t be kept
at danger-
otton and
to see
of the
come dry
explosion
with which
e present
at either
explosive
of any of
be proof
s charged
y one of
40 cubic
ives, and
periments
vinced of
osier has
we learn
scent of
icement a
ade,
Corps,
1899.
Corps.
rganiza-
p E, 4th
Infantry,
heard on
aned and
1st Di-
assigned
and went
ed orders
gurs on
urgents
nt, Cos.
H, Pot-
C, 14th
Cav., in
at North
arch and
kota In-
trenches
t. D. L.
ttery D.
word to
the 14th
trenches,
on, Cos.
otter, on
towards
Dakota
4th Inf.,
and part
nts and
it shows
t. Miles,
most gal-
emy.
and also
Frank
ation of
left the
e on the
in front
ring no
left the
trenches
held by
opened
and K.
urgents
men and
n Capt.
find out
d reply
needed
e North
and their
Division
ut. Col.
ff, was
a about
e knew
e stood
s soon
leared
uctions
under-
instruc-
W. E.
s Staff,
wished
y. I
mer. I
was
hardly
Capt.
Soon
I ex-
under-
e from
Gen.
mander
er, and
amann,
ngle in
Capt.
line and
ed the
Sing-
order
y, and
t with
ce be-
resent,
com-

pany 1st California Infantry, Troops C and L, 4th Cav. (Capt. Gale), and one gun under Lieut. Scott, 6th Art., was reformed, and took up the march to Passay. On reaching Passay it was found that the insurgents had evacuated it. Capt. Murphy's battalion, 14th Inf., was left at this point, and the rest of the brigade marched to San Pedro Macati. Finding Col. Smith, 1st California Infantry, there, I placed outposts along this road and returned with such part of the brigade as had not been left on the road to Passay, and there took post.

Much that occurred on the left of the 2d Brigade and near Singalong Church after the 2d Brigade became engaged, was not visible to me, and I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports for detailed accounts, particularly the report of Capt. W. H. Sage, 23d Inf., who remained, by my direction, at Singalong.

Enclosed with this are the reports of the several regimental and battalion commanders. All recommendations made by them for special recognition of services of officers and men are approved by me. I wish to call particular attention to the report of Capt. Murphy, 14th Inf., and to particularly commend his services and the services of those under him. It was with Capt. Murphy's battalion that the gallant Lieut. James Mitchell, 14th U. S. Inf., lost his life.

All troops under my command were in excellent discipline and readily handled, firing being stopped at command in several instances.

I wish to commend the services of Maj. George H. Penrose, U. S. Vols., Brigade Surgeon; Capt. W. H. Sage, 23d U. S. Inf., Acting A. A. G.; Capt. C. R. Krauthoff, Commissary, U. S. Vols., and 1st Lieut. 14th U. S. Inf., Brigade Commissary, and 1st Lieut. F. W. Hunt, 1st Idaho Infantry, U. S. Vols., Brigade Quartermaster, for valuable aid all through the engagement, Lieut. Hunt rendering excellent service under fire. Much responsibility rested on Capt. Sage, and he met the requirements of his position.

I commend particularly to superior authority the gallant conduct under fire of 2d Lieut. M. C. Kerth, 23d U. S. Inf., Aide-de-Camp. He twice placed himself in charges in advanced and dangerous positions, setting a splendid example to the men, and his services as an Aide were most valuable.

On the field 2d Lieut. W. D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., reported to me and volunteered his services as Aide. His services were most acceptable and valuable, and he did gallant duty under fire.

2d Lieut. A. S. Flemming, 6th U. S. Art., with his guns and detachment, did excellent service.

The work of the vessels of our fleet were valuable on my front.

1st Lieut. W. G. Haan, 3d U. S. Art., with his Co. A, U. S. Engineers, reported for duty with the brigade at Singalong Church, on the morning of February 5. The Wyoming Battalion was held in reserve, but was sent for duty early on the 5th instant with the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, and was not under my command.

Excent Capt. Wheeler's Troop E, 4th Cav., which was on outpost duty, the 4th Cav. Squadron was held in reserve in Manila, but part of it afterwards came on the line, as will be shown from accompanying reports.

Lieut. Col. T. H. Barry, A. A. G., to the Corps Commander, and 1st Lieut. F. W. Sladen, 4th U. S. Inf., Aide to the Corps Commander; Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate 8th Army Corps; Lieut. Col. R. E. Thompson, Chief Signal Officer, 8th Army Corps, were present on the firing line with the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, during the day.

The work of the 14th U. S. Inf. is worthy of the highest praise.

(Signed)

SAMUEL OVENSCHINE.

Brigadier General, U. S. Vols., Commanding.

REPORT OF GENERAL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

We have received a copy of the report made by Major General Thomas M. Anderson of the operations of his division of the 8th Army Corps near Manila up to the date of the report, which is Feb. 18, 1899. Omitting the interesting description of the situation when General Anderson took command and the statement of the organization of his force, the report is as follows. After describing the Philippine preparations for defence General Anderson says:

As the insurgents saw their formidable works approaching completion, they became more insolent day by day, and finally did everything they could in insolence and insults to provoke us to begin the conflict. As they were permitted to go and come through our lines at will, they knew just what troops we had, where they were located and that we were making no visible preparations for defence. It seems proper to make these statements in order to justify the assertion that no troops ever behaved better under intense provocation, showing excellent discipline and self-control.

The only preparations which could be made for battle, in view of orders to stand on the defensive, were the assignment of the different organizations to places on the firing line and the selection of positions for the artillery. Nothing more could apparently be done, as our Government had to preserve a waiting policy until the treaty of peace with Spain was signed. Nevertheless, as an attack from the front might be followed by an uprising in the city, this procrastination placed the army under a great disadvantage. The only preparation I could make was to select a point I considered the key point of the battlefield on a slight knoll on the right of King's line beyond Paco bridge. To this point I had approaches prepared and sand bags provided for protection of the guns. I also had two of Dyer's guns placed on Fort Malate and arranged signals with the monitor Monadnock to direct its fire.

On Feb. 4th hostilities began on the north side, but no firing took place on our front that day or the succeeding night. At 3:40 a. m. on the morning of the 5th the insurgents opened fire on Blockhouse No. 11, with Mauser rifles. I had just ridden up to my headquarters in the city, from which I had telegraphic communications with every part of my command. I first telegraphed Corps Headquarters for permission to take the offensive when it became light enough to do so.

At 7 o'clock I directed General Owenshine to open artillery fire on Blockhouse No. 14 and the wood near by, and to be prepared to drive the enemy from the Malate front, and if they yielded easily to turn to the left with part of his command and sweep the enemy from his entire front. If successful, to be ready to reinforce King's right and turn the left of the insurgent force operating from Santa Ana. This project was not carried out until later in the day, as permission was not given to assume the offensive until 8 o'clock.

In the meantime the firing on King's line became heavier as the day advanced. The Washingtons, the Idahos, six companies of the California regiment, and Hawthorne's mountain battery were put on the firing line on the Paco front. Four guns of Dyer's battery and four companies of Californians were sent to Battery Knoll on

the right. A battalion of Wyoming Volunteers which had reported the night before, was brought up to the intersection of the Paco and Singalong roads, so that it could reinforce either brigade as occasion required. The troops of the 4th Cavalry were also kept in reserve. The artillery soon began to do effective service and drove the insurgents from several strong positions near our line. Toward 8 o'clock I learned that neither the fire from the navy nor our guns on Malate had shaken the hold of the enemy on Owenshine's front, and the volume of fire beyond Singalong and the demand for ambulances showed that a desperate battle was being waged there.

At last, at 8 o'clock, a telegram came from Major General Otis authorizing an advance if not made too far. I went at once to Battery Knoll, taking with me the Wyoming battalion. Finding there three companies of Californians, I placed there seven companies under the command of Colonel Smith, of the 1st California, and directed him to deploy and advance in line with the rest of King's brigade, substituting this for the intended cooperation of Owenshine. Smith's right was a little later reinforced by Company A, Battalion of Engineers, under Lieutenant Haan.

General King was present and was ordered to advance as soon as Smith deployed. These officers received this order with delight, and their troops with enthusiasm. The movement began at 8:20 a. m., with a rush over the creek in our front, a cheer and rattling volleys as the whole line advanced, not by rushes, but with a rush. The insurgent line fell back before our advance, fighting, however, with spirit. The rice fields in our front were intersected by little irrigating dykes, and behind each of these a stand was attempted, the Filipinos firing from behind them. Our men disdained these shelters and moved steadily on until raking fire was opened on them from the redoubt on the neck of the bend between Pandacan and Santa Ana.

The Idaho regiment then made a turn to the left, charging the redoubt, carrying it at the point of the bayonet and driving a regiment of insurgents to the bank of the river. The California companies in Pandacan at the same time crossed Concordia creek and captured the smaller earthwork on the further bank. On the lower side of Santa Ana on the river was another earthwork in which two Krupp guns were placed bearing on the river; but with embrasures also on the land side, and to one of these one of the Krupp guns was transferred when an advance was made. To its fire Hawthorne's Battery replied with good effect until its fire was masked by the advance of our line. This earthwork was also carried and both Krupp guns captured. At the redoubt the Filipinos made a brave defence; as the Scotch guard at Flodden Field formed an unbroken line around their king, so these misguided insurgents fell where they fought, filling the trenches with an unbroken line of killed and wounded. Apparently a whole battalion was driven to the bank of the river. They attempted to cross in boats and by swimming, but not a man was seen to gain the opposite bank. Their bodies have been floating down the stream ever since. Major Higgins, commanding the Idahos, estimates the enemy's loss in this movement at seven hundred killed, captured, wounded and drowned.

At the same time the California battalion charged and drove the enemy out of Santa Ana, driving them from stone walls and convents, churches and houses, and fighting their way through blazing bamboo huts, from which the natives were firing. This could not have been accomplished had not Colonel Smith's command broken the left of the insurgent line and carried the English cemetery, which was enclosed with a strong stone wall. The Regular Engineer company, under Lieutenant Haan, volunteered for this service and did yeoman work. The Wyoming battalion on the right of the line did not advance with the energy of the rest of the line. Had they done so, the enemy's forces might have been captured in Santa Ana. Retreating on San Pedro Macati, they attempted to make a stand. A number attempted to hold the church and cemetery of San Pedro Macati. Then the Wyomings came up at last and did good service. By a skillful tactical movement of the Engineer company, this strong position was taken in reverse and carried. The insurgents finally broke and ran, and our forces advanced and captured the church and monastery of Guadalupe, a mile beyond. Many prisoners were taken in San Pedro Macati, and a well supplied arsenal.

Brigadier General Owenshine, commanding the 2d Brigade, had the North Dakota Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Treumann, occupying the old Spanish trenches near Fort Malate on the bay to an almost impassable swamp, which divided his line into two sections. From the further east side of this swamp to Blockhouse No. 12 on the Trina de Gallina his line was held by nine companies of the 14th Inf., under Maj. C. H. Potter, and three dismounted troops of the 4th Cav., under Capt. F. Wheeler, on the extreme left. There our men had to fight in dense woods and bamboo thickets. The enemy had strong entrenchments and fired on us also from ditches and treelines. The fight raged here more fiercely than anywhere else. The left of our line could not advance because the enemy had a flank fire upon it. When I sent Smith's improvised command echeloned to the left of King's line, I sent only one company in reserve in support for the artillery at Battery Knoll, but finding that two companies which had been out on outpost duty during the night had been left behind in the advance, I ordered them over to the right to support Wheeler. This gave him one battalion of the 14th Inf., his three troops of Cavalry and one company each of Washingtons and Californians.

At about 10 o'clock Owenshine ordered an advance. The North Dakotas drove the enemy from their front back to the Carmelite Convent.

Maj. Potter with Matile's battalion of the 14th Inf. advanced through the woods to the right of Blockhouse No. 14, and Capt. John Murphy with his battalion of the 14th Inf. charged Blockhouse No. 14 and the adjoining trenches. After a desperate fight the enemy were driven out, but not without inflicting serious loss upon us. Capt. Mitchell was mortally wounded leading his company. Lieut. Miles of the 14th Inf. was first in the enemy's trenches, and followed by only six men, charged into the smoking ruins of the Blockhouse. This was a daring and brilliant feat of arms. At the same time, Capt. Wheeler advanced from Blockhouse No. 13, but after coming in view of the enemy's trenches, fell back. A gun of Dyer's battery was sent to him, but on account of the dense bamboo thickets that masked the enemy's line, it could not do satisfactory service. Shortly before 2 p. m. Maj. Rucker, 4th Cav., joined the Cavalry battalion and relieved Capt. Wheeler of command.

Hearing of the successful advance of the North Dakotas, I telegraphed General Owenshine to carry out the project I had arranged with him, to attempt to roll up the enemy by a movement from right to left. As there was a long delay in carrying out this order, I repeated it several times by telegram and aides sent with oral orders. It was at last found that he was under a false impression that he had received other orders from the Corps Commander. When this misapprehension was removed, he made the movement with complete success.

In the meantime I had sent a battalion of the 1st

Tennessee, under Lieut. Col. Gracey Childers, to the Singalong front. They reached that point just as the North Dakotas were clearing the front and driving the enemy into the woods beyond the Trips. The Tennessee battalion, crossing the same stream, opened on them, as also Dyer's guns on Battery Knoll. Owenshine then advanced with his brigade to Paco, which he found abandoned. Leaving part of his command there, he marched with the rest up the Paco-Macati road, and opened communication with General King at San Pedro Macati, and returning picketed the road.

This ended the fighting at the front; but soon after King's brigade had advanced beyond Paco, a number of insurgents who had laid concealed in the town, began to fire on the ammunition carts and hospital ambulances going to the front. Anticipating the possibility of this treachery, a small force had been left in Paco under Lieut. Col. Dobose. For a time there was a lively contest in the town. The insurgents were so persistent that nearly all their nipa houses in the town had to be burned to dislodge them. Fifty-three prisoners were taken, all in ordinary clothing, but unquestionable participants in the savage warfare. While this was going on in the town, a sharp musketry fire was opened on us from a large stone church near the Paco bridge. I directed Dyer's battery on the knoll to reverse its guns and open on the church. It was soon in flames, yet a number of desperate men took refuge in the church tower. It was several hours before they could be dislodged, and they kept up their resistance to the last.

During this engagement, the telegraph men of the Signal Corps did effective service, carrying their lines to the extreme front at San Pedro Macati, Fort Malate and Paco. Lieut. Kilbourne, who was with my headquarters party, did a brave act in climbing a telegraph pole at the Paco bridge to string a broken wire, under a cross fire between desperadoes in the tower and our artillery.

New troops are generally demoralized by firing from flanks and rear; in this contest bullets seemed to come from all directions, but our men continued unconcerned. When I had my headquarters on Artillery Knoll, the artillery men and my staff officers and orderlies were subject to this cross fire during the entire engagement, and as the enemy used smokeless powder, it could only be surmised from what direction the fire came.

At 2 o'clock I rode to King's front and found his lines satisfactorily established. I then went to the Singalong front and found everything satisfactory there.

In this engagement we lost two officers and twenty-six men killed and four officers and ninety-five soldiers wounded; one enlisted man injured. We can only estimate the enemy's loss. Our burial parties interred in their own trenches 238 insurgent dead. We took about 306 prisoners and two very fine Krupp guns, besides a large number of small arms, ammunition and ordnance stores.

The coolness, energy, bravery and elan of the officers and men of this Division are worthy of the highest consideration. Beginning on the left, the Idaho Regiment, under Maj. Higgins, did splendid service. Maj. McConnell, who served under my command in the War of the Rebellion, was killed leading his battalion, like the brave and faithful officer that he was. Capt. Whittington is especially commended by his brigade commander.

The Washington Regiment, under Col. Wholley, received its baptism of fire. Its men fought like veterans. From the California Regiment I expected excellent service. Col. James F. Smith showed the very best qualities of a Volunteer officer. His services in every position in which he has been placed have been most valuable and efficient. I cordially recommend him as a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Major Sims, of the same regiment, proved he is a natural born soldier. He is not only brave, but cool and discrete.

Capt. Haan (Lieutenant 3d Art.) in command of the Engineer company, showed especial efficiency. The Wyoming battalion, although not well handled at first, when it got into action showed the bravery I have seen before in Wyoming men.

In the 2d Brigade the North Dakotas made a dashing charge. The part of the 4th Cav. under fire fought as well as they always have in their many battles. The fighting of the 14th Inf., under the trying surroundings in which they were placed, was little less than heroic; certainly it was most effective. They were well led by Maj. Potter, Capt. John Murphy, a well tried veteran, and other efficient company officers. Matile, Eastman, Hasbrouck, Lesselme, Riddle and, in fact, all present, including Captains Martin and Krauthoff, who, although on staff duty, went to the front with their own regiment, performing excellent service.

Capt. Dyer, 6th Art., directed the artillery operations for me with rare skill and judgment. The platoon of Battery D, 6th Art., placed in Fort Malate, was most effective, and Lieut. Scott managed the platoon under his command in a most satisfactory manner. In fact, the work of this battery made victory assured. Lieut. Hawthorne, in command of the battery of mountain guns (Astor Battery), gave proof of rare ability. From Paco to San Pedro Macati this battery was far to the front and did really splendid service.

To the skill, energy and bravery of our two brigade commanders, Brigadier General Charles King and Brigadier General Samuel Owenshine, the credit of success is largely due. I am grateful to them for their energetic and loyal support.

The medical department of the division, in its Chief Surgeon, Maj. H. W. Cardwell, did everything that skill and energy could do in the care of the wounded, extending their aid also to the wounded Filipinos.

The entire Division Staff was with me at the front, and I am indebted to its members for patient, energetic and most efficient service. Capt. H. C. Cabell, Adjutant General, and Capt. C. C. Walcutt, Chief Quartermaster and Acting Ordnance Officer, performed their important duties most effectively. Capt. W. E. Birkhimer, 3d Art., Inspector and Judge Advocate, gave valuable assistance by his untiring energy and marked ability. My personal aides were Lieut. R. H. Allen and Thomas M. Anderson, Jr. Lieut. A. P. Hayne, California Heavy Artillery, was with me as a Volunteer Aide, and Maj. Samuel Jones, Quartermaster's Department, also gave his assistance. These officers carried orders and made observations on all parts of the firing line, in a number of instances correcting misapprehensions and leading organizations to their proper positions. Lieut. Anderson, although ill from fever contracted at Santiago, insisted on performing his share of duty. The Division Clerks and orderlies also deserve high commendation.

This Division had on the firing line in the battle of the 5th instant, about 3,850 officers and men. We were opposed, as I believe, by about 5,000 insurgent Filipinos. Of these I estimate that 2,000 were killed, wounded, captured or scattered. Within two days we had captured Pasig and Pateros, and our scouting parties had gone to the Laguna del Bay. I remain, sir, with great respect,

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

Major General, U. S. V., Commanding Division.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Col. Gilbert C. Smith, O. M. D., U. S. A., has returned to St. Louis from a trip to Manila to attend the wedding of her daughter, who went with her to Lieut. Pegram Whitworth, 18th U. S. Inf., as heretofore reported.

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

President McKinley has decided that the American Army in the Philippines shall consist of thirty thousand troops exclusive of all troops necessary for the garrisoning of the towns and the policing of the principal cities. This decision was reached at a conference held this week between the President, Secretary Alger and Adj. Gen. Corbin, and is based on Gen. Otis's despatch to the War Department saying that he regarded thirty thousand effective fighting men as sufficient to subdue the insurrection. To give 30,000 men the field will require a total of 40,000 to provide for police and garrison details and allow for those on the sick list. This surplus, which may be called the "factor of safety," is quite small enough, and could well be made larger. Gen. King thinks that 50,000 to 60,000 men are needed. The force under the command of Gen. Otis may be increased beyond 40,000. It is determined that in any case he should have enough to be able to take the field at any time. "Briefly," said Secretary Alger, "Gen. Otis is to have at all times at his disposal a fighting force of 30,000 men, independent of whatever other organizations may be on hand for police duty."

To raise the additional number of troops above the 30,000 orders have been issued by the War Department directing the enlistment of soldiers for Volunteer service in the Philippines. Recruiting for the Volunteer Army will be continued until the War Department is satisfied that they have a sufficient number of troops to fill all requirements independent of the 30,000 fighting force. The number of Volunteers to be enlisted will probably be about 10,000. Returns received from recruiting officers throughout the country by the Adjutant General indicate that the enlisted strength of the Regular Army is up to the limit of 65,000 prescribed by law, and the enlistment of Volunteers for the new regiments will begin immediately. Half a dozen officers have been assigned to some of the larger recruiting stations and officers will be sent out from the main recruiting offices to establish branch stations in country towns. General service men will be detailed to distribute posters calling for recruits and to assist in securing enlistments in other ways. In some towns and villages general service men will ride about the streets on bicycles carrying attractive posters calling for recruits. It is probable that in the enlistment for Volunteers the rigid examination prescribed for the enlistment of Regulars will be followed. The question of officers for the new Volunteer regiments has not yet been definitely determined. General Otis was promised authority to select officers for the regiments to be organized in the Philippines, and some of the War Department officials are in favor of authorizing him to select the officers of the entire seven regiments from among soldiers now in the Philippines. This would offer a reward for meritorious service and secure officers who have been under fire, who are familiar with the territory where fighting is going on and the tactics of the Filipinos, and would encourage many of the enlisted men of the State troops now in the Philippines to re-enlist in the hope of securing commissions. Others favor appointing officers in this country, and there is reason to believe that this plan will be adopted. Those who support it say that there are many men who served in the Volunteer service in the Spanish-American War who would make excellent officers of the new Volunteer commands, and that regiments mustered in at home should have officers to superintend their organization.

Preparations are under way by the Quartermaster's Department for the chartering of more transports so as to hurry the reinforcements to Gen. Otis as rapidly as possible. Following a consultation at the White House between President McKinley and Col. Bird, A. Q. M. Gen., a telegram was sent to Maj. Long, Superintendent in San Francisco of the Army transport service, instructing him to ascertain immediately what transports are available for charter and how soon they can be obtained. He was also asked to report on their capacity and how soon they can be fitted up for transporting troops. A reply was received from Maj. Long last night in which he stated that he would at once begin inquiries regarding available vessels. Q. M. Gen. Luddington says that the Department is doing everything possible to secure additional transports and will charter any suitable vessels so as to have them ready for service when the reinforcements are on hand at San Francisco to go to Manila.

There are now under charter 14 vessels on the Pacific coast fitted up for carrying troops; they are the Grant, Hancock, Indiana, Morgan City, Newport, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Senator, Sheridan, Sherman, Zealandia, Warren, Valencia and City of Para. Of these there are but two now at San Francisco, the City of Para and Pennsylvania. The Valencia sailed Wednesday evening for Manila and the Pennsylvania will probably sail before Monday.

The following telegram has been received at the War Department regarding the departure of the Valencia:

Valencia sailed for Manila via Honolulu, 4:30 this afternoon, with headquarters, band, and two troops of the 4th Cavalry, nine officers, and 213 enlisted men, two companies of the 25th Infantry, six officers and 256 men, and two officers and six Hospital Corps men.

The City of Para is scheduled to leave July 12 with remaining companies of the 24th and 25th regiments and recruits. This will leave the 19th Infantry to go on the next two transports to reach San Francisco. They will be the Newport and Ohio which left Manila June 14, and are expected to reach San Francisco about the middle of July. The Indiana which left Manila June 19 will probably be the next transport to arrive. A number of the transports are on the outward bound voyage and it will be several weeks before they will be able to return. The Sherman sailed for Manila May 22, the Grant May 30, and the Hancock, Morgan City and Warren are now at Manila and may leave at any time for the United States.

TABLETS TO COLONEL EGBERT AND THE SIXTH.

The Cincinnati "Commercial-Tribune" in its issue of June 25 describes with excellent illustrations the tablets scheduled to be unveiled at Fort Thomas on July 1 to the memory of the late Col. Harry C. Egbert (Brigadier General, U. S. V.) and the officers and men of the 6th U. S. Inf. Both memorials are the tributes of the patriotic citizens of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, Ky. The tablet to Gen. Egbert bears his likeness surrounded with a scroll bearing the inscription so truly expressive of the officer's nature, "Ad mortem fidelis"—faithful unto death. Under the likeness is this record:

"Col. Harry Clay Egbert, U. S. A., Brigadier General U. S. V., who fell mortally wounded upon the battlefield near Malinta, Luzon, March 26, 1899, while heroically leading his regiment, the 22d U. S. Inf., against the Filipino intrenchments. For thirty-seven years an officer in the Regular Army of the United States. Distinguished in three wars of his country. Twice grievously wounded in action—at Bethesda, Va., 1864, and at San

Juan Hill, July 1, 1898, where he commanded the 6th Regiment, U. S. Inf."

The tablet to the officers and men of the regiment bears an eagle on a shield and these words: "In honor of the 6th Regiment, U. S. Inf., for glorious conduct in battle, and in memory of the brave officers and men of that command here named, who gave their lives for their country in the war with Spain." The last words on the tablet are these:

"Erected by the citizens of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport and the vicinity of Fort Thomas, where the 6th U. S. Inf. was stationed at the beginning of the war, and of which military post it formed the First Garrison."

Draped flags about the standard bore the tablet and a scroll on top bears the words, "Patriotism, Courage, Discipline."

These names are on the stone: Captain, Alexander Maccomb Wetherill; 1st Lieutenant, Jules Garesche Ord; 2d Lieutenant, Reuben Smith Furman; 2d Lieutenant, Edmund Nathaniel Benchley; Sergeant, Patrick Leonard; Corporal, John Dorn; Corporal, John McConville; Corporal, Edmund R. Wallace. Privates: Frank Graffen, William S. Sims, Alexander Werner, William V. Egan, Robert F. Hughey, Charles Thorn, Oaty L. Beeler, Daniel Dempsey, James M. Haney, James M. Mullen, Edward Neal, Frank G. Allard, John F. W. Henderson, John J. Pepper, John Maier, John E. Nelson, Theodore Brown, Clare Miller, David Butler, Harvey McGuire.

The "Commercial-Tribune" tells the community proudly that at San Juan 463 was the total strength the 6th took into battle. The total number of officers was 31, of whom 4 were killed and 7 wounded. The men killed were 13 and wounded 95. Almost 25 per cent.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

This has been the quietest week in the Philippines since the insurrection broke out in February. There has not been any fighting beyond the dignity of a skirmish. Hobbes's Battery and other artillery bombarded the Filipino blockhouses and trenches about two miles north of San Fernando on June 27. The blockhouses, which had been used by Filipino sharpshooters to annoy the American outposts, were destroyed. The rebels made no resistance.

The Spanish Consul-General, wearing a brilliant uniform, visited Maj. Gen. Otis June 27. He was received in the latter's office, which is hung with portraits of Spanish royal personages. In the course of a graceful speech he said that the Spaniards in the Philippines would hold no resentment because of the past, and would entertain no sentiments but those of respect toward the new regime.

The Montana and Kansas Volunteers returned from San Fernando this week, and the 12th and 9th Regulars took their places.

Great interest is taken in the results of the first step taken in Manila in the direction of self-government. The Supreme Court is sitting daily, the American and Filipino judges holding consultations through an interpreter. A unanimous vote is required for a decision. Gen. Otis has persuaded Maj. Young, of the Utah Battery, to remain on the court for a time after his men depart.

Maj. Gen. Otis has ordered the opening up to trade of many important ports that have been closed since the outbreak of the war. These include San Fernando, on the west coast of Luzon, Aparri on the north coast, Curima and all ports in the islands of Samar and Leyte. Gunboats will protect the shipping in some ports, but elsewhere shippers must risk confiscation by the insurgents, who exact heavy tribute of all ships they permit to sail.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Maj. Drennan, 1st Montana, died at 1 this morning, Manila; Bright's disease; ill three months. OTIS.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Rainy season. Little inland campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy large portion Tagalog country, lines stretching from Imus south to San Fernando north, nearly sixty miles, and eastward into Laguna Province. Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large force held together about 4,000 in Tarlac Province and Northern Pampanga. Their scattered forces in bands of 50 to 500 in other portions Luzon; in Cavite and in Batangas Provinces could assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from recent defeat; mass of people terrorized by insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection; no longer flee on approach our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them; no recent burning of towns; population within our lines becoming dense, taking up land cultivation extensively; kept out Manila much as possible, as city population becoming too great to be cared for. Natives Southeast Luzon combining to drive out insurgents; only hope insurgent leaders is United States aid.

They proclaim near overthrow present Administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by United States. This is the influence which enables them hold out; much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains; trade with ports, not in our possession, former source insurgent revenue now interdicted; not certain of wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are without supply of food and merchants suffering losses; meditate restoring trade privileges, although insurgents reap benefits.

Courts here in successful operation under direction of able Filipinos. Affairs in other islands comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops received. Am giving attention to Solo Archipelago and Palawan Islands. Our troops have worked to limit of endurance. Volunteer organizations have been called in; replaced by Regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah now taking transports and 6th Inf. sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops in good physical condition; sickness among troops has decreased lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Nothing alarming. Of the 12 per cent. of the command reported sick, nearly 6 per cent. in general hospital, of whom 3 per cent. have typhoid and 17 malarial fevers, 25 per cent. have intestinal trouble; remaining 55 per cent. have various ailments, fourteen of which due to wound injuries. Many officers and men who served in Cuba break under recurrence of Cuban fever, and regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered.

OTIS.
San Francisco, June 26.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Transport Sheridan sailed 6 p. m. yesterday with Gen. Young and Aids. Col. Daggett, Maj. Quinton and Co. B. and H. 14th Inf., two company officers, 239 enlisted men, 1 Acting Assistant Surgeon, 215 rounds caliber 30 ammunition per man. Troops A and F, 4th Cav., 7 officers, 173 enlisted men, 1 Acting Assistant Surgeon, 232 car-

bine and 116 pistol cartridges per man; Lieut. Moss and 25 men, 24th Inf., 100 cartridges, caliber 30, per man; Maj. Redman, 20th Inf., Maj. Howard, Quartermaster; Capt. Dodds, 9th Inf.; Lieut. Schreiner, Clyde S. Ford, Joseph H. Ford; Assistant Surgeons Royden, 23d Inf.; Sarraff, 6th Art.; Gromes, 20th Inf.; Dockery and Stewart, 3d Inf.; Smith, 9th Inf.; Elliott, 13th Inf.; McMillan, 14th Inf.; Dougherty, Hobbs and Walde, 17th Inf.; Shipp, 20th Inf.; McCaskey and Brewer, 21st Inf.; 8 Hospital Corps men, 41 Signal Corps. Casuals: 23d Inf., 2 recruits; artillery, 3d, 5; cavalry, 4th, 186; infantry, 14th, 251; 18th, 405; 20th, 40; 22d, 41; 23d, 323.

SHAFTER.

San Juan, Porto Rico, June 26.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Pvt. George E. McDunnion, Co. E, 11th Inf., accidentally drowned yesterday. DAVIS.

Manila, June 27.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Transport Grant arrived this morning; no casualties. OTIS.

Havana, June 28.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Santiago, Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Fabricius, Privts. James McCaskey and Charles E. Rogers, Co. G, 5th Inf.; Michael L. White, late 4th Vol. Inf., all yellow fever. Pvt. John A. Cassidy, Co. A, 5th Inf., malarial hematuria. Puerto Principe, Swan Jansen, wagoner, Co. B, 8th Cav., yellow fever. BROOKE.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 28, 1899.

A number of the officers and their families have left the Point during the past week for the summer months. Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton and daughter will be at Bar Harbor, Capt. H. C. Davis and family at Netherwood, N. Y., Lieut. Cruikshank at the Delaware Water Gap, and Lieut. Wheeler in Washington.

An entirely new system of drills has been given to the new fourth class this year, and is considered a very great improvement on the former method. They will be moved into Camp Smith on Saturday morning. The hops have been as well attended as usual, the guests on Wednesday evening were received by Mrs. Kruebler and Mr. Wood, on Friday by Mrs. Davis and Mr. Wilan. Among those present were Miss Otis, daughter of Gen. Otis, Miss Osborn, Miss Van Nest, Miss Adams, Miss Roe, Miss Connor, the Misses Peck, Miss Hallett, Miss Davis, Miss Braden, Miss Sells, Miss Bannister and Miss Williams.

The Fourth of July exercises will be held in front of the Library Building on Tuesday morning. The Declaration of Independence will be read by the Cadet Adjutant, Mr. Morris, and the oration delivered by Cadet Davis.

Among recent visitors to the Post have been: Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Longstreet, Lieut. Coleman, 5th Art.; Lieut. Shelton, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Furlong, 6th Cav., and Lieut. Patrick, Engr. Corps.

DEAD AND WOUNDED AT MANILA.

Manila, June 26.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Following deaths since last weekly report:

FROM WOUNDS IN ACTION.

1st Montana Inf.—June —, David Silver, Co. M, 12th Inf.—June 18, Miles Doyle, Corporal, Co. L, 1st Washington—June 19, Sherman T. Shepard, Co. H, 9th Inf.—June 19, De Forest Hutchinson, Co. B, 21st Inf.—June 19, Leonard Edling, Co. E, 4th Inf.—June 20, Herbert Midlin, Co. B.

FROM OTHER CAUSES.

4th Inf.—June 21, George Blits, Artificer, Co. B, drowned, Honolulu, May 9.
13th Inf.—June 21, David R. Johnson, Co. I, erysipelas.
21st Inf.—June 18, Richard F. Havens, Co. H, heat exhaustion.
4th Inf.—June 19, Max Newgrass, Co. E, phthisis.
3d Art.—June 20, Edward Florentine, dysentery.
9th Inf.—June 22, Frank E. King, Co. G.
13th Minnesota—June 24, William A. Pilgram, variola.
9th Inf.—June 22, Earl R. Cotton, Co. H. OTIS.

Manila, June 27.
Adjutant General, Washington.

KILLED.

9th Inf.—Alfred A. Mahoney, Co. I, at Zapote, June 13.
14th Inf.—Gerard Strumper, Co. D, at Guadalupe Hill, June 10.
21st Inf.—John B. Gerstner, Corporal, Co. F, and Joseph Crogan, Co. I, at Zapote, June 13.

WOUNDED.

4th Inf.—William A. Mulhey, Co. B, abdomen, severe; John Noland, Co. E, head, moderate; David H. Waddington, Co. G, face, slight; near Imus, June 20.
9th Inf.—Romeo T. Perry, 1st Sergeant, Co. C, back, slight.
17th Inf.—Albert R. Davis, Co. D, leg, slight; William O. Carroll, musician, Co. E, forehead, slight; near San Fernando, June 22.
21st Inf.—Charles Overton, Co. I, shoulder, slight; James Curran, Co. I, back, moderate. OTIS.

Some war secrets have evidently escaped from the innermost recesses of the Adjutant General's office without the knowledge or consent of Adj. Gen. Corbin, and as a consequence he has promulgated the following order: "The attention of the Adjutant General has been called to the frequent interruption of business caused by persons not connected with this office calling directly on the clerks for information. As this necessarily interferes with the close and unremitting attention to official business imperatively demanded of the clerical force of this office, it is ordered that hereafter all clerks not chiefs of divisions will decline to furnish any information, unless so instructed by their respective chiefs or by one of the officers on duty in the Adjutant General's office or by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of War. Chiefs of divisions will exercise their best judgment in furnishing persons not employees of the office with any information, and under no circumstances will newspaper reporters be furnished with any data except when authorized by an officer of the Adjutant General's Office or by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of War." Although not so stated, it is understood that this prohibitory order is due to recent public disclosures concerning the purposes of the Administration in regard to the raising of Volunteers for service in the Philippines. Plans to that end were being conducted with great secrecy, and it was not intended that they should become known for the present, or at least until they had progressed farther toward execution.

The peace conference drags along at The Hague. Private property rights at sea in time of war loomed up on the horizon during the week, as one possible point of agreement. Queen Wilhelmina will give a dinner to the delegates at Amsterdam, July 6. On the Fourth the American delegates are to visit Delft and hold services at the tomb of Grotius, the father of international law.

On the 20th of June the Bethlehem Steel Company formally took over the property, etc., of the Bethlehem Iron Company which latter company has leased its works, etc., to the former company. The officers of the Bethlehem Steel Company are: Robert P. Linderman, President; Edward M. McIlvaine, Vice-president; Abraham S. Schropp, Secretary; C. O. Brunner, Treasurer; R. W. Davenport, General Superintendent; Owen F. Leibert, Chief Engineer; Charles P. Coleman, Purchasing Agent.

Secretary Alger was asked the direct question by the Washington representative of the Journal if there was any foundation for fact in the statement that the class of 1900 at the Military Academy was to be graduated this summer. He replied emphatically that the question of graduating this class prematurely had not even been thought of. This seems to dispose of the report at least for the present. There is no doubt room for them in the Army, and the despatch from Gen. Otis published this week shows that they are especially needed in the Philippines.

The Attorney General has been notified that the War Department has decided (as we reported last week) not to re-try the case in which Judge Simonton of Pennsylvania held that the canteen at Camp Meade must pay a State license, as Camp Meade is to be abandoned, so that decision, if reversed, would be of no value, and this particular case is inherently weak, as, through the connivance of some private soldiers, beer was sold to civilians. The Pennsylvania case will not be regarded as a precedent by the Department, which reserves the right to test the issue in the future.

Secretary Alger is figuring as an inventor, being responsible in a measure for a novel parapet which has been erected in experimental form at Fort Washington, Maryland. The Secretary, with Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, some of the members of the Fortification Board and other distinguished officials went down the Potomac Thursday afternoon to make a practical test of this defensive work. The parapet is made up of a combination of steel rails and concrete, and it is claimed, will prove far superior to the ordinary unsupported earthwork and concrete parapet. It was the intention to fire at the structure with some heavy caliber gun, comparing the effects of the shots with those directed upon a section of ordinary parapet near by.

The War Department has received from Capt. Flagler, the engineer officer at Fort Pickens, a report on the origin of the recent fire and explosion at that place. Capt. Flagler states that the fire was discovered about midnight in a room used for the storage of lumber. This room was in one of the casemates of the fort and owing to the absence of proper facilities for fighting the flames the fire spread rapidly and soon reached the powder magazine. One of the magazines caught fire and an explosion immediately resulted wrecking one of the bastions of the fort and destroying the water distilling apparatus and searchlight. The explosion resulted in the death of one man and another was wounded. The cause of the fire is unknown but an investigation is being made and a more complete report will be forwarded later.

At the recent unveiling of the tablet to the late Col. Chas. A. Wikoff, in Pardee Hall, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., the address of Insp. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, who was the orator of the occasion, was well received. It was a scholarly production, and possessed a poetical warmth and glow one would not have looked for from an officer who has to hold himself down so much to facts and figures as does the head of the Inspector General's office. No commencement address this year, we venture to think, will touch a higher note of patriotism than is found in these closing words of Gen. Breckinridge's eulogy: "Unmeasured responsibilities have come, which we cannot shirk if we would, and would not if we could. We uplift all our hearts and maintain with all our hands our trine banner, radiant from the heavens, the red, the white and the blue, and all the tribes of men and the nations of the earth may light from ours and catch the spirit of its ray serene. Where it floats is the point where earth and heaven kiss, and we can confirm the ways of God to man. It has its mission to fill. Be it ours to accept its scope."

Counting a modern battleship as the equivalent of our Army division the "United Service Gazette" estimates that England with her battleships, her first-class cruisers and her immense array of other craft is maintaining a force equivalent to about thirty or more Army corps, a number unapproached by any Great Power in Europe, or in the world. If any confirmation of this view is required, it will be found in the fact that while France and Germany spend from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year on their armies, Austria one hundred millions, and Italy fifty millions, England spends from one hundred to one hundred and twenty millions on her Navy. Here, then, are grounds on which she may be called upon to set an example to the world in general, and Europe in particular, by disarmament. She will, of course, retort that her Navy is intended for defence, not offence, and they can reply that their military armaments are as much for defence as for offence, and are as necessary for them as England's Navy is to her. To sum up this part of the question, it appears hopeless to expect a result from any attempt at disarmament, or from any attempt at restricting us on weapons or on warlike inventions. National rivalries and national jealousies are at present too strong. Then there is the question of the dum dum bullet which is reported to have been objected to at the Peru conference. The "Engineer" argues that there is nothing inhumane in this. It would be rather inhumane to send infantry to fight with bullets which would have generally no immediate effect on striking, and very little afterwards. Without some provision for setting up, it questions if the small bores would not eventually be discontinued.

RECENT DEATHS.

Maj. James W. D. Drennan, 1st Montana Vol. Inf., who died June 23 at Manila, P. I., of Bright's disease, joined the 88th New York Vol. Inf., in 1862, and served through the Civil War, enlisted in the Regular Army and served in the 9th and 22d Infantry, and as Commissary Sergeant until 1884. He went to Montana and there joined the National, rose to Major and afterwards was appointed Adjutant General of the State, and held the position with much credit, until the organization of the 1st Montana, when he was commissioned senior Major of the regiment. There was no more popular officer in the command than Maj. Brennan, and by the rank and file as well as his brother officers he was most highly esteemed, because of his goodness of heart and rugged honesty and sense of justice.

The funeral of Comm. O. C. Badger, U. S. N., who died at Concord, Mass., this week, was held June 22 in Washington from St. Thomas's Church, and the interment made in Arlington Cemetery. The local commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which the deceased was a prominent member, was represented at the funeral.

Capt. George W. Coffin, U. S. N., retired, who died at the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, on June 15, after a long illness, was born in Massachusetts and appointed from his native State to the Naval Academy, Sept. 20, 1860. He was promoted to Ensign, Oct. 1, 1863, and assigned to the Ticonderoga. He participated in both attacks on Fort Fisher and was wounded in the right leg in the land assault. He received his commission as Lieutenant, July 25, 1866, and Lieutenant Commander, March 12, 1868. He was promoted to Commander, November, 1878, and commanded the steamer Alert in the Greeley Relief Expedition of 1884. During 1886-7 he commanded the steamer Quinnebaug, of the Mediterranean Squadron, was Light House Inspector, 1888-9, Secretary Light House Board, 1889-90, and commanding the Charlestown 1894-96. He was promoted Captain, Sept. 27, 1893, and retired Sept. 15, 1897, for disability incident to service. At the time of his death he was on leave abroad.

Judge M. B. Hagans, who died in Chicago, Ill., June 21, was prominent in legal circles of that city for many years. He was on the Ohio Supreme bench in the early seventies, and was also a member of the Common Pleas bench, and was a member of the University Board of Trustees. He was a man of superior legal acumen and won distinction as a jurist, and was father of the wife of Capt. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.

Lieut. Milton Klinger Schwenk, U. S. Navy, retired, died suddenly June 28 at his home, 50 West 127th street, New York City, from the result of an operation for appendicitis and various complications. The deceased officer was graduated at the Naval Academy in 1870, and his first assignment was to the Alliance, remaining until 1881, when he was sent to the North Pole with a Government expedition for the relief of Capt. De Long. On his return he was appointed an instructor on the school ship St. Mary's. His next assignment was to the gunboat Alert in 1886. While on a cruise around the Panama isthmus he accidentally shot himself in the left hand, losing three fingers. He returned home on leave, and was retired May 14, 1889. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he offered his services, and was placed in charge of the receiving ship Vermont. He leaves a widow and a daughter, and one of his brothers is Col. Samuel Schwenk, U. S. Army, retired.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. Charles W. Freeland, Chaplain, U. S. A., was married at the Church of the Centurion, Fort Monroe, Va., at noon June 21, 1899, to Miss Aileen May, daughter of Dr. R. S. Vickery, Surgeon, U. S. A., retired.

Among the arrivals on the steamship Rio de Janeiro, at San Francisco, Cal., June 26, from Hong Kong, were Capt. N. M. Dyer, who is on his way to Mexico, Mass. Comdr. Asa Walker, who is on his way to Franklin, Ky., and Medical Insp. J. C. Wise, who is going to Washington.

Gen. Joe Wheeler has abandoned his plan of taking part in the Philippine campaign, and it is said that he has concluded to enter the race for the gubernatorial chair in Alabama. Had it not been for Gen. Wheeler's age and delicate health the President would undoubtedly have acceded to his wish for assignment to active military duty in the Philippines.

These Army officers have been registered at the War Department: Col. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 4th Art.; Capt. M. M. Maccomb, 7th Art.; Lieut. Henry Burgess, Engineers; Lieut. Samuel Hof. Ordinance; Lieut. J. Bugge, 3d Inf.; Capt. Charles Wilcox, Medical Department; Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf.; Capt. E. P. Lawton, 19th Inf.

The friends of Mrs. S. Westray Battle, wife of P. A. Surg. S. Westray Battle, U. S. N., and daughter of Rear Adm. George E. Belknap, will regret to learn that her health does not improve, and her condition continues unpromising. Mrs. Battle's health has been depreciating for a year, so that the Doctor has deemed it wise to try the seacoast, and together with his family has gone from his home at Asheville, N. C., to Atlantic City, and has taken cottage 409 Pacific avenue.

On the transport Sheridan which sailed for Manila from San Francisco, this week, were Gen. Young and aides, Col. Daggett, Maj. Quinton, and Cos. B and H of the 14th Inf., 239 enlisted men and two company officers were on board. Troops A and F, 4th Cav., 7 officers and 173 enlisted men; Lieut. Moss and 25 men of the 24th Inf., 8 Hospital Corps men, and 41 members of the Signal Corps were also on the transport. Recruits numbering 1,248 for the regiments already in the Philippines were carried. In addition to this were a number of company officers and assistant surgeons.

The following is a complete list of officers who have applied to be retired under voluntarily retirement clause of the Naval Personnel Bill: Captains P. A. Rearick, J. Schouler, J. McGowan, J. G. Green, C. H. Rockwell, G. C. Reiter, E. S. Houston; Commanders H. S. Ross, J. S. Hannum, Richard Rush, D. DeChanty, J. D. J. Kelley, R. T. Jasper, A. B. Sneyers and T. H. Stevens; Lieutenant Commanders W. H. Driggs, J. H. Moore, H. O. Rittenhouse, R. G. Peck, H. F. Fichhorn, G. C. Hannus, H. H. Barroll, B. A. Fiske, F. H. Holmes, W. R. Rooney, W. C. Eaton, J. P. S. Lawrence, G. S. Willets and E. R. Freeman.

Maj. J. L. Powell, Surgeon, U. S. A., on duty at Fort Riley, Kan., received the following compliment for his skill in the "Guidon" of June 25, published at Fort Riley: "Maj. Powell is to be congratulated on two cases now in the post which illustrate not only what surgery can do, but also the Major's skill as an operator. Five weeks ago Pvt. McAtee, who was critically ill with appendicitis, was operated on, and to-day he is flying around the post on his wheel as if he had never known an ailment. Sergt. Gustave Auring, who was disabled eighteen months ago by an abdominal rupture, was operated upon by Surg. Powell, and for fifteen months he has been doing duty of every kind requiring active physical exercise."

Chief Engr. T. Zeller, U. S. N., is living at 15 West 12th street, New York City.

Prof. G. J. Fieberger and Mrs. Fieberger are leaving West Point for a summer abroad.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles registered at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, on June 29.

Capt. F. W. Dickens, U. S. N., and Mrs. Dickens will pass the summer at Mountain Lake Park, Pa.

Mrs. and Miss Almy left Washington, D. C., June 29, for Jamestown, R. I., where they will pass the summer.

Mrs. Grant with her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, and the Misses Sartoris will go to Magnolia, Mass., for the summer.

Col. George H. Elliott, U. S. A., and Mrs. Elliott are at the "Inn" on the Tenleytown road, near Washington, D. C.

Adm. S. R. Franklin, U. S. N., and Mrs. Franklin are still at their home in Nineteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. John A. Logan has joined her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, wife of Maj. Tucker, U. S. A., at her home in Chicago for a visit.

Capt. John Pitcher, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pitcher have gone to New London, N. H., for the summer. Capt. Pitcher is on leave.

Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Buckingham, U. S. N., and Mrs. Buckingham, with Miss Freeman are at their country home, Cornwall, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. A. (retired), and Mrs. Mason are established in their home, Sangerties-on-Hudson, for the summer.

The Norwich University on June 29 conferred the honorary degree of Master of Military Science upon Capt. Charles E. Clark, U. S. N.

Col. T. A. Bingham, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bingham will leave Washington, D. C., July 1 for Nova Scotia, where they will pass the heated term.

Dr. Anthony Heger, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Heger have left Washington, D. C., for the Berkshires Hills, Mass., where they will pass the summer.

Miss E. E. Wood, sister of Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, U. S. Navy, was married June 28, at Flushing, L. I., to Mr. Arthur Delancey Ayrault, of Garden City.

Mrs. W. W. Queen, widow of the late Adm. Queen, U. S. N., with her sister, Mrs. Raborg, and the Misses Owen are passing the summer at North Hatley, Canada.

Miss Manita Humphrey left Washington, D. C., June 30 for a visit to friends in New Jersey, and will go later to join her cousin, Mrs. Henry Fisher, at North Hatley, Canada.

Mrs. Louis M. Gulick, wife of Lieut. Louis M. Gulick, U. S. M. C., and her young son are visiting Mrs. Mercer, wife of Maj. Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., at her country home near Frederick, Md.

The degree of M. D. was conferred upon Mr. W. Eugene Vose, at the University of Virginia, June 14. Dr. Vose is the eldest son of Maj. W. P. Vose, 6th Art., now serving at the Philippines.

Lieut. C. L. Bent, 7th Inf., commanding the post of Fort Brady, and Mrs. Bent recently entertained the Secretary of War, Gen. Russell A. Alger, and party at a reception at their quarters.

Three veterans James H. Beddow, James O'Brien and Michael O'Marra, now in the employ of the Q. M. D., at Fort Leavenworth, have each a record of over 50 years service as soldiers and civilians.

Lieut. Col. H. W. Wessels, Jr., 3d U. S. Cav., broke camp at Newport, Vt., this week, and returned with his command to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., after a pleasant practice march of about 12 days.

Capt. L. H. Strother, A. D. C., to Maj. Gen. Merritt, has returned to Governors Island from a visit to Culpeper, Va., where he was called by the serious illness and subsequent death of his mother.

Lieut. Ambrose Higgins, Signal Corps, U. S. V., Chaplain Small, Lieut. A. G. Lott, 8th Cav., and Mrs. Lott, were among those who arrived in New York June 24 from Cuba on the transport Burnside.

Lieut. H. Kimmell, U. S. N., and Mrs. Kimmell and children were the guests of Mr. George L. Bosley, of the Bosley House, Oakland, Md., June 24. Lieut. Kimmell is at present on a two months' leave.

A San Francisco press despatch states that Mrs. Field has been appointed guardian of her husband, Maj. Edward Field, 2d U. S. Art., who broke down mentally as well as physically some weeks ago and is not competent to transact business.

Maj. John W. Summerhayes, Quartermaster's Department, and Mrs. Summerhayes have chosen a home on Lather's Hill, New Rochelle, where they expect to reside permanently. Their address is corner of Webster avenue and Colonial place.

"Army and Navy Illustrated" reproduces a photograph showing Adm. Sampson and Sir John Fisher standing together on the deck of the New York at Bermuda. Sir John is now the Naval Adviser of the British representatives at The Hague Peace Conference.

The operation performed on Lieut. Col. R. I. Eskridge, 23d Inf., to extract the bullet received at Santiago was not successful, notwithstanding X rays and all modern appliances. The Colonel has left Washington for Chicago, where his address will be 5519 Cornell avenue.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles' report of his trip to Europe in 1897, to visit the seat of war between Turkey and Greece in the Levant, etc., has recently been published in pamphlet form by the A. G. O. under the title "Observations Abroad." It is a most interesting document.

The New York "Mail and Express" publishes an excellent likeness of Lieut. Joseph Lavalle Donovan, 21st Inf., U. S. A., late Lieutenant Colonel 69th Regiment, U. S. V., whose left leg was shattered by a Filipino bullet while leading a brilliant charge against the rebels, Friday, June 16.

The present address of Lieut. Comdr. Leonard Cheney, U. S. N., is University Club, New York City. Lieut. Comdr. Cheney has been on the retired list for some years, but maintains all of his former liking for the active service, and is identified with the yachting world of the metropolis in many ways.

Chief Engr. M. F. Flannery, of the United States coast survey steamer Endeavor, at Baltimore, was married June 22 at Belair, Harford county, Md., to Miss Mary E. Shancey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Shancey, of that town. The ceremony took place in St. Ignatius's Catholic Church.

Col. Thomas F. Barr has well earned the prolonged rest he is to take during his three months' leave of absence. The Carter case, which has dragged along for over a year, has been a severe tax upon his energies, and he has been obliged to hold up his end against a formidable array of legal talent enlisted for the defence. It is difficult to understand why this case has been permitted to drag as it has. It should have been settled one way or the other long since.

Lieut. F. Winslow, U. S. N., is at New Berne, N. C.
Paymr. G. H. Read, U. S. N., is at Sheffield, Mass.
Maj. William Arthur, U. S. A., is at Concord, Mass.
Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf, U. S. N., is living at Augusta, Ga.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, U. S. N., is at Wheelersburg, O.

Rear Adml. J. H. Upshur, U. S. N., is located at Morristown, N. J.

The address of Lieut. H. R. Baker, U. S. N., retired, is Watertown, Mass.

Chief Engr. Geo. F. Kutz, U. S. N., is at 1232 Madison street, Oakland, Cal.

Chaplain J. K. Lewis, U. S. N., is at 304 South Jefferson street, Dayton, O.

Lieut. N. J. L. T. Halpine, U. S. N., is at 8 Anawan avenue, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sheppard, U. S. N., is at St. Andrews Bay, Florida.

Chief Engr. A. H. Able is at 2034 Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. L. S. D. Rucker, Jr., 15th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival in Detroit, Mich.

Medical Director W. K. Scofield, U. S. N., has left Annapolis for Stamford, Conn.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. McKay, U. S. N., is residing at 182 Maine street, East Orange, N. J.

Chief Engr. B. C. Gowing, U. S. N., resides at 506 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comdr. A. J. Iverson, U. S. N., has gone to Springfield, N. H., where he will remain until Oct. 1.

Capt. Albert S. Cummings, 4th U. S. Art., assumed command at Fort Mott, N. J., on June 27.

Chief Engr. J. W. Thomson, U. S. N., is at Camden, N. J., his address being 308 State street.

Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th U. S. Art., assumed command at North Point, Md., on June 26.

P. A. Engr. John Pemberton, U. S. N., retired, is living at 24 Hawthorne avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Capt. E. P. Meeker, U. S. M. C., is living in Brooklyn, N. Y., where his address is 183 Hancock street.

The engagement is announced of Ensign Provost Babin, U. S. N., to Miss Lena A. Hoyt, of Germantown, Pa.

Maj. F. W. Mansfield, 11th U. S. Inf., has entered upon duty as Collector of Customs, at Ponce, Porto Rico.

A. A. Surg. G. Stebbins King, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 24, from Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Rear Adml. G. E. Belknap, U. S. N., is living at Brookline, Mass., where his address is 1055 Beacon street.

Maj. W. L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has changed his address from Portland, Ore., to Duluth, Minn.

Gen. E. R. Kellogg has left Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for Fort Logan, Col., where he hopes to get rid of his malaria.

Col. Theodore A. Baldwin, 7th U. S. Cav., arrived in New York City, June 24, from Havana on the transport Burnside.

Col. D. Parker, U. S. A., retired, has left Washington, D. C., for Cobourg, Canada, where he will stop at the Arlington Hotel.

Capt. A. G. Hammond, 8th U. S. Cav., will join his regiment at Puerto Principe, Cuba, via the Munson Line steamer Eller.

Asst. Surg. Charles P. Kindelberger, U. S. N., and wife have arrived at the Champlin House, Jamestown, R. I., for the summer.

Capt. J. D. Glennan, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., on a short leave from Fort Myer is visiting at 420 Florida avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Maj. E. Van A. Andruss, 4th U. S. Art., commanding the defenses of Philadelphia, Pa., was a visitor in Wilmington, Del., this week.

Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty, 7th U. S. Inf., recently promoted was to leave Camp Young, Guanajay, Cuba, for New York City.

Col. W. H. Bisbee, 13th U. S. Inf., and Capt. R. N. Getty, 1st U. S. Inf., arrived in New York, June 25, from Cuba on the transport Cuba.

Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th U. S. Cav., is at present commanding Troop A of his regiment at Camp Columbia, Quemados, Cuba.

Lieut. Lucien G. Berry, 7th U. S. Art., now at Fort Slocum, N. Y., will shortly join Light Battery C of the regiment at Fort Adams, R. I.

Capt. J. F. R. Landis, 1st U. S. Cav., collector of customs, at Calbarien, Cuba, arrived in New York this week on the steamer Lauenburg.

Chaplain C. W. Freeland, U. S. A., and bride are enjoying a short honeymoon. Their address is Grand Union Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va.

Capt. A. S. Barker, U. S. N., sailed for San Francisco from Manila on June 23 on the mail steamer. Lieut. E. W. Eberle also sailed with Capt. Barker.

Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th U. S. Cav., has now got comfortably settled down to duty in Chicago as Inspector General of the Department of the Lakes.

At its recent commencement Chicago University conferred the degree of D. D. upon Rev. Arthur O. Sykes, of Genesee conference, a chaplain in the United States Navy.

Lieut. A. F. Cassels, 7th U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., this week for Camp Meade, Pa., to go with the 19th U. S. Inf. to the Philippines and then join the 6th U. S. Art.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., and his daughter, Mrs. Frank Tompkins, wife of Lieut. F. Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav., left Governors Island, June 26, for Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Maj. H. P. Young, of the Quartermaster's Department, was expected in Newport, R. I., this week, to open an office there in connection with construction work at the harbor forts.

Med. Dir. J. H. Clark, U. S. N., retired, has taken up his permanent residence in Amherst, N. H., and a wide circle of Naval friends may be pleased to learn that his health is excellent.

Several prominent officers of the French Army have been changed to new stations by the new Minister of War, Gen. Gallifet, for "indulging in manifestations unbecoming soldiers."

Surg. James Gatewood, U. S. N., reported aboard the Lancaster at Boston, June 22, for duty, relieving Surg. P. A. Lovering, who is detached and goes on waiting orders at Somerville, Mass.

Lieut. M. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival in the United States, and is now at Fort Wadsworth, New York.

Lieut. C. H. Harlow, U. S. N., navigating officer of the training ship Alliance, was a visitor at Newport, R. I., June 26.

Chief Boatswain F. A. Dran, detached from the Independence and ordered to the Santee, left Mare Island, Cal., June 22.

Capt. Elon F. Wilcox, 6th U. S. Cav., will be on duty with his troop at the Sequoia National Park, Pacific Coast. Mrs. Wilcox is with him.

Acting Asst. Surg. Frederick W. Fabricius, New York City, died at Santiago, Cuba, June 25, of yellow fever. He had relatives in New York City.

Lieut. Col. W. F. Spurgin, 21st U. S. Inf., with about 2,000 officers and men arrived at Manila, June 27, on the transport Grant, 28 days from San Francisco.

Mrs. H. J. Hunt, wife of Lieut. H. J. Hunt, 6th Inf., and her sisters, the Misses Crofton, have taken a house for the summer, 1716 I street, Washington, D. C.

Naval Constructor Frank W. Hibbs returned to Vallejo, Cal., June 21, from Port Orchard, where he had been in charge of the men docking the battleship Iowa.

Mrs. Crowninshield, wife of Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., was a passenger on the steamship St. Paul, which sailed from New York to Europe, June 28.

Maj. Jacob A. Augur, 4th U. S. Cav., is now en route to San Francisco en route to join his regiment at Manila. Mrs. Augur may follow him to Hong Kong by mail steamer.

Gen. Royal T. Frank arrived in New York, June 30, to take his place as a member of the Board to adjust matters connected with the appointment of line officers to staff positions.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt returned to Governors Island this week and organized the Board to consider matters relative to the appointment of officers of the line to the staff Departments.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., is expected to be present July 1, at Fort Thomas, Ky., the occasion of the unveiling of the memorial tablet heretofore referred to. He will accept the tablet in behalf of the Army.

Mrs. Davison, wife of Capt. L. P. Davison, 5th U. S. Inf., was a guest at the St. Denis Hotel, New York, this week, and goes from there to Fort Myer, Va., to reside for the present. Her husband is in Cuba.

Capt. F. P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is at present in charge of the Vaccine Farm, maintained at Coamo Baths, Porto Rico, for the production of virus to be used in vaccinating the American, native and foreign population of the island.

Chief Carpenter John Tilden, of the Wabash, reported at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., June 22, for additional duty at the yard, relieving Chief Carpenter Edward Hay, who leaves for duty at the new naval station at Honolulu. He goes out on the Solace.

Col. John M. Brooke, formerly Lieutenant U. S. Navy, who joined the Confederate Navy in 1861, has been retired from the Virginia Military Institute as professor. He has been since the Civil War closed professor of physics and astronomy at the institution in question.

A Havana press despatch says: A demonstration in honor of Gen. J. H. Wilson is being arranged at Sancti Spiritus. He is very popular in both Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces, which comprise his military jurisdiction. His work on behalf of the farming interests has been of great benefit.

The President and Mrs. McKinley arrived in Washington from their Massachusetts trip Tuesday, June 27, shortly after 11 a. m., accompanied by Acting Secretary Cortelyou. The President looked exceedingly well, and it was evident that he was greatly benefited by his respite from official cares.

The Paris "Gaulois" publishes a letter addressed to President Loubet by Lieut. Arnal, in which the writer says: "I hate you because you harm France. Twice have I blushed with shame at having to carry a sword and being obliged to salute you." The letter is equally insulting throughout. The "Gaulois" asserts that a hundred other officers are following Arnal's example.

Mrs. Virginia Burton Hart and Miss Burton Hart are spending the summer at Fort Sheridan, Ill., the guests of Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge. Mrs. Coolidge expects to make her home at Fort Sheridan during the absence of her husband, who has just received his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Infantry, and who is at present on duty at the Presidio, California, awaiting transport to embark for Manila.

Lieut. H. N. Royden, 23d Inf., whose start for Manila has been postponed several times, left Saturday, June 24, on the transport Sheridan, from San Francisco, together with 63 other officers and 1,842 enlisted men. Col. Daggett, of the 14th U. S. Inf., is commanding officer and Lieut. Royden is Adjutant on the trip out.

Lieut. Royden is a native of Milford, Conn., where his family are staying during his absence.

Among the passengers on the steamship Mexico, which arrived in New York June 27 from Cuba was Col. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Secretary General of Gen. Gomez's staff of advisers, accompanied by his mother, Senora Ana de Quesada de Cespedes, widow of the first Cuban President and sister of the first General-in-Chief, Manuel de Quesada. She is now on her way to Paris to pass the summer with her daughter, Senora Gloria de Cespedes de Lima.

A committee appointed by Farragut Post No. 27, Evansville, Ind., and endorsed by all the surrounding posts G. A. R. and U. C. V. camps, is to go to Washington to invite President McKinley to the National Reunion to be held at Evansville Oct. 10 to 14. This reunion is the outcome of the President's speech at Atlanta. This post is in a flourishing condition. It has plenty of money in the treasury, and is wide awake and at the head of all patriotic affairs held in that city.

In the case of Rafael Albert, a Spanish prisoner of war, tried by a Military Commission, at Manila, P. I., for murder and sentenced to be hanged, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Brooke, says: The Judge Advocate General of the Army having expressed the opinion, concurred in by the Secretary of War, that the findings of the Commission are not in full accord with the evidence of record, and it being impracticable to reconvene the commission for the reconsideration of its findings, the sentence adjudged is disapproved.

Mrs. Otis, wife of Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., was in New York City this week and being interviewed is quoted as saying: I have not been to Manila, nor do I expect to go there. I should very much like to rejoin my husband, but I know he is opposed to women going to Manila because of the lack of accommodations, to say nothing of the dangers threatened by the climate and treacherous natives. I have not seen Gen. Otis for a year, and as it is the first period of separation since our marriage I naturally miss him very much.

The remains of that distinguished and veteran soldier, Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A., were interred at Arlington National Cemetery, Va., having been brought there from Seattle, Wash., where he died Sept. 4, 1895. He was the brother of Adml. Kautz.

A press despatch from New Haven, Conn., says: Capt. W. C. Wise, who commanded the cruiser Yale during the war with Spain, is to be the guest of Mrs. Isham Henderson, of this city, whose son, Yandell Henderson, Yafe '96, was an ensign on the Yale. Capt. Wise was very popular with the Yale men who were on the cruiser, and they have been urging the corporation to confer on him the degree of M. A.

Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins, U. S. N., is in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at San Francisco, Cal., where he occupies convenient offices in the Merchants' Exchange building. This office has been the recipient of many and warm commendations from the sea-faring element of the Pacific coast, and the wisdom of the Navy Department in establishing this "Bureau of Maritime Information," as it has been not inaptly called, is one of the successes of the Navy.

Chaplain J. P. Chidwick, U. S. N., has organized a class among the enlisted men at the Washington Navy Yard for nightly instruction in the minor details of a sailor's duties. At this school are taught sewing, knotting, splicing, writing, simple mathematics and the general duties of the enlisted man in the Navy. The class has become quite enthusiastic over the progress made, and the Chaplain sees much improvement in the morale of his class, and feels that his experiences on the Maine have been of great value to him as a teacher.

Rear Adml. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., arrived at Chester, Pa., June 24 to spend two weeks resting at the country home of A. K. McClure at Wallingford. Speaking of his arrival, the Philadelphia "Times" says: "A magnificent reception was given Rear Adml. Schley by the inhabitants of Chester and other nearby towns. This demonstration was entirely unexpected by the Admiral, and the surging crowd that welcomed him at the depot when his train arrived was almost as great a surprise to him as the sight of Cervera's fleet steaming out of Santiago harbor that memorable Sunday morning last July."

Before a conference of distinguished men and educators at Capon Springs, composed of Dr. Curry, once Minister to Spain; Mr. Wilson, late Postmaster General; Mr. Peabody, Dr. McAllister, of Drexel Institute, and many others, Mrs. Guy V. Henry delivered a most beautiful and effective address, for which she was complimented by a rising vote of thanks from the conference. Some of the distinguished educators who were present on this occasion have asked Mrs. Henry to redeliver the address at New York and Boston. The subject of the address was the educational needs of the Porto Ricans.

A Havana correspondent writes: Another American who will greet you is Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., hero of the Hist in the late war, bon vivant, litterateur, Kentucky gentleman of the old school and dare-devil adroit and ashore generally. It was he who at night rode alone and unarmed into the country west of Manzanillo, communicated with the insurgents and established the fact that Gen. Pando was not marching to the relief of Santiago. Just now he is in command of the Havana Navy Yard, and when not on duty he drives up and down the Prado behind a pair of high steppers. They were bred in old Kentucky.

Maj. J. A. Watrous, Paymr., U. S. A., was a recent visitor in Milwaukee on his way to his new station, Portland, Ore., he having been detailed Chief Paymr., Dept. of the Columbia. The "Evening Wisconsin" says: A large number of his friends in Wolcott Post assembled at the Plankinton House June 19 to meet the Major. While the gathering was very informal, remarks were called for from Maj. Watrous, who spoke of some of his experiences of the past year and of his affection for Wolcott post. Several of the members present also made remarks, including Gen. Winkler, Gov. Peck, Gov. Wheeler, Dr. Carlson, Col. A. G. Weissert and others.

Maj. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Duluth, Minn., says the "Marine Record" of Cleveland, O., has been detailed for service at Porto Rico, W. I., to be succeeded by Capt. Fisk, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., lately stationed at Portland, Ore. Lake Superior interests are loud in the praises of Maj. Sears and the excellent work which he has accomplished. Appeals, petitions and influences have been brought to bear for his retention, but there is no doubt the War Department has given the question full consideration and awarded the distinction of a very important detail to Maj. Sears, whom all marine interests are at one in acknowledging as one of the best officers in the distinguished Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Speaking of Rear Adml. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N., retired, who is residing in Newport, R. I., the Newport "Herald" says: "To see the Admiral walking about this city in his quiet manner one would hardly believe he was a brilliant officer with a record. That he is unassuming was most plainly illustrated during the afternoon of the day on which Gov. Dyer was recently inaugurated. The Admiral was passing the grand stand, in the middle of the street, because there was no other place for him to walk on his way home and a gentleman who chanced to be sitting on the grand stand called the attention of Mr. W. Watts Sherman, who was receiving the guests, to the fact that Adml. Matthews was passing. It was not many moments before Mr. Sherman had escorted the Admiral to a place on the reviewing stand. Soon afterwards Adml. Sampson arrived and the two Admirals had a chance to renew an old acquaintance."

The marriage of Miss Ruth Merriam, daughter of Capt. Lewis Merriam, U. S. A., to Dr. Frank Hood Shultz, was solemnized, June 8, 1899, at high noon, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Alex. Mackay Smith. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers and palms. Dr. Shultz and his best man, Mr. Duncan, awaited the coming of the bride at the church gate, which was beautifully trimmed with pink roses. Miss Merriam was escorted by her father and attended by the maid of honor, Miss Shultz, sister of the groom. The latter wore a beautiful gown of white organdy with a picture hat, and carried purple sweet peas. The bride wore a youthful gown of white silk mull, over white satin, and trimmed with old rose point lace, gift of an old friend of the bride's family, and wore diamonds, gift of the groom; she carried bride roses. Among the out-of-town guests were relatives and friends from New York, Baltimore and Richmond. The Army, Navy and resident circles were well represented. There was no reception. Dr. and Mrs. Shultz went north to the sea coast for their honeymoon. On their return they will reside at 1516 H street. The gifts were both costly and numerous. The bride has prominent connections in Army circles, on both her father's and mother's side. She is a niece of Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, and her maternal grandfather was the late Colonel and Deputy Judge Advocate General, H. B. Burnham, U. S. A. She has also a young brother serving in the Philippines.

an soldier, Arlington there from. He was
ays: Capt. during the sham Hen-
erson, Yaye was very
ruiser, and
er on him
charge of
isco, Cal.
Merchant's
recipient
son-faring
the Navy
Maritime
is one of
rganized a
ton Navy
stails of a
ing, knot-
d the
The class
ress made
the morale
the Maine
at Chester,
the country
king of his
magnificent
the inhabi-
tants demon-
and the
spot when
ise to him
of Santiago
July."
and educa-
urry, over
General's
tute, and
d a com-
was com-
the com-
utors who
Henry to
ston. The
eds of the
American
U. S. N.,
unt, litter
and dare
who at
ry west of
ts and es-
marching
command
a duty be
ir of high
s a recent
w station.
Paymer,
Visconsin
Post as-
meet the
ormal re-
who spoke
and of his
ubers pres-
kler, Gov.
Weissert
U. S. A.,
Cleveland,
co, W. I.
eers, U. S.
uperior in-
and the ex-
tends, peti-
r for his
tment has
arded the
J. Sears,
knowing
of Corps of
U. S. N.,
Newport
about this
he was
assuming
on of the
ated. The
middle of
for him
o chance
fention of
the guests.
It was
orted the
oon after-
Admirals
ughter of
ank Hood
a noon, at
the Rev.
omely de-
ed his best
a bride at
med with
her father
nitz, sister
gown of
d purple
of white
an old rose
family, and
ride roses,
ives and
ond. The
presented.
nitz went
On their
gifts were
ment com-
and moth-
Merriam,
blond and
nham. U.
the Philip

Capt. Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., has gone to Attica, N. Y.
Lieut. R. E. Wylie, 1st U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., of the Indiana, has been on a short visit to Boston.
Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, U. S. A., retired, is temporarily residing at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Lieut. W. R. Doores, 5th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., from Porto Rico.
Rear Adm. R. N. Stembel, U. S. N., is at Narragansett Pier, R. I., where he is stopping at the Metatoxit House.
Mrs. A. S. Snow, wife of Capt. Snow, U. S. N., has changed her address from San Juan Porto Rico to Rockland, Me.
Capt. John M. K. Davis, 1st U. S. Art., Inspector General Superintendent of the South is North on a few weeks leave.
Lieut. J. E. Stephens, 7th U. S. Art., is at present in command of the newly established garrison at Great Gull Island, N. Y.
Sert. John Kennedy, U. S. A., who was recently awarded a certificate of merit, is now on the cable ship Hooker, on the way to the Philippines.
Maj. William Stanton, 8th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival in New York from Fort Leavenworth en route to join his regiment at Puerto Principe, Cuba.
Capt. William F. Stewart and Lieut. G. W. Bunnell, 4th U. S. Art., form the commissioned roster of the new garrison at North Point, near Baltimore, Md.
The Misses Converse, daughters of Capt. Geo. A. Converse, U. S. N., have left Newport, R. I., for Vermont to join Mrs. Converse, who is there for the summer.
Asst. Secretary of the Navy Allen was among the principal speakers at the alumni dinner, June 28, which closed the 78th annual commencement of Amherst College, Mass.
Mrs. Samuel Ovenshine and daughters will be in Washington, D. C., at 1925 H street, the greater part of the summer instead of at 1925 Twentieth street, as has been previously stated.
Capt. Collins, of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service, has been absent from the capital for several days enjoying a well-earned rest from the arduous duties of the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.
Lieut. F. W. Fuger, 13th U. S. Inf., was married June 28, at Detroit, Mich., to Miss Maria Hall, daughter of Mr. T. P. Hall, of that city. Lieut. Fuger is at present on temporary recruiting duty at Detroit.
Among those who arrived in New York June 28, from Porto Rico and Cuba on the transport McPherson were Maj. G. W. Fishback, Pamyr, U. S. V., and Capt. James Rockwell, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., and Mrs. Rockwell.
Col. Chas. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., gave an illustrated lecture at Cape May, N. J., June 27, on the building of the Delaware breakwater before the 31st annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers.
Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Maj. G. G. Arthur, Gilsey House; Lieut. John W. Wright, Hoffman House; Maj. Chas. McClure, The Empire; Capt. Chas. Wilcox, The Waldorf; Gen. Joe Wheeler, Astor House.
Gen. Charles King arrived in Chicago, June 28, and is quoted as saying that if Gen. Otis had had 50,000 troops at his command at the outbreak of hostilities he would practically have stamped out the insurrection by the beginning of the rainy season.
Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, of Los Angeles, Cal., has accepted an invitation of President McKinley to visit him at the White House. There are many wild press rumors in consequence, one of which is that he is to supersede Mr. Alger, as Secretary of War.
The next officer who is to come before the Board of Naval Examiners for line promotion, and who was a member of the late Engineer Corps of the Navy, will be Lieut. Comdr. George Cowie. He will be examined for the rank of Commander on the first of July.
Gen. Daniel H. Rucker, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. and the Misses Rucker will leave Washington, D. C., July 10, for Nonquit, Mass., where they will join Mrs. and the Misses Sheridan. Miss Sheridan was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Lindsay Poor and Col. Maus.
On June 23, at a quiet home wedding, Miss Irene E. Honnor Phillips, daughter of the late Capt. M. L. Phillips, U. S. R. C. S., was married to Lieut. Richard M. Sturdevant, of the Revenue Cutter Service. The ceremony was performed by Dean Silla, of St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, Me.
Passed Asst. Surg. R. W. Smith, U. S. N., was married June 28 at the Church of Transfiguration, New York City, to Mrs. Alice Scott Brown, who is the daughter of Mr. Irving M. Scott, the principal owner of the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, where the battleship Oregon was built. The wedding took place in New York because Mr. and Mrs. Scott had to come East to attend the commencement at Cornell University, where their son was graduated. The married couple have gone to Newburg, Ala., the home of the groom, and afterwards will return to Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Smith being on duty at the Naval Hospital.
The marriage June 28, at St. James's Church, Skaneateles, N. Y., of Lieut. Col. Marion M. P. Maus, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (Major 2d U. S. Inf.), to Miss Lindsay Poor, daughter of Mr. Charles H. Poor, and granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. Chas. H. Poor, U. S. N., was a most brilliant occasion over 3,000 invitations having been issued. Among the guests were Maj. Gen. Miles and Miss Miles. The bridesmaids were the Misses Miles, Sheridan Foulke, Willets, Wright and Hagner; Col. Francis Michler, of Gen. Miles's staff, was best man, and among the ushers were Col. James Allen and Maj. L. H. Strother. The married couple left for New York, and after a few days stay go to San Francisco, Col. Maus's new post of duty.
Miss Margaretta Kelton, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, U. S. A., and Lieut. Thales L. Ames, U. S. A., were married on June 28 in Washington at half-past 11 at St. Margaret's Church. Marked simplicity attended the arrangements, but while no invitations had been issued the church was well filled with friends, the old Army families and residents being especially notable. The men of the bridal party wore their full dress uniforms. Miss Adelaide Kelton attended her sister as maid of honor and wore white organdie over pink silk and a Leghorn hat trimmed with pink roses. The bride came in church with her mother, Mrs. Kelton, who wore a black silk dress and black net bonnet with ties of white tulle. Rev. Dr. Elliott of Ascension Church performed the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Ames left for a honeymoon jaunt and will make their home this summer at Rock Island, Ill., where the former is stationed on ordnance duty.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending June 23, 1899: Lieut. W. B. Hodges, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. Bugge, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. F. Landers, U. S. A.; and Mrs. Landers; Med. Dir. W. K. Scofield, U. S. N.; Col. F. D. Baldwin, U. S. A.; Maj. C. S. Smith, U. S. A.; Gen. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. Burgess, U. S. A.; Ensign Charles Webster, U. S. N.; Lieut. G. W. Helma, U. S. A.; Capt. J. B. Goe, U. S. A.; and Mrs. Goe; Ensign H. S. Ritter, U. S. N.; Maj. H. R. Belknap, U. S. A.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 8, DEPT. EAST, JUNE 28, 1899.
In accordance with par. 6 and 754, Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1898, the practice seasons for cavalry and infantry troops in this department are designated for the current year as follows: For rifle and carbine, July and August; for revolver, September.
By command of Major General Merritt:
HARRY C. HALE,
Captain 20th Inf., A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 31, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 22, 1899.
The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:
Recruits Forwarded to Rendezvous.—When a recruit is enlisted for a particular regiment pursuant to proper authority, or is assigned to a regiment from a recruiting station, the recruiting officer will note the fact on the descriptive and assignment card of the recruit, whether he be forwarded direct to his regiment or sent via some rendezvous. The instructions in Circular No. 19, March 31, 1899, from this office, to erase the words "Regt. of" in the heading on Form No. 7, A. G. O. (descriptive and assignment card of recruit), and insert the name of the rendezvous to which the recruit is sent, apply only to unassigned general service recruits, in whose cases Form No. 7 is made use of in accordance with the late note thereon.
When a recruit has expressed a preference for a certain regiment but has not been actually enlisted for or assigned to the regiment, he should not be referred to on the descriptive and assignment card nor on other papers forwarded to rendezvous as enlisted for or assigned to such regiment, but simply as having a preference therefor.—[General Decision, 208597 A. G. O.]
By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 114, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 22, 1899.
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraph 1544 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows: 1544. Department commanders will supplement the operations of the Signal Corps of the Army by such instruction in practice in military signaling as they deem necessary for the public service. Instruction in the line of the Army contemplates that each independent command should have at least two officers and two enlisted men able to exchange messages in the Army and Navy Code at short distances by day and night.
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, under the provisions of paragraph 213 of the Regulations, the post of Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal., is designated to display the garrison flag, in addition to those posts designated on page 14, G. O. 190, Dec. 28, 1898, from this office.
III. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, G. O. 114, Aug. 9, 1898, from this office, relating to furloughs and transportation of sick and wounded soldiers to their homes, is revoked.
By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 115, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 22, 1899.
The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: War Department, Washington, June 21, 1899.
By direction of the President, Col. Edward Moale, 15th U. S. Inf., is assigned to the command of the Department of Puerto Principe, to relieve Col. Louis H. Carpenter, 5th U. S. Cav., who will join his regiment. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.
G. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Acting Secretary of War.
By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 116, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 24, 1899.
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraphs 233 (G. O. 63, April 17, 1899, from this office), 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, and 245 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:
233. The staff of a regiment consists of the Adjutant, the Quartermaster, and the Commissary, and they will be so designated, respectively. They will be appointed by the regimental commander, who will at once report his action to the Adjutant General by telegraph; the appointment of the Quartermaster and the Commissary to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. These appointments will not be antedated and will take effect the day on which actually made. An officer will be entitled to the pay pertaining to his appointment from the date he enters upon duty under it. Squadron and battalion adjutants of cavalry and infantry regiments will be appointed by the regimental commander, upon the recommendation of the squadron and battalion commanders.
234. The adjutant, quartermaster and commissary may hold office for four years, and the squadron and battalion adjutants for two years, and no longer. They will not be eligible for a second tour of such duty, nor for appointment or reappointment to either position, except to serve an unexpired term of four or two years; but the time an adjutant or quartermaster of a regiment may have previously served as such with the rank of lieutenant, and any period an officer may have served as squadron or battalion adjutant will not be included in computing the four years for which he may hold the office of staff officer.
235. Staff appointments in a regiment are restricted to officers on duty with the regiment and who are not serving at a school of instruction nor with light batteries. Should the regimental commander desire to appoint an officer absent from the regiment he may make application for orders for such officer to join; but the officer must join before the appointment can be made.
236. The adjutant, quartermaster and commissary are, under the regency of the non-commissioned staff and band.
237. The quartermaster is responsible for all quartermaster's supplies of the regiment, and may be required to perform the duties of quartermaster of the post where he is stationed. The commissary is responsible for all subsistence supplies of the regiment, and may be required to perform the duties of commissary of the post where he is stationed.
241. The regimental commander appoints the non-commissioned staff of the regiment, which consists of the sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant; also for each cavalry and infantry regiment the commissary sergeant and three squadron or battalion sergeant majors, the latter upon the recommendation of the squadron or battalion commanders; each non-commissioned officer will be furnished with a warrant (his personal property), signed by the regimental commander and countersigned by the adjutant. The appointment takes effect the day upon which it is made, and the warrant may be continued in force upon discharge and re-enlistment. If re-enlistment be made on the day following discharge; every such re-enlistment to be noted on the warrant by the regimental commander. Regimental non-commissioned staff officers may be reduced to the ranks by the sentence of a court-martial or by the order of the regimental commander.
245. Each regimental band will consist of one chief musician, one chief trumpeter, one principal musician, one drum major, four sergeants, eight corporals, one cook, and eleven privates; except that each infantry band will have twelve privates, and no chief trumpeter. The non-commissioned officers of the band will be appointed by the regimental commander upon the recommendation of the regi-

mental adjutant, under the same conditions provided for the non-commissioned staff of the regiment.
II. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraph 242 of the Regulations is revoked.
By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 26, D. P. AND 8TH CORPS, MAY 10, 1899.
States that vacancies existing in the grade of second lieutenant in the ordnance department are required by law to be filled by the transfer of lieutenants of the line who shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of ordnance officers, and directs that eligible officers who desire transfer to the ordnance department make application as soon as practicable, and if found physically qualified, will be directed to appear before the nearest officer of the ordnance department for examination, June 12, 1899.

CIRCULAR 27, D. P. AND 8TH CORPS, MAY 11, 1899.
Publishes decision of Secretary of War that squadron and battalion adjutants should be appointed by regimental commanders upon recommendation of squadron and battalion commanders.

G. O. 27, D. P. AND 8TH CORPS, MAY 12, 1899.
Par. 2, G. O. 6, c. s., these headquarters, directing that the inhabitants of Manila confine themselves to their homes after 7 o'clock p. m., is amended to read: 8:30 o'clock p. m., after which hour the streets of the city will be cleared by the police.
By command of Maj. Gen. Otis.
THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 28, D. P. AND 8TH CORPS, MAY 15, 1899.
The 23d U. S. Inf. is relieved from duty at this station and will proceed at once by transport to Jolo, Jolo Island, and relieve from duty there the troops of Spain now constituting the garrison at that place.

G. O. 32, DIV. OF CUBA, JUNE 17, 1899.
The attention of all officers and enlisted men serving in this division is called to Army Regulations 762, and they are informed that forwarding official communications direct to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, as well as the use of political influence to secure favors from the War Department, is in violation of Army Regulations. Any deviation from these regulations in future will subject the offender to trial by court martial.
By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.
W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 33, DIV. OF CUBA, JUNE 19, 1899.
G. O. 18, c. s., these headquarters, is hereby revoked.
II. Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba, is hereby designated as the place of confinement of military convicts in the Department of Santiago.
By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.
W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 34, DIV. OF CUBA, JUNE 20, 1899.
Publishes regulations relating to the use of the telegraph system of the Island of Cuba, and revokes all previous orders relating thereto. All permission heretofore granted for free transmission of telegraph messages is revoked, and franks will be issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the Division upon application to persons entitled to them.

G. O. 35, DIV. OF CUBA, JUNE 21, 1899.
Under authority of the Secretary of War, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, is designated as the place of imprisonment for general prisoners sentenced to confinement for six (6) months or more. Copies of charges and specifications on which convicted, with papers required by Army Regulations 911, will be furnished. Orders for the transportation of military prisoners under this order will be issued from these headquarters upon application of Department Commanders.
By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.
W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

CIRCULAR 24, DEPT. HAVANA, JUNE 17, 1899.
Gives instructions relative to requisitions for subsistence stores for issue and sales each month for a period of four months.

G. O. 12, D. P. H. AND P. D. R., JUNE 14, 1899.
1st Lieut. Robert E. L. Michle, 2d U. S. Cav., is detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of this Department, until further orders; Capt. Edward B. Ives, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, is announced as Signal Officer of this Department.

CIRCULAR 17, DEPT. SANTIAGO, JUNE 16, 1899.
Publishes telegram from Headquarters of the Army communicating decision of Acting Secretary of War that no funds of the Government of the U. S. in the possession of disbursing officers, can be deposited with the North American Trust Company, but must be deposited with the Treasury or sub-treasuries of the U. S., or a depository in the U. S. designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

G. O. 28, DEPT. OF SANTIAGO, JUNE 14, 1899.
Announces the allotment of transportation to the commands and posts in this Department.

G. O. 29, DEPT. SANTIAGO, JUNE 16, 1899.
2d Lieut. James B. McLaughlin, Signal Officer, U. S. V., is assigned and announced as Acting Signal Officer of the Department, relieving 2d Lieut. Victor Shepherd, Signal Officer, U. S. V. Lieut. Shepherd will continue to act as disbursing and property officer.
By order of Col. Comba.
GEO. ANDREWS, A. A. G.

G. O. 18, DEPT. MATANZAS, JUNE 16, 1899.
Capt. Frederick S. Folts, 2d Cav., is detailed temporarily on duty at these headquarters, with station in the City of Matanzas, as Acting Inspector General of the Department, relieving Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., who is under orders from Headquarters of the Army to proceed to New York City.
By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson.
J. H. DORST, A. A. G.

G. O. 78, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 12, 1899.
Publishes the endorsement of the Judge Advocate of the Department relating to garnishment of salary or wages due from disbursing officers of United States to their employees, and warns all persons that credit extended to employees of the U. S. Government in this island whose salaries are paid out of appropriations made by Congress will not be protected by garnishment of the wages of such employees. Disbursing Officers are required to pay such wages into the hands of the employees, without reference to their private or personal indebtedness.

G. O. 79, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 16, 1899.
The post of Santurce will be discontinued from this date.

G. O. 80, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 17, 1899.
Relates to the order requiring all the inhabitants to present themselves for vaccination when notified.

G. O. 81, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 17, 1899.
Battery B, 5th U. S. Art., is relieved from duty in the Department of Porto Rico, and will proceed on U. S. transport Logan to New York for duty in the Department of the East.

G. O. 82, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 19, 1899.
The post of Adjuntas, P. R., will be discontinued from this date. Co. F, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Ponce for station.

CIRCULAR 15, DEPT. PORTO RICO, JUNE 17, 1899.
Announces that the Commanding General, being anxious to aid the people of Porto Rico in every way possible in preparing themselves for the high responsibilities and privileges of American citizenship, will therefore be pleased to receive suggestions from all who may feel disposed to submit the same, relating to better methods of administration. Mere criticism of existing evils will not be of value unless accompanied by specific suggestions as to the best practicable remedy.
By command of Brig. Gen. Davis. W. P. HALL, A. G.

CIRCULAR 25, DEPT. OF HAVANA.

Publishes instructions relative to the daily supply of fresh beef, under the contract taking effect July 1, 1899, and how to take care of the same.

G. O. 5, DEPT. LAKES, JUNE 26, 1899.

In addition to his other duties, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Allen, 14th U. S. Inf., A. D. C., will perform the duties of Signal Officer and Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department. In addition to his other duties, 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 13th U. S. Inf., A. D. C., will perform the duties of Engineer Officer and Ordnance Officer of the Department.

By command of Brig. Gen. Anderson.

M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 117, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 24, 1899.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following changes of station of troops are ordered:
Two troops of the 6th U. S. Cav., to be selected by the Commanding General, Dept. of the Missouri, will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will proceed as follows: One to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and one to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The Q. M. Department will make the necessary arrangements for the transportation. The Subsistence Department will make the necessary arrangements for subsistence, and the Surgeon General will make provision for medical supplies and attendance.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 118, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JUNE 24, 1899.

I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations:

1920a. Civilians employed expressly for their services with the Army, such as tailors, shoemakers and laundrymen, may be allowed to purchase from the Q. M. Department, at retail quantities for the own use, for cash at cost prices, such articles as can be spared from the supplies on hand.

II. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, par. 1284, of the Regulations (G. O. 106, July 23, 1898, from this office), is amended to read as follows:

1284. Civilians employed with the Army at rates of pay of \$60 or more per month, and civilians such as tailors, shoemakers and laundrymen, expressly employed for their services with the Army, may be allowed at remote places or in the field where food cannot otherwise be procured, to purchase from the Subsistence Department, in limited quantities for their own use, for cash at cost prices, such articles of the ration or of stores kept for sales to officers and enlisted men as can be spared from the supplies on hand.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Upon the conclusion of his conference with the division commander, the department commander will return to department headquarters. (D. M. and S. C., June 13.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Russell B. Harrison, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty as Inspector General. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 9.)

Maj. Russell B. Harrison, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to San Antonio de los Baños, make a careful investigation concerning all facts incident to the murder committed there last Sunday night, when a civilian was reported to have been killed by a mob. If the leaders can be ascertained they will be arrested and held until further orders. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 7.)

Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (Major, 2d U. S. Inf.), is relieved from duty as A. D. C. on the staff of the Major General Commanding the Army, to take effect June 30, 1899. (W. D., June 22.)

Maj. Robert H. Rolfe, U. S. V., Inspector General of the Division, will proceed at once to Nuevitas, Cuba, and bring to these headquarters from the ship Ingalls two hundred and forty thousand (\$240,000) dollars of the fund for payment of the Cuban soldiers. (D. Cuba, June 16.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John B. Jeffery, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in this department and will proceed on the next transport to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 8.)

Capt. Frank W. Woodring, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Savannah, Ga., and will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and relieve Capt. Robert L. Brown, A. Q. M., U. S. V., of his duties at that place. (W. D., June 22.)

Maj. Hindman P. Young, Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Newport, R. I., take station at that place, and assume charge, under the instructions of the Q. M. General of the Army, of the construction of public buildings at Forts Adams and Greble, R. I. (W. D., June 22.)

Pa. 33, S. O. 141, W. D., June 17, 1899, directing Capt. John McE. Hyde, A. Q. M., U. S. A., in addition to his present duties, to temporarily relieve Maj. David B. Wilson, 25th U. S. Inf., of his duties as Purchasing Commissary at Boston, Mass., and directing Maj. Wilson, on being thus relieved, to join his regiment, revoked. (W. D., June 27.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. Andrew G. Quay, Q. M., is further extended two months. (W. D., June 29.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Paul E. Guyot, U. S. A., will proceed to Holguin, Cuba, for duty. (D. S., June 16.)

The following transfers and assignments of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are announced, viz.: Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty as Quartermaster of that brigade, relieving 2d Lieut. Edward Kimmell, 3d U. S. Art.; Capt. William C. Cannon, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty as Q. M. of that brigade, relieving 1st Lieut. Fred T. Briggs, 1st Washington; Capt. W. G. Haan, A. Q. M., U. S. V., in addition to his present duties as Depot Q. M., Iloilo, Island of Panay, is announced as Q. M., 1st Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps, relieving Capt. Alexander W. Perry, Q. M., U. S. V.; Capt. Alexander W. Perry, Q. M., U. S. V., upon being relieved as Q. M., 1st Separate Brigade, 8th Army Corps, will proceed to Manila, reporting upon arrival to the Commanding General, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty as Q. M. of that brigade, relieving 1st Lieut. H. W. French, 17th U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 6.)

Maj. J. B. Aleshire, Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Colon, Cuba, on official business. (D. M. and S. C., June 15.)

Sick leave for two months, to take effect July 1, 1899, is granted Capt. Robert L. Brown, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D., June 26.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, A. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Manzanillo, Cuba, as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, vice Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, A. C. S., U. S. V., granted sick leave. (D. S., June 9.)

Maj. James N. Allison, C. S., U. S. A., Chief Comy. of the Department, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on business in connection with the inspection and shipment of stores purchased for the Copper River Exploring Expedition. (D. Col., June 17.)

Capt. S. B. Boates, C. S., U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty as Issuing Commissary of that division, in addition to his present duties. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 10.)

Comy. Sergt. Frank A. Kidwell (appointed June 22, 1899, from Q. M. Sergt., 5th U. S. Inf.), now at Santiago, Cuba, will be sent to Pinar del Rio, Cuba. (W. D., June 23.)

Leave for 10 days is granted Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, A. C. S., U. S. V. (W. D., June 24.)

Comy. Sergt. Herman E. Ensign, U. S. A., will report at Humacao, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., June 10.)

Comy. Sergt. John Bitter, U. S. A., will report to the Chief Commissary of the Department, San Juan, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., June 10.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. James D. Glenan, Asst. Surg., is extended five days. (S. O. 143, D. E., June 24.)

A. A. Surg. David M. Roberts is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, and will proceed to North Point, Md., and report for duty. (S. O. 145, D. E., June 27.)

Hosp. Stwd. Ephraim Stevenson will be sent to report to

the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the camp of recruits. (D. Cal., June 17.)

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen., is announced as sanitary inspector of the camps of the returning Volunteer troops. (D. Cal., June 17.)

A. A. Surg. S. T. Weirick, U. S. A., will report to Maj. P. Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf., Room 15, Army Building, 36 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, for duty with troops in Alaska. (D. Cal., June 17.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. John G. Bender will be sent to Angel Island, Cal., for duty with Coa. B and H. 14th Inf., and to accompany the companies to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 15.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Herbert Sharman will report for duty with Troops A and F, 4th Cav., to accompany those troops to the Philippines. (D. Cal., June 15.)

A. A. Surg. James E. Miller, U. S. A., will report to Maj. P. Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf., for duty with the battalion of the 7th Inf., now at Benicia Barracks, Cal., under orders to proceed to Alaska. (D. Cal., June 14.)

A. A. Surg. Nevil M. Garrett, U. S. A., is assigned to the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., June 10.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas C. McCleave, U. S. A., will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. Cal., June 10.)

A. A. Surg. Macy will remain on duty at Songo. (D. S., June 13.)

A. A. Surg. Timothy Leary, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Santiago, for duty. (W. D., June 24.)

A. A. Surg. Felipe Veranes, U. S. A., will proceed from Holguin to Cauto, Cuba, for the purpose of investigating and isolating cases of smallpox found in that town and vicinity and vaccinating such of the non-immune inhabitants as may be necessary. (D. S., June 14.)

A. A. Surg. W. B. Summerall, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the Chief Surgeon, Matanzas, Cuba, as assistant sanitary inspector. (D. M. and S. C., June 17.)

Maj. William L. Kneeder, Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Guanajay, Cuba. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 12.)

A. A. Surg. J. J. Repetti, U. S. A., is assigned to Camp Columbia for duty. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 9.)

Capt. William W. Quinton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Young, Guanajay, for duty. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 8.)

A. A. Surg. John F. Dunahie, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Young, Guanajay, for duty. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 1.)

A. A. Surg. C. J. Wertenbaker, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., at Camp Columbia, for duty. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 1.)

Maj. S. P. Kramer, Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Camp Young, Guanajay, and Camp Egbert, Pinar del Rio, for the purpose of making a medical and sanitary inspection of the hospital and camps there located. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., May 28.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to leave Island of Luzon, for the purpose of visiting Japan, is granted A. A. Surg. Bruce Foulkes, U. S. A. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 12.)

A. A. Surg. Charles F. de May, U. S. A., will report to the Commanding General, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty with the 13th Minnesota. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 10.)

Hosp. Stwd. Edward Jones, Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Brady, Mich., to relieve Hosp. Stwd. Samuel H. Leopold, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., June 23.)

Hosp. Stwd. Ashford Twigg, Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to the C. O., of the 24th U. S. Inf., for duty with the Hospital Corps detachment of that regiment, which is to take station in the Philippine Islands. (W. D., June 23.)

By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, the following transfers are made: Hosp. Stwd. George D. Belt, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Douglas, Utah; Acting Hosp. Stwd. Milton Shields, Hospital Corps, Fort Logan; H. Roots, Ark., to Fort Riley, Kan. (W. D., June 23.)

A. A. Surg. Roy A. Wilson, U. S. A., will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., June 27.)

A. A. Surg. Harry A. Barnhardt, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 18th U. S. Inf., for duty, to accompany that command to Manila. (W. D., June 27.)

The sick leave granted A. A. Surg. Dwight B. Taylor, U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D., June 28.)

A. A. Surg. Victor E. Watkins is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, and will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., and report for duty. (D. E., June 27.)

Leave for two months, to take effect as soon after July 1, 1899, as the U. S. General Hospital at Savannah, Ga., is closed, is granted Maj. Daniel M. Appel, Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., June 28.)

Maj. Walter L. Fisk, C. E., upon being relieved at Portland, Ore., will repair to Washington, D. C., for duty. (W. D., June 27.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: So much of par. 33, S. O. 126, W. D., May 31, 1899, as directs that Capt. Paul Shillcock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., be relieved from duty at Fort Grant, Ariz., on the arrival at that post of Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg., U. S. A., is so amended as to relieve him from duty at Fort Grant at once, and to direct him to report in person to the Commanding General, Dept. of California, San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. So much of par. 40, S. O. 112, W. D., May 13, 1899, as directs Capt. James K. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to report to the C. O., 4th U. S. Cav., for duty, is revoked, and he will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of California, San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., June 28.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. A. M. Fiske will proceed to Great Gull Island, N. Y., via New London, Conn.

Hosp. Stwd. Charles A. Krick and Acting Hosp. Stwd. David L. Herman will be sent to report to Maj. P. Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf., Army Building, Room 15, 36 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, for duty with the companies of the 7th Inf., under orders to proceed to Alaska. (D. Cal., June 16.)

Hosp. Stwd. James H. Boyle, Acting Hosp. Stwd. William H. Ellis will report to Maj. P. Henry Ray, 8th U. S. Inf., Army Building, Room 15, 36 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, for duty with the companies of the 7th Inf. under orders to proceed to Alaska. (D. Cal., June 16.)

A. A. Surg. R. L. Johnson, U. S. A., is relieved from duty with the 20th U. S. Inf. and assigned to duty on the railroad hospital car, relieving 1st Lieut. T. J. Kirkpatrick, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who will report to the C. O., 20th U. S. Inf., for duty with that regiment. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 15.)

Hosp. Stwd. Monckton Dene, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the 2d Reserve Hospital, Manila, and will report to the C. O., 23d U. S. Inf., for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 15.)

A. A. Surg. Francisco Pell Davis, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba for duty. (D. Cuba, June 19.)

Surg. Henry D. Thomson, U. S. V., and Acting Asst. Surg. Luke B. Peck, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 10th Cav., to make the physical examinations of the veterans of the 10th Cav., candidates for appointment as veterinarians of the first class. (D. S., June 12.)

A. A. Surg. Luke B. Peck, U. S. A., will proceed to Manzanillo for duty. (D. S., June 12.)

A. A. Surg. Robert H. Zauner, U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands, on the transport Sheridan, to sail June 22. (D. Cal., June 12.)

1st Lieut. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands, on the transport Sheridan, to sail June 22. (D. Cal., June 12.)

1st Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands, on the transport Sheridan, to sail June 22. (D. Cal., June 12.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the camp of recruits. (D. Cal., June 12.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. George F. Ewing, U. S. A., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba. (D. Cuba, June 16.)

Par. 31, S. O. 144, June 21, 1899, W. D., relating to Acting Asst. Surg. Allen J. Black, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., June 26.)

Hospital Steward Patrick McGloin, U. S. A., will be sent, on or about July 1, 1899, to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty. (W. D., June 26.)

Acting Hospital Steward George F. Ewing, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Surgeon, Matanzas, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., June 21.)

A. A. Surg. Daniel C. Cooney, U. S. A., is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Surgeon, Matanzas, Cuba, as Assistant Sanitary Inspector. (D. M. and S. C., June 19.)

A. A. Surg. W. Edson Apple, U. S. A., will proceed from Matanzas to Pinar del Rio, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. and S. C., June 19.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Beecher B. Ray, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 22.)

The C. O., Fort Wadsworth, will detail an escort of one non-commissioned officer and three men to report to Maj. George G. Arthur, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., at the Sub-Treasury, New York City, June 28, to accompany him to San Juan, P. R., as guard to public funds. (S. O. 144, June 26.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Maj. William M. Black, C. E., U. S. A., is assigned to duty as engineer officer of the Department of Havana, to take effect from June 13, 1899, the date of his discharge as Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Engineer, U. S. V. (W. D., June 26.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., will make two visits to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., and one visit to the works of E. I. Dupont, de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., on official business pertaining to the experiments, etc., with smokeless powder. (W. D., June 22.)

Maj. John Pitman, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., having been directed by the Acting Secretary of War to visit the posts at Sullivan's Island, Fort Sumter, Hiltonhead and St. Helena Island, S. C.; Fort Screven, Ga.; camp at Egmont Key, Key West Barracks and Fort Pickens, Fla., and Fort Morgan, Ala., on official business pertaining to inspections. Commanding officers of the posts named will furnish Maj. Pitman such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the inspections, including the firing of the guns, and to perform the necessary work on the armament. (D. G., June 21.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., will proceed to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., thence to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of small arms and small arm ammunition. (W. D., June 23.)

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect on or about July 6, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. Kenneth Morton, O. D., U. S. A. (W. D., June 26.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Samuel Reber, Chief Signal Officer, will transfer all public funds now in his possession to 1st Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., U. S. V. Signal Corps, who, in addition to his other duties, will perform that of Chief Disbursing Officer of the Signal Corps of the Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara. (D. M. and S. C., June 13.)

Lieut. Charles B. Kogan, Jr., U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to Ciego de Avila, Cuba, and take station. (D. Cuba, June 19.)

Capt. Daniel L. Carr, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., and take command of the Signal Corps troops at that point destined for the Philippine Islands. (W. D., June 26.)

Maj. F. J. Ives, U. S. V., Chief Surg., will proceed to Remedios and Calbarien for the purpose of ascertaining which is the more desirable location for troops. The C. O. at Calbarien, Capt. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., will proceed to Remedios and accompany the Chief Surgeon in his inspection of that place, and will submit a joint report. (D. M. and S. C., June 21.)

CHAPLAINS.

The leave for seven days granted Post Chaplain Charles W. Freeland is extended seven days. (D. E., June 26.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted Chaplain C. W. Freeland. (Fort Monroe, June 20.)

Leave for 23 days is granted Chaplain George W. Prioleau, 9th Cav., Fort Grant, Ariz., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (D. Colo., June 21.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

2d Lieut. John B. Christian, 2d Cav., is detached from his troop, and will proceed from Matanzas to Santa Clara, Cuba. (D. M. and S. C., June 20.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Matthew C. Smith, 2d Cav., is extended seven days. (D. L., June 21.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav. (D. M. and S. C., June 16.)

2d Lieut. Frederick T. Johnson, 2d Cav., assigned to Troop D, of his regiment, will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. and S. C., June 16.)

Par. 4, S. O. 138, c. s., is corrected so as to detail 1st Lieut. William F. Clark, 2d Cav., as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. appointed by par. 4, S. O. 115, c. s., these Headquarters, vice 2d Lieut. S. M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., detailed on other duty. (D. M. and S. C., June 16.)

Upon being relieved of his duties as Acting Inspector General of the Department by Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, 2d Cav., Me), Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., will comply with the instructions contained in par. 38, S. O. 133, c. s., A. G. O. H. Q. A. (D. M. and S. C., June 16.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and to visit the U. S., is granted Capt. D. C. Pearson, 2d U. S. Cav. (D. Cuba, June 19.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Corpl. W. E. Harrison, A. 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. George W. Moses, 3d U. S. Cav. (late Addl. Paymr., U. S. V.), is relieved from duty in Havana, Cuba, to take effect when his services in connection with the payment of the Cuban army can be spared and will then proceed to New York City. (W. D., June 24.)

Corpl. J. Ebbe, L. 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL MICHAEL COONEY.

1st Lieut. E. B. Winans, Jr., 4th Cav., is detailed as Q. M. and Commissary on the transport Conomah and will also take charge of the detachment to accompany the horses of the 4th Cav. to be shipped on that vessel. (D. Cal., June 16.)

1st Lieut. Louis C. Scherer, 4th U. S. Cav., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 27.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

1st Lieut. Jesse McI. Carter, 5th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and relieve 2d Lieut. Harry L. James, 3d U. S. Art., from the charge of the general recruiting station in that city, and the branch station at Memphis, Tenn. Lieut. James, upon being relieved, will comply with the requirements of par. 43, S. O. 131, W. D., June 6, 1899. (W. D., June 27.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav., Acting Insp. Gen. of the Department, will proceed on inspection duty to Rock Island and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and Cincinnati, Ohio. (D. L., June 21.)

Troop F, 6th Cav., which left Fort Leavenworth June 21, has arrived in San Francisco for duty at Sequoia Park.

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

2d Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th U. S. Cav., is relieved as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. convened by par. 5, S. O. 77, c. s., these Headquarters, and 1st Lieut. William T. Litterant, 7th U. S. Cav., is detailed in his stead. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 8.)

Capt. Luther R. Hare, Capt. Edwin P. Brewer and 1st Lieut. William H. Hart, 7th U. S. Cav., are

H. F. Jackson, 2d U. S. Art., relieved on account of sickness. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 1.)
Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th U. S. Cav. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., May 26.)
2d Lieut. John D. Long, 7th U. S. Cav., will report at Camp Egbert, Pinar del Rio, for temporary duty with the 7th Cavalry squadron. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 9.)

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.
The sick leave granted Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., June 23.)
Maj. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 8th U. S. Cav., will report to the C. O. of the U. S. General Hospital at Washington Barracks, D. C., for surgical treatment. (W. D., June 24.)
1st Lieut. William G. Sills, 8th U. S. Cav., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report, Aug. 21, 1899, for duty. (W. D., June 28.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.
Troop C, 9th Cav. (Capt. Taylor), is relieved from duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and will proceed by marching to Price, Utah, thence by rail to Fort Douglas, Utah, and there take station. (D. Colo., June 16.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.
Chaplain William T. Anderson, 10th Cav., was on May 29 ordered to proceed from Gibara to Manzanillo, Cuba, for duty. (D. S., June 13.)
Capt. Guy Carleton, 2d Lieut. T. A. Roberts and W. W. Whiteside, 10th Cav., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. convened at Manzanillo, Cuba, and 1st Lieut. J. G. Harbord, Comy., 10th Cav., is relieved. (D. S., June 13.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.
Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Hancock, N. J., on public business. (D. E., June 28.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.
1st Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d U. S. Art., being the senior officer present with Light Battery A, 2d U. S. Art., is assigned to the command of that battery, to date from May 26, 1899. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., May 30.)
1st Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d U. S. Art., is temporarily detailed on special duty at these Headquarters as Acting Inspector General, Acting Ordnance Officer and Acting Engineer Officer during the absence of 1st Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d U. S. Art. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 2.)
1st Lieut. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d U. S. Art., will proceed to Camp Columbia, Cuba, for duty with Light Battery F of his regiment. (D. Cuba, June 21.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL JACOB B. RAWLES.
Maj. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art., will proceed to rejoin his station in the Dept. of the Columbia. (D. Cal., June 15.)
Two detachments of the 3d Art. are designated for temporary duty in the National Parks in the State of California, to relieve the two detachments of the 24th Inf., now there, and will proceed by rail, on June 17, as follows: 2d Lieut. William Force, 3d Art., and 25 enlisted men of Battery B, 3d Art., from Angel Island, Cal., to the Yosemite National Park, to relieve 1st Lieut. George H. McMaster and 25 enlisted men of the 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry B. Clark, 3d Art., and 25 enlisted men of Battery D, 3d Art., from San Diego Barracks, Cal., to the Sequoia National Park, to relieve 1st Lieut. James A. Howe and 25 enlisted men of the 24th Inf. Lieuts. McMaster and Howe, with their detachments, will at once return, by rail, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., June 16.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
1st Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., is detailed on special duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the 4th Department, these headquarters. (D. S., June 13.)
Sergt. M. F. Jones, O. 4th Art., is detailed Steward in Post Exchange. (Fort Monroe, June 22.)
2d Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, 4th Art., is appointed Commissary and Treasurer. (Fort Monroe, June 21.)
2d Lieut. H. J. Hatch, 4th Art., is appointed Q. M., Commissary, Ordnance, Signal and Recruiting Officer. (Long Island Head, June 23.)

A detachment of 1 Sergeant, 5 Corporals and 34 privates of Battery I, 4th Artillery, joined the detachment at Plum Island, N. Y., on July 27.

Corp. N. Beall, 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.
2d Lieut. J. C. Johnson, 4th Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Washington, June 27.)
1st Sergt. C. C. Sweeney, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Sheridan as witness, etc. (Fort Trumbull, June 28.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.
Lieut. G. G. Gately, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, June 22.)
Corp. R. Furley and S. A. Nelson, O. 5th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.
Sergt. W. E. Cochran, A. 5th Art., will proceed to Roxbury, N. Y., to serve subpoenas. (Fort Columbus, June 28.)
Sergt. Thomas Grant, L. 5th Art., tried by Garrison Court for neglect of duty, has been acquitted.

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL H. C. HASBROUCK.
Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th Art., is detailed Exchange Officer. (Fort Preble, June 22.)
Corp. G. E. Harrison, Q. M., 7th Art., is appointed Post Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Adams, June 24.)
Lieut. J. D. Barrette, 7th Art., is detailed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Williams, June 22.)
Battery F, 7th Artillery, will proceed from Grovers Cliff, to Brookline, Mass., to take part in a public celebration there on the 4th of July. The C. O. will communicate as to details with Mr. Edward W. Baker, Town Clerk, Brookline. (D. E., June 24.)

One platoon of Light Battery M, 7th Artillery, will proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., and fire a salute on July 1, 1899, at the unveiling of the monument erected there in memory of Gen. John F. Reynolds. (D. E., June 28.)
Sergt. E. C. Tate, B. 7th Art., is detailed Sergeant Major and Sergt. Joseph Lyness, Provost Sergeant. (Great Gulf Island, June 22.)

Capt. C. J. Bailey, 7th Art., will proceed twice a month until further orders, from Fort Preble, to the sub-post of Fort Constitution, for purpose of supervising affairs at the latter post. (D. E., June 23.)

Pvt. James Rooney, N. 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.
Capt. W. P. Stone, 7th Art., is relieved as Acting Adjutant of regiment. (Fort Adams, June 25.)
2d Lieut. H. LaF. Applewhite, 7th Art., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Schuyler, June 23.)

1st Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 7th U. S. Art., now on leave at Fort Monroe, Va., will report to the C. O. of that post, for temporary duty. (W. D., June 27.)
Corp. Charles A. Covert, N. 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. L. G. Berry, 7th Art. (D. E., June 29.)

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.
1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st U. S. Inf., disbursing officer, 2d District of Pinar del Rio, will take station in the city of Guanajay until the buildings for the new post to be located near that town are completed. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., May 26.)

Col. Evan Miles, 1st U. S. Inf., is directed to report in person to Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. Volunteers, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (W. D., June 23.)

Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, 1st U. S. Inf., detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened by par. 3, S. O. 60, c. s., these headquarters, vice Capt. Charles B. Vodge, 1st U. S. Inf., will report at Camp Columbia for duty in connection with the examination of 2d Lieut. Harry E. Knight, 1st U. S. Inf. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., June 9.)

1st Lieut. Harry H. Tebbetts, 1st U. S. Inf., will conduct a detachment of 141 recruits for the 1st U. S. Inf. to Camp Egbert, Pinar del Rio. (D. P. H. and P. d. R., May 27.)
Capt. Nat. P. Philster, 1st U. S. Inf., now on sick leave, will report to Capt. Joseph Garard, 8th U. S. Cav., Recruiting Officer, Cincinnati, Ohio, for temporary duty on general recruiting service. (W. D., June 27.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.
Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., will proceed to his sta-

tion, Sagua la Grande, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. and S. C., June 16.)

Sick leave for one month from June 5, 1899, is granted Capt. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 24.)
2d Lieut. James Thornton Watson, recently appointed, with rank from June 1, 1899, is assigned to the 2d U. S. Infantry, and will join that regiment. (W. D., June 24.)

2d Lieut. Robert H. Westcott, 2d U. S. Inf., will proceed to Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and report to the C. O. of Co. F, 2d Inf., for duty. (D. M. and S. C., June 13.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.
Sick leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Maj. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 3d U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 5.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.
The orders assigning 1st Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th U. S. Inf., to command of Co. E of that regiment, is confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 6.)
The assignment of 2d Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., to the 4th U. S. Inf., as announced May 16, is revoked, and his assignment to the 9th U. S. Inf. is ordered. (W. D., June 27.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.
1st Lieut. George F. Baisell, 5th U. S. Inf., will join his company at Guantanamo, Cuba, relieving Capt. William F. Martin, 5th U. S. Inf., who will proceed to Santiago Barracks for duty. (D. S., June 10.)
Capt. J. M. T. Partello, 5th U. S. Inf., is temporarily detailed as Inspector of the Rural Guards, Dept. of Santiago, during the absence of 1st Lieut. James T. Ord, Puerto Rican Battalion, U. S. V. (D. S., June 16.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.
1st Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant to Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 20th U. S. Inf., chief mustering officer. (W. D., June 24.)
1st Lieut. John Robertson, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant to Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 20th U. S. Inf., chief mustering officer. (W. D., June 24.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John A. Harman, 6th U. S. Cav., is extended three months. (W. D., June 29.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.
1st Lieut. G. H. Jamerson, 7th Inf., is detailed Signal and Recruiting Officer and Post Treasurer. (Fort Porter, June 25.)

Capt. J. A. Goodwin, 7th Inf., is relieved as Post Treasurer and Signal Officer. (Fort Porter, June 26.)
Sergt. W. A. Slocum, 1st Inf., and guard will proceed to Madison Barracks. (Fort Hamilton, June 21.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EMERSON H. LISCUM.
Lieut. Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 9th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 15.)

Maj. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 15.)
The orders assigning Capt. Robert H. Anderson, 9th U. S. Inf., to command a battalion of that regiment, consisting of Cos. A, M and L, is confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 6.)

2d Lieut. F. L. Munson, 9th U. S. Inf., was assigned to command of Co. A, to date from March 24, 1899. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 9.)

The orders from the Headquarters 9th U. S. Inf., assigning officers of that regiment to commands above those pertaining to their respective grades, are confirmed and made of record, viz.: Assigning Capt. C. M. Rockefeller to command of the 2d Battalion, 9th U. S. Inf.; assigning Capt. John A. Baldwin to command of the 3d Battalion, 9th U. S. Inf.; assigning Capt. John A. Baldwin to command of the 2d Battalion, 9th U. S. Inf., to date from April 28, 1899; assigning 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Yates to command of Co. H, 9th U. S. Inf.; assigning 1st Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel to command of Co. E, 9th U. S. Inf., to date from March 23, 1899; assigning 2d Lieut. John H. Schoeffel to command of Co. B, 9th U. S. Inf., to date from March 18, 1899; assigning 2d Lieut. Fred K. Brown to command of Co. K, 9th U. S. Inf., to date from March 18, 1899. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 15.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EZRA P. EWERS.
Verbal orders of June 9, granting to 2d Lieut. George D. Jarrett, 10th Inf., leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, is confirmed. (D. M. and S. C., June 14.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and to visit the U. S., is granted Capt. James Baylies, 10th U. S. Inf. (D. Cuba, June 16.)

The sick leave granted Capt. James Baylies, 10th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., June 27.)
Capt. Edwin A. Root, 10th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave, will repair to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 27.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.
The following officers are detailed as collectors of customs at the points indicated: Maj. Francis W. Mansfield, 11th U. S. Inf., at Ponce, P. R.; 1st Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th U. S. Inf., at Aguadilla, P. R.; vice Maj. Mansfield, who is relieved; Maj. Albert L. Myer, 11th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as Collector of Customs, Ponce, P. R., upon arrival of Maj. Mansfield, and will assume command at Ponce, Lieut. Chiles in addition to his other duties will assume command at Aguadilla. (D. P. R., June 16.)

Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th U. S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, 11th U. S. Inf., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. convened at San Juan, P. R., by par. 1, S. O. 118, c. s., these headquarters. (D. P. R., June 16.)

1st Lieut. Frank L. Wells, 11th U. S. Inf., will be relieved from duty at Ponce, P. R., upon the arrival of 2d Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th U. S. Inf., will report to the C. O., 11th U. S. Inf., San Juan, for duty. (D. P. R., June 16.)

2d Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 11th U. S. Inf., is detailed as Collector of Customs, Arroyo, P. R., to relieve 2d Lieut. Morrill L. Mills, 5th U. S. Art., who will rejoin his battery at San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., June 10.)

2d Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th U. S. Inf., is detailed as additional member of G. C. M., vice 1st Lieut. Frank L. Wells, 11th U. S. Inf., relieved. (D. P. R., June 10.)
Capt. Odon Gurovits, 11th U. S. Inf., is transferred from Co. H to Co. C of that regiment. (W. D., June 26.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN.
That portion of par. 2, G. O. 33, c. s., headquarters 12th U. S. Infantry, by virtue of which Lieut. Col. J. H. Smith, 12th U. S. Inf., assumed command of that regiment, to date from Nov. 14, 1898, is confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 6.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. BISBEE.
Maj. William Auman, 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, and report July 5, as witness in the case of Pvt. John Smith, Co. H, 13th Inf. (D. E., June 28.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th U. S. Inf. (then 1st Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Infantry), is extended two months. (W. D., June 26.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. James B. Goe, 13th U. S. Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., June 27.)

14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL AARON S. DAGGETT.
The orders assigning Capt. George H. Patten, 14th U. S. Inf., to command of the 2d Battalion of that regiment, to date from March 17, 1899, is confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 6.)

15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.
2d Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., 15th U. S. Inf., now on sick leave at Trenton, Wayne County, Mich., will report in person to Capt. John Newton, 16th U. S. Inf., recruiting officer, Detroit, Mich., for assignment to temporary duty on general recruiting service. (W. D., June 23.)

2d Lieut. F. M. Savage, 15th Inf., was assigned to command of Co. G, 14th Inf., to date from April 8, 1899. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 9.)

2d Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., 15th U. S. Inf., upon his

arrival in New York City en route to join his regiment, will report before the president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., June 23.)

Col. Edward Moale, 15th U. S. Inf., will proceed on U. S. transport Ingalls from Havana to Nuevitas; thence to Jucaro; thence to Manzanillo; thence to Santiago; thence to Guantanamo; thence to Baracoa; thence to Mayari; thence to Gibara; thence back to Havana, Cuba, on duty in charge of the payment of the Cuban Army. (D. Cuba, June 16.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHARLES C. HOOD.
Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th U. S. Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., June 17.)

1st Lieut. Englebert G. Ovenshine, 16th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., as assistant to Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 25th U. S. Inf., chief mustering officer. (W. D., June 24.)

Capt. Charles L. Beckurts, 16th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant to Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 25th U. S. Inf., chief mustering officer. (W. D., June 24.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES W. POWELL.
The 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, 17th U. S. Infantry, are relieved from duty with the 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, and will proceed to such point as the Commanding General, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, may direct, for duty with that division. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 12.)

The orders assigning 2d Lieut. Robert O. Van Horn, 17th U. S. Inf., to command of Co. M, from March 10, 1899, to and including April 18, 1899, are confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 6.)

The orders assigning 2d Lieut. Edwin D. Bricker, 17th U. S. Inf., to command Co. F of that regiment, to and including April 15, 1899, are confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 5.)

18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GILBERT S. CARPENTER.
1st P. G. Lowe, 18th U. S. Inf., was on April 27 assigned to command of Co. H. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 9.)

19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.
Leave until Sept. 30, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, 19th U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 23.)
The resignation of 1st Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, 19th U. S. Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 30, 1899. (W. D., June 28.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.
1st Lieut. Thomas W. Darrach, 20th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant to Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 25th U. S. Inf., chief mustering officer. (W. D., June 24.)

Capt. Edward H. Chrisman, 20th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as assistant to Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 25th U. S. Inf., chief mustering officer. (W. D., June 24.)

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.
2d Lieut. Adolphe H. Huguet, 21st U. S. Inf., will report to the president of the board of officers convened by par. 20, S. O. 77, c. s., D. P. and 8th Corps, for examination for promotion. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 11.)

Headquarters and three battalions, 21st U. S. Infantry, having arrived on the U. S. transport Hancock, will report to Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. Vols., commanding 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, for duty with that brigade. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 12.)

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN W. FRENCH.
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Isaac Newell, 22d U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., June 23.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.
Capt. William H. Allaire, 23d U. S. Inf., with detachment consisting of 2d Lieut. Oliver S. Cakridge, 18th U. S. Inf., and twenty-five enlisted men 23d U. S. Infantry, will proceed on gunboat Albay to Iloilo, Island of Panay. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 12.)

Maj. William H. James, 23d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., June 15.)

Capt. Lea Feibiger, 23d U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal General, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Oury, 23d U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty in the Custom House, Manila. Both officers will report without delay to the regimental commander for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 15.)

Capt. Charles L. Collins, 23d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits awaiting transportation to Manila, P. I. (D. Cal., June 12.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.
Maj. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., will proceed at once to Spokane, Wash., and there confer with U. S. Indian Agent Albert M. Anderson with reference to the ejection of trespassers from the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. Maj. Wygant will proceed to such points on that reservation, accompanied by a detachment of one non-commissioned officer and nine men of Co. M, 24th Inf., from New Fort Spokane, Wash., as may be necessary. (D. Cal., June 7.)

1st Lieut. William L. Murphy, 24th Inf., will join his company at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., June 17.)

The following changes of stations are ordered to take effect June 19: Co. H, 24th Inf., from Alcatraz Island, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary station, to prepare for embarkation to the Philippine Islands. Battery B, 3d Artillery, from Angel Island, to Alcatraz Island, Cal. (D. Cal., June 15.)

Maj. J. M. Thompson and four companies of the 24th Infantry, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Zealandia, to sail June 22. A detachment of one hundred of the enlisted men now awaiting transportation at the Presidio of San Francisco for the Philippine Islands, will be held in readiness to sail on the transport Zealandia, for Manila, on or about June 22. (D. Cal., June 16.)

2d Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and will transfer all public property for which he is accountable to Ord. Sergt. Frederick Roeker, U. S. A., who will assume charge thereof. Lieut. Baldwin will proceed at once to New Fort Spokane, Wash., to relieve Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., under orders to join Co. E of that regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., June 10.)

2d Lieut. Joseph Herring, 24th Inf., will return to his proper station, Fort Douglas, Utah. (D. Cal., June 10.)
2d Lieut. Walter Campbell Sweeney, recently appointed, with rank from June 1, 1899, is assigned to the 24th U. S. Infantry, and will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty. (W. D., June 26.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 26.)

Capt. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., will join his company upon the expiration of his sick leave. (W. D., June 26.)

Pvt. Wesley Kirby, H. 24th Inf., was shot June 26 at the Presidio San Francisco, by a comrade. The wound was serious. The shooting was unprovoked and no cause is as yet assigned.

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.
Lieut. Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 25th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as chief mustering officer in connection with the muster out of Volunteer troops returning from the Philippine Islands, and upon the completion of this duty will join his regiment. (W. D., June 24.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Walter S. Scott, 25th U. S. Inf. (W. D., June 26.)

The following transfers in the 25th U. S. Infantry are made to take effect this date: Capt. Walter S. Scott, from Co. E to Co. G; Capt. Frank H. Albright, from Co. G to Co. E. Capt. Albright will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. for temporary duty. (W. D., June 26.)

2d Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 25th U. S. Inf., will join his regiment at Fort Logan, Colo. (D. L., June 26.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.
The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty (promoted from Major, 1st U. S. Inf.), to the 7th U. S. In-

BLACK, STARR & FROST

438 Fifth Ave., Cor. 39th St.
NEW YORK.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS AND A COM-
PLETE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

ENAMELED SILVER AND GOLD
REGULATION ARMY CORPS BADGES.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models
of the West Point Class Rings for many years,
and can supply duplicates (in case of loss) at
short notice.

**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—301 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.



ESTABLISHED IN 1888
Potted Meats,
Lunch Meats,
Boneless Hams,
Rolled Ox
Tongue,
Game,
Curried Fowl.

BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality
Peaches and Pears, etc.

No solder used inside the can. No Acid ever used in soldering
the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but
GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.

Sold by all first-class grocers.

RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,
Dover, Del.



Ashcroft Steam Gauges
WITH
AUXILIARY SPRINGS
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ASHCROFT MFG. CO.,
85, 87, 89 Liberty Street,
NEW YORK.

SYPHONS OF HYGEIA Carbonic, Vichy
and Seltzer.
HYGEIA CLUB SODA, HYGEIA SASSAPARILLA,
HYGEIA GINGER ALE.

All Products Made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a Basis,
and Are Adapted for Any Climate.

HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER CO.,
349, 351 and 353 West 12th Street, New York.

CARL JUST & CO.,

Makers of...
FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS
And Dealers in...
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

2518 and 2520 Eighth Ave., near 136th St. L. Station,
Send for Catalogue. NEW YORK CITY.

UNIFORMS **GEORGE EVANS & CO.,**
132 N. 5th St., PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY JACOBS, Army and Navy Uniforms,
Has Removed to 204 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WARNOCK, Caps, Equipments, Clothing.
19 and 21 West 31st St., New York.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
AND IMPORTERS.
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22nd & 23rd Streets, NEW YORK.

LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors,
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

The final proofreading is underway on the July Navy
Register, and it is hoped that the volume in question will
be ready for distribution by the middle of the present
month. More than the usual interest centers in this
publication, for the names of a large number of officers
will appear on the list of line officers who have for a
lifetime been arranged as Engineers. Taken as a whole,
the oncoming register will be of exceptional interest to
the whole Navy.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

1412-1414 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of Uniforms for Officers of
the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

High Grade Regulation Equipments.

For the Summer—Khakis in Wool Serge
and Cotton. White Ducks and Flannels.

Fabrics, Shapings, Workmanship, Fit, and all
details, the best.

H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

Our specialty is making shirts to order. Fine dress
shirts, six for \$9.00, if laundered \$1.00 more.

No better wearing shirt can be made at any
price. Send for our new price list.

1147 Broadway, New York.

A 2D LIEUT. OF INFANTRY desires to transfer with a 2d Lieut.
of Cavalry. Address Infantry, c. o. Army and Navy Journal,
New York.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY belonging to a regi-
ment not stationed in the Philippines wishes to transfer
to any regiment that is stationed there or under orders to
go there. Address "White Stripes," care Army and Navy Jour-
nal, New York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in any Part of the
World.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on
Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities.

FRANK B. KEECH
LATE U. S. ARMY

WM. GADSBY LOEW
I. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER
MEMBERS N. Y.
STOCK EXCHANGE

KEECH, LOEW & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS

TELEPHONE, 1338 CORTLANDT. 2 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.



Prepared for New York
Physicians in 1844

A delightfully refreshing
morning laxative, used by
American physicians for
more than half a century.

Tarrant & Co., Chemists, New York.

Mason & Hamlin Organs.

.. ARMY AND NAVY ..

OFFICER'S BLOUSE

Made of finest quality Thibet, light
weight, for Summer wear.

Our special price, . . . \$20.00

This price does not include devices or lace
on sleeve for Naval Officers and these
Blouses are lined unless otherwise ordered.

White linen or cotton duck uniforms are
appropriate thoughts. Ordering now
secures prompt attention.

We have everything a man or boy wears
in civilian dress as well as uniforms.

OEHM & CO., Army and Navy
Outfitters . . .

BALTIMORE, MD.

Brig. Gen. Charles King, U. S. V., who returned from
the Philippines a short time ago, in a letter to the Mil
waukee "Journal," published June 26, states that the
capability of the Filipinos for self-government cannot be
doubted, and if given a fair start, they could look out
for themselves infinitely better than our people imagine.
He says they rank far higher than the Cubans or the un-
educated negroes to whom the United States has given
the right of suffrage.

Capt. James Entwistle, U. S. N., late the Engineer of
the fleet under Adml. Dewey, will, on the 8th of the
present month pass to the retired list as Rear Admiral,
after a long and busy naval life of not less than thirty-
nine years, during which time Capt. Entwistle has voy-
aged in every quarter of the habitable globe, completing
his varied career, as noted, on the Asiatic Station at-
tached to the flagship Olympia. Many congratulations
are being tendered this officer on the successful termina-
tion of so notable a naval career.

AMERICA AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The correspondent of the London "Times," in review-
ing the proceedings of The Hague Peace Conference on
June 22, bears out our prediction made weeks ago that
in the discussion of large questions the United States
would take a prominent part. The "Times's" review
said: "This has been one of the most exciting days of
the Conference. There was a sharp controversy between
the Russian and American naval delegates. Capt. Mahan
very pertinently asked why the employment of gas
should be interdicted, while the more cruel, wholesale
destruction of human life aimed at by the employment
of submarine torpedo boats should be permitted. 'A
shell charged with asphyxiating gas need not necessarily
destroy human life,' he said, 'any more than chloroform,
but might only place men hors de combat for a time;
whereas a submarine boat, stealthily approaching under
cover of darkness, might send a thousand sleeping men
to a watery grave. Why forbid retail asphyxiation by
air and permit wholesale asphyxiation by water?'

"A Russian delegate replied that the men might be
picked up when the ship sank. Capt. Mahan retorted
by recalling the case of the battleship Victoria, where,
as he pointed out, in a highly disciplined fleet, in broad
daylight, and smooth waters, many hundreds of men
were drowned, so sudden was the catastrophe and so
short the available time to pick up the men. He re-
minded the Commission also that this happened when an
immense fleet was close together and intent on doing its
utmost to save life.

"Capt. Mahan's arguments were altogether logical and
unassailable, but this did not prevent the Commission
voting them down. In the discussion regarding the dum-
dum bullets, the Russian delegate, Col. Jilinsky, did not
mince matters, but plainly expressed the opinion that the
dum-dum was uselessly cruel. He refused to accept the
humanitarian amendment proposed by Capt. Crozier of
the American delegation, which would have been voted
unanimously, that no bullet should be adopted which
caused unnecessary suffering.

"When the vote was taken Great Britain and America
were left in the minority. England and the United
States, therefore, are branded by the majority as uncivil-
ized and anti-humanitarian States, while the Russians
are to be congratulated on having served the cause of
civilization and humanity."

In connection with the reorganization of the artillery
for the campaign it is now conceded will follow in the
Philippines at the close of the present rainy season, the
War Department is considering the adoption of a high
explosive shell which is favored by a number of experts
of the service. One of the greatest needs of the artillery
is an efficient automatic field gun and complementary to
this an efficient type of high explosive shell, which is of
special value against a barbarous enemy and one unac-
customed to the use and effects of modern artillery. The
suggestion has been made specially strong as a result of
reports received by the War Department on the effect of
high explosives in the Omdurman campaign by the Brit-
ish. A remarkable feature of this recent campaign was
the highly effective work of the lydenite shell thrown
from ordinary field guns against masses of the enemy.
Not only was the moral effect of these shells exceedingly
great, but their slaughtering power was far beyond that of
ordinary shrapnel. One-third of the dead in the area of
this shell's action showed no mark of violence, its vic-
tims being killed by shock. The shell is said to be an
exact counterpart of the French melinite about which
a good deal has been said, but which has not yet had a
trial in active field work. The officers who are inter-
ested in giving the high explosive shell a trial under
similar conditions in the Philippines say there is no rea-
son why this Government should not be able to manu-
facture a high explosive quite as effective as lydenite or
melinite and that if it is ever to be given a practical
trial the Philippines offer the best possible field. The
authorities of the War Department are apparently not
ready to discuss any of the details of this problem at
present, but it is very well understood that if the wishes
of the commanding general are complied with the trial
of the high explosive shell will be made with the open-
ing of the fall campaign.

One of the most troublesome questions with which the
British military authorities have had to deal in connec-
tion with the service of troops in tropical climates has
been the prevention of venereal diseases. In some of
the English regiments serving in India a disability as
high as 60 per cent. from this cause has been reported.
It is therefore gratifying to note that in the Department
of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, only twelve cases of this dis-
ease have been reported in the six months ending June
1. This low rate is largely due to the timely and strict
orders issued by the American military authorities on the
subject. The number of troops in the Department is in
the neighborhood of 2,000.

The Kansas City "Times" referring to Gen. Otis's re-
cent commendation of the gallant services of Gen. Loyd
Wheaton says: Gen. Otis is not only complimenting a
gallant officer and a thorough soldier, but an officer who
served in the regiment Gen. Otis for many years com-
manded and knows his worth. Gen. Wheaton's friends
at Fort Leavenworth and in the city are not surprised
in hearing of his splendid performances. They expected
he would be heard from if given an opportunity. It is
only hoped that the President will soon have an oppor-
tunity to honor him with a brigadiership in the Regular
Army.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1862.)

OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. Club rates are payable in advance. The offer of the club rate is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6.00 a year. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if required. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D. C., Office: 1317 F Street. Henry G. Kemp, Representative.

Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street, S. P. Guild, Representative.

THE IRRECONCILABLE LOGIC OF FACT.

We give this week the report of Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. V., of the preliminary operations of his division against the insurgent Filipinos. It is an interesting story of the causes leading up to war, and making a conflict inevitable. It is in itself a complete answer to the loose talk of the anti-imperialist. They are founding their theories upon the existence of a wholly imaginary situation; our officers at Manila have had to deal with the actual situation. We have yet to find one person, foreigner or native, who is able to speak from personal experience of the conditions of things at Manila, after the Spanish surrendered that place, who does not testify that our American authorities have done the best they could with a difficult situation. There is criticism in matters of detail, but the theory that we could have turned over the government of the islands to the natives finds no support except from those whose distance from the scene of action enables them to speak with the confidence of ignorance.

Much has been made by the opponents of the Administration of the censorship exercised over the news sent from Manila. It has by no means gone to the extent alleged, but it has given opportunity for the presentation of the unavoidable incidents of the war in an exaggerated and misleading form. The very difficulty of keeping warfare against such a people as the Filipinos within the prescribed limits of modern convention is an argument for its continuance until the possibility of resistance is over. Agreements with a people who have not been educated to modern ideas of civilization are written in the sand, to be swept away by the first storm of passion or prejudice. Sooner or later the Filipinos would have had to learn the modern requirements for stable and orderly government, even in a free republic, and it is, perhaps, just as well that they should learn the lesson early. It is to be hoped that they are learning it thoroughly.

Nothing is to be gained by smoothing over matters. We must face frankly and boldly the situation before us in the Philippines, and we have no occasion to apologize for what is unavoidable in the conduct of war. It is impossible to so conduct it as to meet the criticisms of those who contend that all killing is equally unjustifiable, except the killing of their own countrymen by an enemy, who should, according to anti-imperialist theories, be coddled and conciliated. The common sense of the American people can be depended upon to justify what is necessary.

Every man who reasons knows that even in his own little affairs he finds it impossible to so regulate things as to conform absolutely to what meets the approval of his judgment. The irreconcilable logic of circumstances forces him into positions he would not have chosen, and he must fain make the best of it.

It is even more so in national affairs, and the good sense of the people will show them that it is so in spite of malignant efforts to discredit the Government by those who are unable or unwilling to distinguish between abstract theories and practical statesmanship.

At the time of the Ashantee war Mr. Disraeli, who was then in opposition, charged the Gladstone Administration with having unnecessarily involved England in war by certain "equivocal niggling arrangements," but added Mr. Disraeli, "The honor of the country now requires that we should prosecute that war with the vigor necessary to ensure success, but, when that honor is vindicated, it will be the duty of Parliament to inquire by what means we were led into a costly and destructive contest which neither Parliament nor the country has ever sanctioned, and of the necessity or justice of which, in its origin, they have never been made aware."

This is the spirit of the patriot and the statesman, and we are confident that it is the spirit that will control the Philippine situation. Nothing could be more bitter than the criticisms that assailed Lincoln during the whole period of our Civil War from the same elements, and, indeed, to some extent, from the same men who are now

giving aid and comfort to the enemy as the copperheads and irreconcilables of 1861-5 did before them. Lincoln's enemies were found even among those of his own household, including the higher officers of the Army, such as McClellan and Fremont, and notably Carl Schurz, who still lives to annoy the McKinley Administration. The letter in which Mr. Lincoln rebuked Schurz for his snarling criticism is one of the best remembered productions of his pen.

The time is surely coming when the present criticisms and complaints of our work in the Philippines will be looked upon as those of Lincoln's period now are, and the men now barking and snarling at the heels of the marching Republic will take their place in history with the Arnolds and the Vallindringhams. It is impossible to resist the remorseless logic of fact, and it is against that the anti-imperialists of to-day are making their hopeless struggle.

BURYING MATHEMATICS.

An iconoclast writing for our Italian contemporary "Momo" actually has the temerity to question the value of the higher mathematics in a military education and we do not doubt that Maj. Ingalls, of the artillery, who has found so much use for it will esteem it to be his duty to take the next steamer to Genoa and call this bold innovator to an account. The Italian thinks the study of mathematics coming to us from the days of absolute Governments when literature, being in general permeated with a liberal and patriotic spirit, its study was banished from the military schools, and that of mathematics selected as a safe means of mental culture. Once established in this position, mathematics held its ground owing to the great force of inertia inherent in all prejudices. The civilian believed that mathematics was par excellence, the military science, and the soldier, to whom nothing would be left if mathematics were taken away, left the belief undisturbed. Line officers are asked to answer this question on their consciences. "Have you, in the whole course of your service, long or short, ever found you had a military task to perform, the execution of which obliged you to have recourse to an equation of any sort?" In his opinion the invariable answer would be, that mathematics has never been required at all, except when passing examinations. Having himself passed several, he can, he says, conscientiously aver that he was forced to lose more time over mathematics than over all his other studies put together, and that it is the only one which has never been of the slightest use to him in his career either as soldier or civilian. He, therefore, reasons that the knowledge of mathematics, like the knowledge of any other science, is an ornament to the officer who possesses it, but not being necessary in the art of war, should not be made, as it is, an indispensable part of an officer's intellectual equipment. If it be argued, continues "Momo," that the mind is trained to reasoning by the study of mathematics, let that study be made obligatory for lawyers.

As regards what are called the "scientific" branches of the service, this adversary of mathematics looks at the dome of St. Peter's, and asks how Michelangelo managed to erect it without the aid of calculus, and whether more science be really demanded to dig a trench and throw up a parapet, than to construct the dome of St. Peter's or the Colosseum. He concludes with the assertion that if Alexander, Hannibal and Caesar could return to the world they would, in a very brief time, become the great leaders of men that they were of old. A few hours in a camp to see how a regiment of infantry, another of cavalry, and a brigade of artillery are handled, a little further application to learn the uses and estimate the effects of modern fire action, besides some further time to be spent in studying the moral and material aspects of the modern world, and then—Alexander, Hannibal and Caesar would be themselves again.

This method of reasoning proves too much, for a similar critical examination would condemn most studies as valueless. How much of all that a man spends his youth in acquiring does he find direct use for in after life? The value of scholastic training in any form, is in part to show a man what knowledge is available for the uses of mankind. A man may have little occasion to write, but if he does he wants to know how to spell all of the words, or, at least, to know how to find the form and meaning of words he may find it necessary to add to his vocabulary. Still, the criticism of the writer we quote suggests the wisdom of carefully revising our methods of education to see if they cannot be improved upon. The scope of human knowledge has so widened that a new selection of studies may not be out of place.

OUR POSITION IN CUBA.

The monthly magazines are generally losing the warlike tone that has characterized their pages for a year, but the "North American Review" for July has the third paper on "The War in Spain," by Gen. Miles, and "The Logic of Our Position in Cuba," which is announced as from the pen of "an officer of the army of occupation" whom those who know the literary style of our officers will not find it difficult to identify. To the question whether military occupation will obtain the good will of the natives the essayist gives this answer:

"There are some who are so fatuous as to answer this question in the affirmative. They believe that to the feeling of gratitude which the Cubans owe us for their deliverance from the Spanish tyranny there will be added thankfulness for the reforms we are accomplishing. They believe great quantities of American capital will seek an outlet there, so transforming and enriching the island as to create a desire for union. They think that by drifting something in our favor is sure to turn up. These

people belong to the class whose opinions coincide with their wishes. None of these hopes is being realized. On the contrary, a feeling of irritation against us is growing up and increasing each day that our occupation continues."

He does not think that time will bring a solution "while military control continues. Every day the irritation continues. Every day votes for annexation are lost." He declares "it is difficult for the average American to understand fully the nature of the irritation caused by our military occupation. In the first place, it must be remembered that we are an alien race. Our methods of thought, of speech, of action are different from theirs. Brusqueness is our characteristic, politeness theirs. We offend them without suspecting it. We ride rough-shod over their prejudices without knowing it. The officers of our Army, generally speaking, in their dealings with the Islanders, have adopted, as far as practicable, the Castilian form of courtesy; but this cannot be said for the men. There is a variety of our genus homo who likes nothing better than to show his contempt for a foreigner, especially a 'Dago,' and there is no question that he has largely taken advantage of his opportunities in Cuba, and is still doing so. The soldier is seen everywhere, in the finest hotels and restaurants. If he wishes to make himself disagreeable, all classes of people are exposed to the annoyance. Insults from the soldiers are fiercely resented by the Cubans, but they say nothing. The matter would be less serious were such things reported to the authorities. They are not, and this is because we are the successors of the Spanish Army."

The ignorance of the Spanish language on the part of our officers is given as another reason for the growing chasm. The magazine writer says that the Military Governors take away too much of the authority of the Mayor, a fact that causes friction. "Our military government in Cuba," he says, "as a means of rapprochement between the two peoples is a failure." The extent of this feeling, he thinks, is shown by the remark now heard in Cuba that between Spanish and American military control, the Spanish is preferable. These statements must be taken with certain allowance, as we find toward the close of the article that they are merely links in a chain of reasoning to the effect that we should have given to Cuba the privileges of an American State as far back as January. In this light the article takes on the expected lugubriousness of the "might have been." He would have had free trade between Cuba and the United States, but this, he asserts, was opposed by our tobacco and sugar men. We have, in his eyes, reached a point where we must either drift or leave Cuba. If we drift, he can see only revolt ahead, and the consequent making good of the Spanish claim that our war of 1898 was one of aggression, inspired by the lust for territory.

TIRED NATURE'S SWEET RESTORER.

The belief that is slowly making its way into the metropolitan mind of New York that half of the noises of its streets are preventable is due to a growing appreciation of the value of sleep as a restorative. The prevailing lack of knowledge on the benefits of sleep is well shown by the conduct of the average Volunteer regiment before it gets "whipped into shape." The common idea in the mind of the recruit is that if he can't kill the country's enemies, at least he is to imitate Macbeth and murder sleep. This he proceeds to do with the usual enthusiasm of the recruit. When the serious work of the campaign is on, however, he soon finds that sleep is too valuable to be trifled with. Even if he does not think so himself he is soon made to understand it by the strong protests of his comrades. We remember hearing that when Lieut. John McClintock, U. S. A., was last year recruiting a regiment in one of the New York city armories he found that the recruits were making night hideous with their horseplay. The men were appearing each day more and more run down, and finally Lieut. McClintock lined the command up and made a little speech to them on the value of sleep. All listened with listless ears until the speaker said: "Remember that Gen. Grant once said: 'Two hours' sleep is worth heavy reinforcements.'" This was enough to let light into the tumbled heads of the recruits, and that night the armory was as still as a graveyard.

Now that our soldiers are being brought face to face with climatic conditions to which they are totally unaccustomed, it ought to be impressed on them unceasingly that they cannot afford to underrate the value of slumber. "The Medical News" of New York says this week on this very subject: "It is well known that heat prostrations are due much more to the exhaustion incident to insufficient sleep on successive hot nights than to the actual intensity of the daily heat. Anything that is calculated to add further to nocturnal disturbance and wakefulness deserves especial attention during the heated season." Such advice, of course, is not needed for the veteran, but so many of our regiments are made up of raw material that their commanding officers taking them to the hot climate of the Philippines will do well to observe the warning sounded by the medical journal.

We observe in the despatches from Cuba that our Army officers hold similar views on the subject. Gen. Ludlow sent a request to the Bishop of Havana asking that the ringing of the church bells be stopped as the noise annoyed the public. No attention was paid to the request. If Gen. Ludlow, in taking summary action in the matter, should begin a crusade for quiet that would spread to the United States he would receive the thanks of a large portion of the population.

Rear Adm. William T. Sampson, U. S. N., will go on a month's leave, July 5.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
 Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

U. S. N. REGULATION CIRCULAR 13, JUNE 21, 1899.

Article 1164.

Strike out and substitute the following:
 "An officer entitled to increased pay for length of service or promotion shall be credited with such increase, upon the books of the pay officer having his accounts, as soon as it becomes due. The pay officer shall file as vouchers with his rolls, for the quarter in which the increase begins, the originals, or certified copies, of all papers which establish the correctness of the credit, and shall note on the roll any other data by which he is governed. In any case where the claim for such credit is not perfectly established, the pay officer should apply to the Secretary of the Navy for instructions forwarding with such application all the papers bearing upon the case."

Article 1235.

"2. All claims for expenses incurred for medicines and medical attendance shall be forwarded to the Surgeon General of the Navy, who shall examine and transmit them to the Department for approval. When approved, the claim will be returned to the Paymaster General for payment by such pay officer as he may designate. Claims should be accompanied by receipted bills, and all other vouchers and papers pertaining thereto."

Article 1531.

Strike out and substitute the following:
 "(1) Any difference of pay or allowances pertaining to the current or previous quarter to which an officer or enlisted man is entitled may be credited by a pay officer on his current rolls. The pay officer shall note over the credit why it is made and the period of time that it embraces, and shall file as vouchers with his roll the orders, letters or other papers which establish the correctness of the credit, and shall notify the Auditor for the Navy Department immediately by letter when such credit has been made.
 "(2) All claims pertaining to a period of time prior to the current or previous quarter and those which for any reason a pay officer may decline to pay shall be submitted to the Auditor for the Navy Department. In such cases the claimant shall forward with the claim, in addition to the papers required by par. 1, a certificate of the pay officer that he has not paid and will not pay the amount claimed."

A. S. CROWNSHIELD,
 Acting Secretary.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR 47, NAVY DEPT., JUNE 19, 1899.

Gives direction for the establishment of a uniform practice in the matter of painting the bottoms of iron and steel vessels of the Navy on foreign stations, and the data to be given in the report made.

G. C. M. O. 48, NAVY DEPT., JUNE 10, 1899.

Publishes the proceedings of the G. C. M. convened at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, May 31, 1899, and of which Capt. William C. Wise, U. S. N., was president, and Lieut. James C. Cresap, U. S. N., Judge Adv., for the trial of Gunner George Cross, U. S. N. Gunner Cross, as already told in the Army and Navy Journal, was found guilty of not paying his debts, and was sentenced to be dismissed the service.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 23.—Lieut. J. H. Clennon, to additional duty at Naval Station, Havana, July 1.

Ensign F. B. Sullivan, from attendance before Medical Examining Board, June 28, and to resume sick leave of absence.

Boatswain J. J. Holden, from the Nezincot and to Massachusetts.

Asst. Gunner S. Chiles, from the Buffalo, when out of commission and to Brooklyn.

Gunner F. T. Applegate, from the Brooklyn and to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. H. K. Benham, from the Marietta, to home and granted sick leave for three months.

Naval Cadet W. R. Sayles, Jr., from the Dolphin and to the Unca.

Lieut. (J. G.) J. H. Sypher, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.).

Asst. Surg. W. L. Bell, from Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and to the Philadelphia.

Asst. Surg. H. E. Odell, from the Philadelphia and to Naval Hospital.

Paymr. Clerk H. W. Marshall, appointed for duty on board Detroit.

Paymr. Clerk H. W. Marshall, appointment for duty on the Detroit, revoked, when accounts are settled.

Paymr. Clerk S. F. Rose, appointment for duty on the Adams revoked, when accounts are settled.

JUNE 24.—Comdr. J. N. Hemphill, from command of the Buffalo, when out of commission, to home and w. o.

Comdr. J. N. Hemphill, to command the Detroit, Aug. 1.

Comdr. J. H. Dayton, from command of the Detroit, Aug. 1, to home and w. o.

Comdr. J. D. Ford, to Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., as Inspector of Machinery, naval vessels.

Comdr. J. D. Ford, to additional duty at works of Spedden & Co., Baltimore.

Lieut. D. C. Redgrave, relieved as Inspector of Machinery, vessels at Columbia Iron works.

Lieut. W. K. Harrison, from the Buffalo, when out of commission, and to the Indiana.

Lieut. G. W. Logan, from the Buffalo, when out of commission, to Torpedo Station, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Carpenter S. C. Brearley, from the Buffalo, when out of commission, and immediately to the Vermont.

Naval Constructor W. H. Varney, to additional duty superintending construction of steamer to be built for the U. S. M. G. Department, Army, at Spedden & Co.'s works, Baltimore.

Lieut. T. P. Magruder, to additional duty, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity, Newport.

Lieut. G. W. McElroy, to Union Iron Works, in connection with the Wisconsin.

Paymr. J. R. Martin, from the Buffalo, when out of commission, to home and w. o.

P. A. Surg. J. C. Rosenbluth, from the Buffalo, when out of commission, and immediately to the Vermont.

JUNE 28.—Asst. Surg. F. M. Bogan, to additional duty, Navy Yard, Boston.

Lieut. A. Althouse, promoted to Lieutenant, Junior Grade. Asst. Carpenter O. C. Jones, from the Indiana and to the Vermont.

Asst. Carpenter J. M. Smith, from the New York and to the Wabash.

Acting Boatswain T. S. Aveson, resignation as Acting Boatswain accepted from June 28.

Acting Gunner Thomas S. Iveson, appointed June 28.

Lieut. C. H. Matthews, to the Solace for temporary duty, to Asiatic Station.

JUNE 29.—P. A. Paymr. Geo. Brown, Jr., order of 14th modified to proceed to New York for duty instead of to the Detroit, July 1.

Asst. Paymr. G. M. Stackhouse, to additional duty at Navy Yard, Washington, July 1.

Paymr. L. Hunt, from duty in charge of accounts of the Sybil.

P. A. Surg. R. G. Brodrick, to Washington, July 3, for examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. C. Smith, order of 19th detaching from Navy Yard, Boston, and works of Geo. Lawley & Sons, and works of Fore River Engine Co., revoked.

Prof. Mathew M. Updegraff, to Naval Observatory, July 15.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, to command the Mackenzie.

Lieut. R. K. Crank, granted sick leave for two weeks.

Ensign G. W. Williams, to examination, under Sec. 1493, Washington, July 15, and then wait orders.

Lieut. E. H. Campbell, to Torpedo Station, July 10, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. E. A. Anderson, from instruction in torpedoes and electricity, at Newport, and immediately to Bridgeport, Conn. as Inspector of Ordnance.

Lieut. A. E. Culver, from command of the Mackenzie, and to Bureau of Equipment, for temporary compass instruction, July 3.

Capt. H. C. Taylor, to temporary command of North Atlantic Station, during absence of Rear Adm. Sampson on leave.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, from Navy Yard, Boston, and to Asiatic Station per steamer of July 14.

Lieut. T. G. Dewey, to Newport, R. I., July 25, for temporary duty in instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Ments, order of 19th for duty as inspector of equipment, at Bath Iron Works, revoked.

Lieut. Geo. W. Logan, order of 24th, detaching from the Buffalo, and ordering to Torpedo Station, for instruction modified, when detached, to report for duty on board the Detroit.

Capt. J. G. Green, detached as commandant Naval Station, Puget Sound, Aug. 1, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. H. Seales, to Torpedo Station, July 30, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity.

Lieut. F. H. Brown, to Newport, for instruction in torpedoes and electricity, July 30.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 23.—Maj. George Richards, Asst. Paymr., granted three days' leave from 26th inst.

Capt. C. S. Radford, Asst. Q. M., granted six days' leave from the 24th inst.

JUNE 29.—Lieut. Col. W. S. Muse, ordered to return to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and resume command of marines at that station.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, June 29.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief. BROOKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.

DETROIT, Comdr. James H. Dayton. At Tompkinsville. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. Comdr. J. M. Heuphill to command, Aug. 1.

INDIANA, Capt. Henry C. Taylor. Same as New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. En route to Pensacola. Fla. Address Pensacola, Fla.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Washburn Maynard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At Newport. Address Newport, R. I.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. French E. Chadwick. At Newport, where squadron will remain until July 8. Address Newport, R. I.

TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee. Same as New York.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Kimball. At Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, and mark mail "via New Orleans, La."

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Henry L. Howison, Commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Left Tamate June 26 for Delagoa. Following is itinerary. Arrive Delagoa Bay July 5, leave July 12; arrive Natal July 14, leave July 16; arrive Port Elizabeth July 18, leave July 21; arrive Cape Town July 23, leave Aug. 6; arrive St. Helena Aug. 13, leave Aug. 18; arrive Rio Janeiro Sept. 2, leave Sept. 10; arrive Barbados Sept. 22, leave Sept. 27; arrive New York Oct. 5. Address care U. S. Consul, Cape Town, South Africa.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. At Islaflores. Address Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Chapman C. Todd. Arrived Rio May 28. Will leave about July 1 for Montevideo. Letters should be addressed to Montevideo, Uruguay, care the U. S. Consul. Comdr. Charles O. Allibone ordered to command.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Albert Kaul, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Valparaiso. Will proceed to Samoa, via Straits of Magellan. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BADGER, Comdr. James M. Miller. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Apia, Samoa.

IOWA, Capt. Silas W. Terry. At Bremerton, Wash. Address care Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Left Montevideo June 12 for Sandy Point and Valparaiso. Address care U. S. Consul, Callao, Peru.

NEWARK, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. Arrived Valparaiso June 24, en route to Pacific Station. Address care U. S. Consul, Callao, Peru.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. Edwin White. At San Francisco. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edward D. Taussig. At Sandaran, Callao, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Manila.

CHARLESTON, At Sydney, Australia. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I. Capt. George W. Pigman ordered to command.

CONCORD, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Lingayen, China.

CULGOA, Comdr. James W. Carlin. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. William T. Swinburne. At Manila.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Wosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Manila. Capt. John McGowan ordered to command, and will proceed via Solace.

NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. Benjamin W. Hodges. At Guam. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. At Manila.

PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. Clifford H. West. At Manila. Comdr. H. Knox ordered to command, and will proceed to Manila via the Solace.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Guam. Ordered to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.

Yosemite, Capt. George E. Ide. Arrived Colombo June 26, en route for Asiatic Station and Island of Guam. Address Manila, P. I.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. Abraham E. Culver. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. James C. Cresap. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Capt. George M. Book. At Honolulu. On cruise with apprentices in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive at Honolulu June 9, leave June 19; arrive at Port Angeles, Cal., July 15, leave July 20; arrive Victoria, B. C., July 20, leave July 26; arrive Tacoma, Wash., July 27, leave Aug. 1; arrive Seattle Aug. 1, leave Aug. 8; arrive Port Townsend Aug. 8, leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Ore., Aug. 16, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Aug. 31. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At New London. Will proceed on cruise with apprentices, in accordance with following itinerary: Leave New London July 1; arrive Plymouth, England, July 30, leave Aug. 9; arrive Southampton Aug. 10, leave Aug. 24; arrive Gibraltar Sept. 3, leave Sept. 9; arrive Tangier Sept. 9, leave Sept. 14; arrive Funchal Sept. 20, leave Sept. 25; arrive St. Thomas Oct. 24, leave Oct. 28; arrive San Juan Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Havana Nov. 12, leave Nov. 15; arrive Key West Nov. 15, leave Nov. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 5. Address New London, Conn., until sailing. After that Plymouth, England.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Charles J. Barclay. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At League Island, Pa. To make summer cruise with cadets. Following is his itinerary: Will leave Newport News June 28; arrive League Island June 27, leave June 30; arrive Philadelphia June 30, leave July 11; arrive Tompkinsville July 12, leave July 17; arrive Newport, R. I., July 18, leave July 23; arrive Boston July 25, leave July 29; arrive Bath, Me., July 30, leave Aug. 8; arrive Provincetown Aug. 9, leave Aug. 10; arrive Vineyard Haven Aug. 11, leave Aug. 12; arrive Gardiners Bay Aug. 13, leave Aug. 21; arrive Hampton Roads Aug. 23, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 27. Address Newport News.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I. Essex, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices. At Newport, R. I.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Left Annapolis June 3 on cruise with cadets. Will touch at Lisbon, Funchal and Plymouth, returning to Annapolis Aug. 28. Address care Navy Department.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. At Hampton Roads. On her summer cruise with the following itinerary: Leave Hampton Roads June 24, arrive Annapolis June 30; leave Annapolis July 5, arrive Baltimore July 5; leave Baltimore July 8, arrive Hampton Roads July 11; leave Hampton Roads July 13, arrive New York July 17; leave New York July 22, arrive Gardiners Bay, L. I., July 24; leave Gardiners Bay, L. I., July 29, arrive Halifax, N. S., Aug. 7; leave Halifax, N. S., Aug. 12, arrive Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 15; leave Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 19, for various New England ports, arriving at Marblehead about Sept. 8.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. On a practice cruise, and the following is the itinerary: Arrive Fayal, Azore Islands, June 20, leave July 23; arrive Lisbon June 30, leave July 8; arrive Gibraltar July 11, leave July 17; arrive Tangiers July 17, leave July 20; arrive Madeira Sept. 24, leave July 31; arrive Glen Cove Sept. 16; arrive New York Oct. 1. Until July 15, all mail should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

SARATOGA, Comdr. William J. Barnette. At Philadelphia. The itinerary for her summer cruise is as follows: Leave Philadelphia June 22, arrive Southampton July 17; leave Southampton July 31, arrive Havre Aug. 1; leave Havre Aug. 10, arrive Lisbon Aug. 24; leave Lisbon Aug. 30, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 4; leave Gibraltar Sept. 9, arrive Madeira Sept. 13; leave Madeira Sept. 20, arrive Philadelphia Oct. 25. The mail address until Sept. 1 will be care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England (foreign postage). After Sept. 1 address No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Ordered out of commission.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Calmanera, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail to Santiago, Cuba.

GLACIER, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Left Port Said June 17 for Point de Galle, en route to Asiatic Station. Address Manila, P. I.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

LANCASTER, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Erie, Pa. NERO, Comdr. Chas. Belknap. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, Capt. Albert S. Snow. En route from San Juan, Porto Rico, to League Island, Pa. Address there.

PENACOOK, Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth. At Port Royal, S. C.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Wiley R. M. Field. Same as Potomac.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Walter O. Hulme. En route from New York to Pensacola, Fla., towing a dock. Address there.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Cruising with D. C. Navy Militia. Will proceed to Philadelphia and take Pa. Militia on a cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.

SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. At Mare Island, Cal. Will sail for Guam and Manila about July 1. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. John J. Knapp. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Gibara, Cuba, for survey work. Address there.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

BOSTON, Capt. William H. Whiting. Left Nagasaki June 28 for Yokohama. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton. Proceeding to New York, via Suez Canal. Left Colombo June 28 for Port

Said. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

UNCAS, Lieut. Joseph L. Jayne. At League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.

WARASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Mare Island promises to be the center of more than average activity the coming twelve months, the new drydock and repairs to many vessels giving promise of a large amount of money being spent among the workmen of that busy center.

Lieut. J. K. Robison, U. S. N., who is charged with the details of the new machinery to be installed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in replacement of that destroyed by fire last March, has about completed the details for the refitting of these fine ships, and is now busily engaged in arranging the interminable details of the various new machines to be purchased and set up when the shops are ready for occupancy.

The large extension to the gun factory at the Washington Ordnance Yard, Washington, has been under roof for some time, and a large force is now engaged in the preparation of the interior of the new part for the installation of the new tools to be fitted up.

If present plans are carried out the 3d of July will be made a memorable one by the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron in Newport harbor, when the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago will be observed.

Asst. Secretary Allen left Washington Friday on the Dolphin, Comdr. Southerland, for a tour of inspection of the Navy Yards and stations on the Atlantic coast north of Norfolk. He will be absent about a month. The Dolphin will carry mail intended for the officers and crew of the District Naval Battalion, now on the Prairie. It will be left for them on the Fern, which is now off Piney Point awaiting the return of the Prairie from its cruise to New London. It is calculated at the Navy Department that the Prairie will arrive at Piney Point next Monday.

A decision rendered Friday by the Treasury Department holds that officers of the Navy will continue to receive pay under the old law, because of a provision of the Naval Personnel Act which prohibits a reduction in their pay. They are not entitled to the longevity credit for five years' service given by the act to appointees from civil life. The law provides in such cases that officers shall continue to receive pay according to old laws.

The U. S. S. Newark, Capt. Goodrich, arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, June 24, all well, after a rough passage through Magellan Straits. She left Port Chiriquia May 25, and encountered severe gales. She passed through Smith Channel, anchoring at night, until she reached Cockle Cove, where she waited two days and nights for favorable weather. In the meantime the coal supply was running short and the ship was forced to put into Port Low for shelter. Wood has been used as fuel, but it would not burn, being very wet. The Newark will remain at Valparaiso until about July 5 and then proceed to Callao.

The U. S. training ship Alliance arrived at Newport, R. I., June 26, and during the day a draft of apprentices were transferred to the vessel which, after a short stay at New London, will sail for a cruise in European waters. The Essex, which is also at Newport, R. I., will not sail before July 10 or 12.

The Yankton, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer, having finished the survey of the harbor of Santiago, sailed June 17 for Gibara, on the north coast of Cuba, which place will be her postoffice address hereafter. The Yankton will commence at once the survey of the harbor of Banes, which lies forty miles west of Gibara.

The U. S. S. Olympia, with Adml. Dewey on board, sailed from Colombo, Ceylon, June 21, for Port Said.

Rear Adml. Van Rypen, Surgeon General of the Navy, has received reports from Porto Rican ports stating that most satisfactory sanitary conditions exist throughout the island, and that there is not a trace of yellow fever.

A Board, of which Lieut. Martin Bevington is the presiding officer, is considering the work of the Naval Inspection Corps, with the object of reducing the number of officers engaged on this duty so as to leave a large number at liberty for sea duty.

The United States training ship Adams, Comdr. Book, arrived at Honolulu June 4. She sailed from Hilo Thursday, May 25, going along the Kona coast and anchoring off Lahaina for practice on Friday and Saturday. An uneventful trip from Hawaii is reported. The Adams arrived at Hilo Bay May 26, twenty-two days from Magdalena Bay. She has on board 150 apprentices and a crew of 100 men. Her officers are as follows: Commander, G. M. Book, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Commander, Theodore Porter, Executive Officer; Lieut. L. M. Wood, Navigator; Ensigns S. P. Fullinwider, S. V. Graham, C. England, T. A. Kearney; Paymaster, J. E. Cann; Chaplain, J. B. Frazier; Assistant Surgeon, R. T. Orvis. The Adams will remain in port about ten days coaling and overhauling and then return to the coast.—Hawaiian Gazette.

The cable ship Hooker arrived at Manila June 26 with a large supply of deep-sea cable, insulated wire for field use, also instruments for telegraph and telephone offices.

The U. S. transport Valencia sailed from San Francisco June 28 for Manila, having on board the headquarters band, and Troops Band M, 4th Cavalry, and Cos. H and E of the 25th Infantry.

The New Orleans will remain at New London, Conn., until July 2 and then proceed to Newport.

The British gunboat Buzzard, it is reported, which patrols the French shore in the work of fishery protection, struck an iceberg on June 23 at midnight in the Straits of Belle Isle. The night being foggy, the collision stove her stern. The fore compartment was flooded. It was found that she could be kept afloat by temporary expedients. Mats were placed over the bow, the collision backed by timbers, the guns were moved to the stern to elevate the leak above water, and in this condition she made her way to port.

Comdr. John P. Merrell, of the Montgomery, reports that she had a tempestuous voyage outside Montevideo, where she has recently put in; her sea cutter was partly smashed and the machinery injured. The damage is considerable, however, and it is estimated that \$400 for the cutter and \$200 for the machinery will restore everything and that the repairs will not cause any delay in the vessel's movements.

June 22.—Chief Engr. J. E. Jeffries, detached from the Onondaga and placed on waiting orders on expiration of leave.

Const. J. W. Lee, granted 15 days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on inspection duty.

Cadet H. W. Pope, from the Chase to the Manning.

Cadet T. M. Molloy, from the Chase to the Gresham.

JUNE 24.—2d Lieut. G. C. Carmine, granted 30 days' leave.

2d Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson, granted 30 days' leave.

3d Lieut. H. H. Wolf, granted 30 days' leave.

3d Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, granted an extension of leave for five days.

JUNE 26.—Chief Engr. J. T. Tupper, granted 30 days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Coyle, granted 30 days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, assigned to temporary duty on the Colfax.

Cadet H. W. Pope, granted seven days' leave.

The resignations of Cadets F. L. Field and D. C. McDougal accepted, to take effect June 26, 1899.

JUNE 28.—Chief Engr. J. A. Severns, granted 15 days' leave.

THE PERSONNEL ACT CONSTRUED.

The Personnel bill has received a further interpretation from the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury in an opinion rendered this week in reply to a series of questions propounded by Pay Dir. F. C. Cosby, U. S. Navy. The conclusions of the Comptroller are as follows:

1. The words "present pay" in the fourth proviso of section 13 of the Act of March 3, 1899, have legal reference to the time of the taking effect of the general provisions of said section 13, which is July 1, 1899. Where the pay an officer "is receiving on June 30, 1899, in the office or grade he may hold at that time, would be reduced by the provisions of the Personnel Act, except for the fourth proviso of section 13 of said act, then said proviso shall operate to prevent said pay from being reduced, and he should continue to receive pay according to the law existing prior to the approval of said act; but in paying him under one or the other of the above laws, according as his pay is increased or reduced by the provisions of said act, except for said proviso, his pay for sea service and his pay for shore service should be kept separate and distinct, one from the other, and he should receive the pay under the law that is most favorable to him for each kind of service."

2. After June 30, 1899, "commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and of the Medical and Pay Corps," should receive the same allowances, except forage, as are, or may be, provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army, without regard to whether they shall receive pay under said act of March 3, 1899, or under the law existing prior to said act.

I am of the opinion, and so hold, that the "commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and of the Medical and Pay Corps" are not entitled to the pay of mounted officers of the Army.

Section 13 covers the whole subject of pay and allowances as to such officers, and operates to repeal former laws allowing to such officers a ration or commutation therefor. Their allowances cannot, any more than their pay, exceed the allowances provided by law for officers of corresponding rank in the Army. They cannot receive both Army and Navy allowances any more than they can receive for the same service both Army and Navy pay.

The allowances of an officer in the Army and Navy are to reimburse him for expenses which he is presumed to have paid or incurred. In the Army at each post and station where there are public quarters in buildings belonging to the United States, each commissioned officer is allowed quarters, and each officer on sick leave is entitled to public quarters at his station during the period of sick leave, not exceeding six months, provided he or his family occupy them, and if an officer in the Army is on duty without troops at a station where there are no public quarters, or where the public quarters are inadequate, he is entitled to commutation therefore at established rates.

Forage is allowed to officers in the Army required to be mounted for a certain number of horses owned and actually kept by them in the performance of their official duties when serving with troops in the field or at military posts or stations. (1044, Army Regulations, 1895.)

By the provision of the Personnel Act the officers of the Navy mentioned therein, and officers of corresponding rank in the Army, as to pay and allowances, except forage, are placed upon an absolute equality, and such pay and allowances, except forage, are given to such naval officers in all cases, unless they are reduced, changed or taken away by some other provision of law.

3. "I am of the opinion that by said proviso of section 13, Act of March, 1899, Congress did not intend that the credit for the five years' service mentioned therein should be cumulative, and should be allowed to an officer who is by the act of 1883, without such proviso, entitled, upon his appointment to the Navy, to be credited in computing his pay with more than five years' service. The proviso was intended to allow an officer appointed to the Navy from civil life to be credited in computing his pay with five years' service; but, if such officer is already entitled to the act of 1883 to be credited in computing his pay with five years' service, I am of the opinion, and so hold, that such officer is not entitled to any benefits under said provision of section 13."

4. "I am of the opinion that sea service by an officer in the Navy is assimilated to service in the field with troops by an officer in the Army. Neither an officer of the Army serving in the field with troops, nor an officer of the Navy at sea, is, while so serving, entitled to commutation of quarters. An officer of the Navy is entitled, within the meaning of said act of March 3, 1899, to commutation of quarters only when assigned to duty at 'posts or stations,' as those words have been interpreted when applying the act of June 18, 1878, to the Army."

5. "I am of the opinion that since the greater number of Navy officers will be placed on Army pay on July 1, 1899, it will conduce to uniformity to have their pay computed in the same manner as the pay of Army officers is computed, and this recommendation will be made."

6. Statement of Facts.—P. A. Paymr. Walter B. Izard is shown by the official Navy Register to have been a cadet at the Naval Academy from September 10, 1890, to June 17, 1891, when he resigned. He was reappointed September 7, 1891, and again resigned February 28, 1895. In all he served as a naval cadet under both appointments four years and three months, but did not graduate. He was appointed an Assistant Paymaster from civil life February 18, 1896. Will Mr. Izard be entitled to count for longevity pay under the third proviso of section 13 of the Naval Personnel Act, five years' constructive service as an appointee from civil life, as well as his actual service as a naval cadet, he not having graduated?

"If, after June 30, 1899, Mr. Izard shall continue to receive pay under the law existing prior to the approval of the act of March 3, 1899, so long as he shall continue

to receive such pay he will not be entitled to be credited with the five years' constructive service given by said proviso. If, after June 30, 1899, Mr. Izard shall receive pay under the act of March 3, 1899, then in computing his pay he should be credited with the five years' constructive service given by said proviso, but in such case the time of his actual service as a cadet at the Naval Academy should be considered and included as a part of said five years' constructive service. In other words, upon the facts you state, if, after June 30, 1899, Mr. Izard shall receive pay under said act, then in computing his pay he should be credited as of date of July 1, 1899, with five years' service, but should not, in computing his pay, be credited with nine years and three months' service."

7. "Question.—Will Mr. Barber and other officers who will have been appointed into the Navy subsequent to March 3, 1899, and before June 30, 1899, be entitled to be considered as commissioned officers 'now in the Navy,' under the fourth proviso of section 13 of the Personnel Act when that section becomes effective on July 1, 1899?"

"I am of the opinion, and so decide, that 'commissioned officers now in the Navy,' mentioned in the fourth proviso of section 13 of the act of March 3, 1899, includes all commissioned officers in the Navy on July 1, 1899, which is the time when the general provisions of said section 13 became operative."

8. "In view of the fact that Congress has not expressly specified the kind of pay of which mates shall after retirement receive 75 per cent., and in view of the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Hotchkiss vs. United States, I am of the opinion, and so hold, that a mate retired under section 17 of said act of March 3, 1899, should thereafter receive as pay 75 per cent. of leave or waiting orders pay, and I am of the opinion, and so hold, that upon such retirement he should thereafter be allowed the specified percentage of the computed values of the Navy ration. Section 17, under consideration, was intended to accomplish for enlisted men of the Navy what the acts of 1885 and 1890 accomplished for enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps, and the same construction should be applied to all."

OUR ADMIRAL'S UNIFORM.

The changes in Navy regulations governing uniforms, authorized by the Navy Department May 8, last, include the following, which mainly relate to the new grade of Admiral. Sleeve ornaments, special full dress, frock, blue service and evening dress coat for Admirals—Two strips of 2-inch gold lace, with 1-inch strip between, set one-quarter of an inch apart. Epaulements and shoulder knots for the Admiral, Rear Admirals and Commodores.—The strap to be 2½ inches wide and 6 inches long; frog, 4½ inches wide; crescent, 11-16 of an inch in the broadest part; bullion, 3½ inches long and ¾ of an inch in diameter. Shoulder straps for the Admiral—The shoulder straps shall be 4½ inches long and 1½ inches wide, including the border, which is to be a quarter of an inch wide, embroidered in dead gold. The center to be of dark navy blue cloth, upon which are to be embroidered the corps and rank devices as below. Embroidered devices for frogs or epaulements and for shoulder straps and knots for the Admiral—Four silver stars of five rays each, placed equidistant from each other in the middle of the strap or frog of the epaulet, with a gold fowl anchor, 1½ inches long, under each of the two outer stars. Shoulder knots—For the Admiral, Rear Admirals and Commodores, the top to be covered with 2-inch gold lace, showing a margin of one-eighth of an inch of blue cloth for line officers, and colored cloth for staff officers of corresponding rank, and to have worked over the gold lace the same devices as on the shoulder straps. Embroidered collar devices for service coat for Admirals—Four silver stars with a gold fowl anchor under each of the outer stars. Cocked hat for the Admiral—A strip of 2-inch gold lace to be laid on flat, around the outer rims of the fans, passing under the peaks. Cap—Those for Admiral, Rear Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Commanders and officers of corresponding relative rank, shall be covered with blue cloth and embroidered as follows: Admirals, Rear Admirals and Commodores, embroidered all around with oak leaves; staff officers of corresponding relative rank, a gold band, one-half inch wide, embroidered all around the edge. Sword belt, special full dress, full dress and evening dress A—For the Admiral the belt shall be of dark navy blue cloth, embroidered on the edge with a gold stripe one-half an inch wide, and in the center with one of half that width. The sling straps shall be of dark navy blue cloth, embroidered on each edge with a gold stripe one-quarter of an inch wide, and in the center with one of half that width.

MAIL FOR NAVY VESSELS.

Mail intended for the officers and men of the Newark and Marblehead should be sent to Callao, Peru, until further notice. Although no official word to that effect has been received at the Navy Department, the officials are under the impression that the Newark, which recently put into Port Low, on Guaitacas Island, under stress of weather and short of coal, has since received an ample supply of coal and provisions through the kindness of the Chilean authorities, and is now on her way to Callao. News of her arrival at the Peruvian port is expected within the next few days.

Mail intended for the officers and crew of the flagship Chicago should be sent to Cape Town, Africa, until July 1, and mail for the Vixen should be sent to Bluefields, Nicaragua, until otherwise ordered.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury in a decision given this week holds that Paymr. T. Holiday Hicks is entitled to sea pay of a Paymaster after twenty years' service during the time that he holds the position as assistant to the Paymaster General under his orders.

Paymr. T. J. Cowie, U. S. Navy, has asked that the accompanying pay table be adopted, as he does not believe that the Personnel Bill should be so construed as to in any way give naval officers less pay than the Army. The shore pay of officers is to be 15 per cent. less than sea pay, but in the aggregate they should, Mr. Cowie contends, have Army pay, as intended by the act.

Rank.	Bill.	Sea Pay.	Shore Pay.
Admiral	\$13,500.00	\$13,500.00	\$13,500.00
Rear Admirals:			
First nine	7,500.00	8,108.11	6,801.89
Second nine	5,500.00	5,945.94	5,054.06
Captains	3,500.00	3,783.78	3,216.22
Commanders	3,000.00	3,243.24	2,756.76
Lieut. Comdr.	2,500.00	2,702.70	2,297.30
Lieutenants	1,800.00	1,945.95	1,654.05
Lieutenants (J. G.).	1,500.00	1,621.82	1,378.18
Ensigns	1,400.00	1,513.52	1,286.48

With ten per cent. additional for each five years' service.

COLORS FIRST PLANTED ON SAN JUAN.

U. S. A. General Hospital,
Washington Barracks, D. C., June 26, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of June 24 I noticed a statement made in reply to a correspondent, which says: "It is not certain what regiment's flag was the first planted on San Juan, as several claim this distinction."

As a matter of fact there isn't the slightest doubt about the matter. The 16th Inf. was the only regiment to carry its colors, national and regimental, into action July 1, and both of these colors reached the crest of San Juan Hill at 12:45 p. m. on that memorable day. That I am in a position to know whereof I speak I ask your attention to the inclosed copy of a certificate from my old troop commander. I was a member of Troop "A," 6th Cav., at that time, and my troop had position on the extreme left of the Cavalry Division, in touch with the 16th Inf. In the confusion incident to the peculiar style of attack on that morning, a number of us became mixed up with the 16th, and participated in the rush which gained us the Spanish works and won the position. For several hours the flags of the 16th were the only ones to be seen on the heights, not a single flag of the Cavalry Division being planted on the trenches till the next morning—July 2—and some of them not till later. Several of the infantry regiments displayed their colors further to the left considerably later in the afternoon of July 1, but the 16th Inf. are undoubtedly entitled to the proud distinction of having been not only the single regiment to carry their colors, unfurled and gallantly waving in the breeze, into the battle, but also to have been the first to plant them on the Hill of San Juan.

Much misapprehension seems to exist regarding this same San Juan. San Juan blockhouse proper is the point referred to, and not either of the other two blockhouses, one about 800 yards to the right and the other about 1,200 yards diagonally to the right and rear. Neither of these latter was taken for at least two hours after San Juan, and on neither of them was there a flag to be seen until the morning of July 2. Hundreds of old soldiers, men who, like myself, have had years of hard service in the West and in that school learned to use their brains and their eyes, will bear me out in the truth of my statement, because they, too, were at the storming of San Juan, and are willing to give credit to whom credit is due.

RICHARD MCCOMYN,

Acting Hospital Steward, U. S. Army, late of Troop "A," 6th Cav.

The certificate referred to is as follows:

Pvt. Richard McComyn, Troop A, 6th Cav., is a capable clerk, an intelligent man and a very brave man. He was among the first to get on the San Juan Hill at the Battle of Santiago, July 1, 1898.

(Signed)

H. P. KINGSBURY,

Captain 6th Cav., Commanding Squadron.

July 28, 1898, Fort Hamilton, Cuba.

DISTRICT OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Capt. T. B. Dugan, 7th Cav., with his troop, is at the sub-post of San Diego de los Baños for a twenty days' tour, having relieved Lieut. Rhea and his troop.

Mrs. Lacey, wife of Lieut. Lacey, 1st Inf., recently left for the States. With her departure there is only one officer's wife left at Pinar del Rio, Mrs. Vogdes, wife of Capt. Vogdes.

The 1st Inf. has moved into the old Spanish Cuartel, or barracks, at Pinar del Rio.

The 7th Cav. Squadron expect to take possession of their new barracks and stables in a few days.

Capt. R. N. Getty, 1st Inf., has gone on a thirty days' leave. The Captain has been a sufferer from malaria fever, but is convalescent.

Lieut. W. G. Penfield, 1st Inf., has gone on an engineering trip to determine the practicability of opening a wagon road between Bahia Honda and San Diego de los Baños.

Lieut. W. L. Reed, 1st Inf., is a recent arrival at Pinar del Rio to join his regiment.

Probably nine-tenths of the Cuban soldiers paid from the three million fund are "men of color." They are not backward about coming forward to accept what the Cuban Generals have characterized as a "charity fund." The general feeling is that the "Generals" have lost very much of their influence over their former soldiers.

Col. Bisbee's promotion and departure for the Philippines was the occasion for a breakfast given in his honor by the officers of the 1st Inf. at the "Hotel Ricardo," Pinar del Rio, Cuba. There was heartfelt regret that he could not remain and be the Colonel of the regiment. Maj. Edmunds relieved Col. Bisbee from charge of the payment of the Sixth Army Corps, Cuban Army.

PRESIDIO OF CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, Cal., June 21, 1899.

The entire command of the 24th Inf. was very much surprised, as well as disappointed, Thursday afternoon by the contents of a telegram received by Col. H. B. Freeman stating that two battalions and headquarters of the regiment were to sail Thursday and Saturday for the Philippine Islands. Although the regiment had been anticipating this, it did not expect to receive orders so soon. The San Francisco "Bulletin" of June 19, says: "The stay of the 24th Inf. at the Presidio has been all too short. The boys had become very familiar figures about the city, and the bustle and hurry of their departure is causing a great disappointment among the citizens of the city."

Sunday morning, just as morning prayers were closing, the entire garrison was startled by the sound of fire call. It was responded to very reluctantly, as the first strains of the call are similar to those of church call. The fire proved to be in the roof of the building known as the "corral," which is occupied principally by families of officers who are now in Manila. Through the quick work of the soldiers the fire was soon put out. Although several were badly bruised by heavy articles thrown from the upper stories none were seriously injured.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilson arrived in the garrison a few days ago, and have taken rooms in the "canal." Capt. Wilson served with the 74th at Fort Bayard, N. M., and the regiment is glad to have him and his wife with it again.

Mrs. A. R. Kerwin entertained at dinner Friday evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Holbrook.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard entertained at "Sixty-three" on Monday evening in honor of the departure of the 74th's officers. The tully cards were especially pretty, being in the shape of a tent. On each was beautifully and artistically drawn a sentence or two of some familiar song. Those entertained were: Col. and Mrs. H.

B. Freeman, Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Thompson, Maj. W. H. W. James, Lieut. and Mrs. Leitch, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Dashiell, Miss Lamb, Capt. and Mrs. Brett, and Mrs. A. R. Kerwin.

Tuesday evening the porch of Col. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman was well filled with a number of the officers and ladies who gathered, perhaps for the last time, to listen to an enjoyable concert rendered by the regimental band.

On Wednesday evening a farewell hop was given by the officers and ladies of the 4th Cav. in honor of the departure of the 24th Inf. officers.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

In a very interesting lecture on the lessons to be learned from the Spanish-American War, the well-known German Rear Admiral Bendemann sums up his remarks as follows:

"Our experiences and views as to the value of armor-plate, heavy artillery, quick-firing guns and the smallest possible use of wood on ships, have been extended and deepened, but not essentially enriched, by this war. It has undeniably demonstrated the necessity for the thorough training of the men in the use of weapons, and, above all, the decided improvement in the art of shooting, and has shown that the most splendid and most modern ships become, without these indispensable conditions, merely defenceless targets and helpless victims to an enemy which is better prepared. The war has, too, most impressively taught us what a great part the apparently secondary question of coal supply plays both now and for the future, as also the furnishing of the fleet with workshop and provision ships of all kinds, also how the arrangement and thorough preparation of these means of assistance cannot be too zealously attended to in times of peace."

Finally, the lecturer pointed out how important was the intelligence and news service, and how carefully it must be studied in times of peace, and that the number of cruisers set aside for this purpose cannot be great enough. As to the proper tactical appliance of larger fleets he could give but little information, owing to the comparatively small size of both the fleets and the inequality of the strength of either side. When her fleet was conquered Spain lost her last colonies in both hemispheres. Her great armies in Cuba, Porto Rico, in the Philippines, had hardly come into contact with the enemy. The history of war has thus gained a further example as to the influence which a war by sea can exercise on the history of nations.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 22, 1899.

Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Grierson stopped over several days on their way to Las Vegas, N. M., with their old friend Maj. Samuel Woodward, 10th Cav., who was on a short visit to the famous Hot Springs.

Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U. S. A., retired, left El Paso for Washington last week. Mrs. Mills, wife of Gen. Mills's brother, accompanied the General to Washington.

Thirty-two men of Co. A, 25th Inf., left this morning to join the other companies en route to Manila. These men will fill the vacancies in the other companies. All were anxious to go, and will be missed by their comrades.

The Mandolin Club gave Lieut. and Mrs. Bush a farewell serenade Tuesday evening before one of its members left for Manila. The beautiful music was very much appreciated by all present, and it is hoped that the club can enroll another musician.

The friends of Lieut. Thomas Franklin, 23d Inf., were very much gratified to hear of the way in which he surprised and routed 500 insurgents on June 10 near Taguig. Lieut. Franklin is very well known in El Paso, and is now in command of the Army gunboat Nipadun.

Mrs. Laubach, wife of Lieut. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf., is spending the summer in El Paso with her mother, Mrs. Hague.

SOCIETY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Havana, Cuba, June 21, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: I would like to use a little space in your paper to say a few words which I think voice the sentiments of nearly all the enlisted men in the Regular Army who belong to the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba. We are not satisfied with the badge. The ribbon is yellow and red—the Spanish colors—and the arms of the cross are green, the color which every soldier instantly associates with the U. S. Hospital Corps. The only American emblem about it is the eagle, which is below the Spanish colors, and the five-bastioned fort, which is in very low relief, and does not show plainly. Lastly, the price—\$15.00—is too high for the majority of enlisted men. Why a bronze Fifth Corps badge, with the appropriate words on it, suspended by a ribbon not entirely Spanish, and costing \$1.50 or \$2.00, would not satisfy the officers belonging to the society is a question we would like some one in a position to know to answer for us.

An Artilleryman in Grimes's battery.

HONORS TO GENERAL YOUNG.

A dinner was given by Col. W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A., to Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., on Monday, June 19, in the red room of the Bohemian Club, San Francisco. The following were the invited guests: Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.; Mayor Jas. D. Phelan, San Francisco, Cal.; Adml. L. Kempff, U. S. N.; Gen. J. B. Babcock, U. S. A.; Col. H. B. Freeman, U. S. A.; Col. W. H. Forwood, U. S. A.; Col. F. M. Cox, U. S. A.; Capt. Henry Glass, U. S. N.; Maj. W. B. Hooper, Capt. E. H. Plummer, U. S. A.; Capt. H. M. Benson, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A.; Gov. H. T. Gage, California; Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. A.; Gen. C. E. Compton, U. S. A.; Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, Col. C. R. Greenleaf, U. S. A.; Col. S. Hoffman, Col. Thomas McGregor, U. S. A.; Capt. C. S. Cotton, U. S. N.; Maj. J. M. Lee, U. S. A.; Capt. T. H. Goodman, Capt. T. R. Rivers, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. P. Howard, U. S. A.; Messrs. Horace L. Hill, Jno. C. Stubbs, Jno. F. Merrill, T. C. Van Ness, Wm. Thomas, Henry L. Dodge, Horace Davis, Sydney M. Smith, E. O. McCormick, George C. Boardman, James B. Stetson, P. M. G. McBean, Horace Platt, George W. Spencer.

The Commandery of California, M. O. Loyal Legion, U. S., gave a reception and banquet in honor of Past Commander Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., on Tuesday evening, June 20, at the Occidental Hotel. One hundred and twenty-five companions and guests were present. Speeches were made by Col. W. R. Parnell, U. S. A.; Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.; Mr. F. X. Schoonmaker, Capt. E. H. Plummer, U. S. A.; Gen. W. H. L. Barnes and others.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 27.

Examinations of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, which were in progress last week, resulted disastrously to the Presidential appointees. Three of these young men were unsuccessful in both examinations, and their alternates had to be examined. The young men who secured the appointments on account of the gallant deeds of relatives and who failed to pass were: Gridley, of Pennsylvania, son of the brave commander of the Olympia, Adml. Dewey's flagship, in the battle of Manila; Bagley, of North Carolina, brother of Ensign Worth Bagley, who lost his life at Cardenas, being the first naval officer killed during the war, and Busbee, of Washington, a grandson of Rear Adml. Worden, the hero of the Monitor-Merrimack battle during the Civil War. These boys will not be able to enter the Academy unless they receive another appointment.

Four candidates, sons of naval officers, reported at the Naval Academy for examination. They are the sons of Admirals McNair, Roman and Craven, and Engr. Gatewood. Others who took the examinations were Barnette, son of Lieut. Comdr. Barnette, and Elmer. The latter successfully passed his mental examination, but failed physically on account of defective eyesight.

A circular letter has been issued by Mr. David W. Glass, of Baltimore, to the governors of the various States, to the mayors of cities, and to the press of the country, asking that assistance be given in a movement to make memorable the coming 3d and 4th of July as the anniversary of the victory of Adml. Schley at Santiago. He suggests that the celebration be not only celebrated this year, but that it be made an annual affair. Mr. Glass also suggests that a movement be started for the raising of a national popular fund, of not less than \$100,000, for the erection of a monument in Washington at the beginning of the twentieth century, to the hero of Santiago.

Messrs. Frank Stromeyer, A. Klein, Henry Boetcher and John Cruisack, members of the Naval Academy band, have left here to furnish music at Brandywine Springs Park, Del., during the season.

Ensign A. J. Hepburn and Mrs. Hepburn, whose marriage took place recently at St. Anne's Church, have returned from Virginia Beach. Mrs. Hepburn is a niece of Gov. Lowndes. Her husband will report for duty on the Albatross July 15.

The fourth class of naval cadets is gradually enlarging. Thirteen members of it are aboard the Monongahela, in the practice cruise, several are on sick leave, and six have been added by the recent examinations, making the class now number about twenty-three. Those admitted under the special examinations are given leave until Sept. 1. By that time the thirteen cadets on the Santee and the sick leave men will, probably, all be at Annapolis, and the class will begin the severe practical drills that make naval cadets out of them, and cause them to be glad when taps sound and give them the opportunity to turn in with aching backs and blistered hands. Indeed, in one case, it is reported that a new recruit fainted at the oar. Sept. 15, the second regular semi-annual examination will begin for the admission of Naval Cadets to the Academy. The fourth class, by that examination, will be increased to its usual proportions of nearly a hundred.

Several enlisted men have been recently retired from duty at the Naval Academy under the provisions of the naval personnel bill. Others who have been in the service for thirty years have applied to be placed on the retired list. Among those who have retired are Chief Gunner's Mate Shemback, Seaman Wm. Norman, Gunner's Mate Wm. H. Smith, Chief Machinist W. Harry Smith, Fireman Wm. Boose, colored, Boatswain's Mate Geo. August.

Sergt. Eben M. Fairbank, of the United States Marine Corps, has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant at the Naval Academy, to rank as such from June 1. Sergt. Fairbanks is a native of Dedham, Mass., and has been a Sergeant for twelve years. He was with the battalion of marines in the Spanish-American war. He comes of one of the Massachusetts colonial families.

STRENGTH AND LIMITATIONS OF THE BOERS.

The warlike preparations in the Transvaal as a result of the controversy with England gives peculiar value to a timely study of the military side of the Boers' nature by Ernest Glanville, who has written much on life in the Transvaal. He draws a fine distinction when he says the Boers are not a fighting race but a hunting people, and though they can shoot they can't fight.

The Boer has an "eye to the country." He can, from his habit of hunting game, take in a situation calling for prompt action at a glance. Show him his game, give him a couple of cartridges, and the pot will be provided for. Show him his enemy, and he will develop a plan which gives him the advantage. Every burgher is an independent unit in a "commando," with an instinctive appreciation of the part he has to play. He differs from the unit in a disciplined army, whose first and only duty is to await orders, and, if possible, carry them out.

The Boer has always a plan up his sleeves to lead the enemy either upon an ambush, as at Bronkurst Spruit, or into a cul-de-sac as at Dornkop. His method is to fight on the retreat, always leaving the enemy to attack.

Each burgher possesses in the highest efficiency the power of mobility. His gun always hangs on the wall, the bandolier is charged with cartridges, the blanket is ready for the saddle, the haversack in a few minutes can be filled by the vrouw with blitong and a little meal. At a word he is ready to ride to his appointed place. Each district has its field-cornet, each field-cornet summons the burghers in his district, and the contingents of each district swell the "commando" under some trusted veteran, who has been on many a raid. With long stirrups they ride loosely on their rough ponies, each man smoking his pipe of Boer tabak; an ill-dressed, loose-limbed, shaggy-haired squad of men that a smart cavalry regiment would laugh to scorn and scatter to the wind (if they could once get up with them). The Boers can furnish an army of probably 18,000 mounted men, not cavalry, nor mounted infantry, but mounted hunters, or sharpshooters, every one of whom could judge to within a yard any distance in the glaring, deceptive light up to 500 yards. Over that distance they are no better than the average military shot.

At target shooting the Boers are not particularly good. The reason is simple. Most game is shot at a range under 200 when on the run, and under 500 yards when standing. No Boer would risk a cartridge on the chance of bringing down an antelope over 500 yards away.

The British commanding officer would wish for nothing better than to engage a Boer force at a distance of 500 yards, but that, says Glanville, is where the Boer plan comes in. No Boer commander would ever wait on the plain till the enemy (if in strength) came within

500 yards. He would do his waiting behind a "rand" or rocky ridge, with another ridge to his rear to fall back upon, and none of his men would require any instruction as to cover. It would never enter his head to hold a position at any cost, and he would consider as mad the leader who would ask him to carry a difficult place by assault.

In the recent native war in Bechuanaland the Boer Volunteers flatly refused to storm a certain hill. The commanding officer branded them publicly in an order of the day as cowards, and they retorted that the C. O. had not an elementary knowledge of his work.

In the Cape Colony war waged unsuccessfully against the Basutos, the Boer contingent in the war declined point blank to attempt the feat of carrying the mountain fastness by assault, and, after a few months ingloriously spent in camp, they went back to their homes.

The conclusion is that a reverse of a crushing nature to the Boers would certainly follow on the invasion of the country by an army of 10,000 men, or by two columns of 5,000, one acting from the Cape Colony via Kimberley and the other from Natal. Hitherto the Boers have had no task more difficult than to engage on their own ground a force of 500 men corraled at Doornkop. A reasonably strong British column, powerful in artillery, with a strong cavalry arm and a few troops of Colonial riders for scouting would, if driven steadily forward, scatter the wild horsemen of the Transvaal. When such a force reached Pretoria the Boers would come to terms. This is Mr. Granville's view, but we may observe that the Boers are not a people of whom any one can safely make boasts. Englishmen before have thought that this or that would happen if a certain movement was executed, but it didn't happen. Again, the statement that 500 men was the largest force the Boers have met does not accord with our recollections of the battle of Majuba Hill, February 27, 1881. If we mistake not the 90th and 93d regiments were in this, together with some naval brigade men and some mounted artillery men, making in all about 1,300 men under Gen. Colley.

OUR DEBT TO THE KOREANS.

If we are to believe "Harper's Magazine" for June the Army and Navy owe a big debt to the Koreans for inventing the first bomb and mortar and ironclad, and ought to extend that little country a large measure of pity for having been the means of its own undoing. "Harper's" account of the first bomb is rather hazy, but from it we glean that the records say that a certain Korean General invented a piece of ordnance which, when discharged, threw itself bodily over the walls of the besieged fortress, and when it exploded, the Japanese who had crowded around to examine it were either torn to pieces by the flying debris or choked by the sulphurous fumes of the burning powder. It is said that the secret of the invention perished with its inventor, but that the mortar then used still lies in one of the Government storehouses in the fortress of Nankin, which guards the southern approach to the capital. The ironclad was born of the war of 1592, when hordes of Hideyoshi landed on the shores of southern Korea and swept northward through the peninsula. The Japanese had penetrated the country as far as Pyeongyang, and were there awaiting an army of reinforcement from Japan, consisting of 100,000 men, before advancing to the conquest of China. Adm. Yi perceived that it was only by destroying this auxiliary force that the Japanese could be checked. This grim necessity resulted in the invention of the kwi-sun, or "tortoise-boat," so called because of its resemblance to that animal. In the illustration which has been preserved in the biography of Adm. Yi, we see that the boat was covered with a curved deck of iron plates, and was provided with a ram. These two things formed its defensive and offensive equipment. With this boat, Adm. Yi boldly attacked the Japanese fleet of 600 boats, ramming them right and left. The enemies deemed the tortoise-boat to be a work of superhuman origin.

KEY WEST, FLA.

Key West Barracks, Fla., June 24, 1899.

Life here is monotonously placid and tranquil. New whims, new fancies, new theories ripple the river of time, but here at this command there has been no stirring events by which to distinguish the passing days.

The forces of this post have been slightly increased by the arrival of Battery N, 1st Art., from St. Augustine. The sleeping accommodations furnished to enlisted men on board of these boats is something wretched. When the Government pays for first class the least they might do is to furnish cots, and not to sleep on the lower deck with a horse and a cow for one's companion. This is how Uncle Sam gets a bad name, and the sooner he furnishes his own transports the better it will be for the service.

The men are getting much needed rest after their trip, but next week will commence business. They will be instructed daily, weather permitting, in all the art of modern gunnery and the handling of heavy guns. It will be required that every man shall just know what to do at the right moment and how to do it. Modern gunnery requires intelligence, and the men must be trained to the degree of intelligence required.

The quarters and sleeping rooms at this post are excellent, and could not be better. The facilities for bathing and washing is deserving of praise. The only drawback in that line is the limited supply of fresh water. Here is also a well-equipped canteen. Our pastime is a good game of baseball and a run to the library.

The weather is quite moderate, and not so warm as expected. We have electricity all through the quarters and garrison. We have a good parade ground and generally a nice breeze. The new fort will soon be finished. The guns—B. L. L. 2 8-inch and 4 10-inch—are already mounted. Also some rapid-firing guns.

The guardhouse and quarters will soon be under construction. Battery B are now at target practice at the new torch. New helmets were issued to Capt. Harlow's Battery N to-day. They are a great improvement on the old style ones.

This city is what you might call the slaughter house of the English language. It is a combination of all kinds of gibberish. Key West and its 20,000 inhabitants is not a desirable place to live in. The streets and sidewalks are something horrible. No sewerage of any kind, and the buildings one story, "with few exceptions," frame shanties, are a disgrace to a civilized community. Such a number of signs—dry goods, grocery, etc., and how they all exist is a mystery. Regular hole in the wall, and not a desirable people to work much.

The Spanish troops were engaged in putting down riots this week at Saragossa and Granada, where anti-budget disturbances took place. The fighting of the rioters was so desperate that two Generals, one Aide-de-Camp, several officers and four soldiers were injured, the soldiers seriously.

STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK CAMP.

The 7th regiment, which has been at the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill from June 17 to 24, has afforded an excellent opportunity of judging the working of the new idea now being carried out at the State Camp of Instruction. This idea, so radical in its many features, found its initiative in the Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, Gov. Roosevelt.

By accompanying Squadron A from New York City to Peekskill, the Governor not only showed his ability to outline soldierly work, but also to lead in it, as on previous occasions. For this, the State, and, particularly the Guard, has good reason to be thankful. That the Commander-in-Chief is intensely interested in the improvement and welfare of the State forces is further shown by the fact that he wrote Col. Appleton, regretting that he could not be with the 7th during its tour of field duty, owing that he had promised to be with his old regiment in Las Vegas, N. M., at this time.

It has been doubted in many quarters during the past winter and spring whether State troops could march and care for themselves, even in a limited way, without undergoing hardship to which they had not been trained. Possibly the Commander-in-Chief thought it better to start in a small way and gradually develop. At any rate, only half the regiment at a time was permitted to take the road and the duration of each battalion's stay from the Camp of Instruction was two days and a half.

As we said above, the 7th Regiment afforded an excellent means of judging the working of the departure from the old method of settling down in a camp already laid out and having many of the modern improvements which even a well-to-do farmer does not enjoy, for the reason that it invariably is complete in numbers and equipment and in a high state of discipline.

The most noticeable feature observed in viewing the regiment, after it reached the Camp of Instruction, was the absence of the dress uniform, the presence of the campaign hat and the general appearance of utility in its equipment.

On Sunday the Post Quartermaster and Commissary Departments were busy making ready to fill the requisitions of the 1st Battalion which was to march on the following morning. Col. Appleton, who had decided to accompany each battalion, made a reconnaissance mounted so that no mistake might be made in the route to be passed over and that the best roads might be utilized.

Monday morning at 8:30 saw the 1st Battalion, Maj. Abrams, in column and under way, after the necessary disposition of the command had been made, the enemy supposingly being in the vicinity of the line of march. About a mile from the Camp of Instruction, the battalion's transportation which had gone around by the river road was met and put into the column at its proper place. It consisted of ten wagons, each drawn by two horses, which had been hired in Peekskill. This train was not at all in keeping with the well-equipped troops, and hardly gave one confidence of its ability to reach a remote destination. However, the roads were not rough, nor the march long, so there was no serious trouble for the Quartermaster in that direction.

The column again pushed ahead, the advance-guard consisting of one company, having the proper formation, but being obliged to draw in its flankers on account of the densely wooded and covered ground on its right and left and the evident desire to make good time at the expense of completely carrying out the principles of a tactical march. The movement was simulated, however, and the advance and rear-guards understood their duties accurately and showed careful preliminary instruction.

The communication and connection from head to rear of the command, the work of the connecting links, the messenger service, the attention paid to the transportation, and the many other little details of a well-ordered march, even at this early stage of the movement, were noticeably good.

At the halts the men were well in hand, even when water was to be had, which speaks well for the important feature of discipline. In the meantime the Engineer Corps commanded by Lieut. Towle was carefully and quickly carrying on its work of sketching the topography of the country through which the column was passing and gathering such information as might prove valuable on a future occasion. This work might have been somewhat simplified by resort to the Field Sketching Case used in the regular service. The battalion reached the first camping place shortly after 11 a. m. after having marched about five and one-half miles. The spot had been admirably selected, not only on account of its defensive position, but also because of the proximity of good potable water and bathing facilities. The chief element of its strength, should it have been attacked, consisted in the numerous stone fences which divided the valley into squares like a chess board. The camp site having been rented by the State without the privilege of wood, cordwood had already been placed at hand for the troops, thereby relieving them of the necessity of foraging for this great factor in a soldier's comfort. In thirty minutes from the arrival of the transportation all the tents had been pitched and preparations for dinner were well under way.

Six conical tents and one wall-tent were provided for each company, besides the two wall-tents for each company's officers. It was noticed that each wagon had been so loaded that its contents were put on the ground in order to secure the least handling and the greatest economical results in other respects. As an example it may be interesting to note that coffee was being served by some of the kitchen details twenty minutes after the "Buzacotts" were lifted from the wagons.

Dinner was ready on time, 12:30, and an examination showed it to be of a quality to invite rather than to repel. It consisted of a stew with lima beans, bread and butter, canned peaches and as good coffee as anyone might wish to drink.

Without the instruction in practical kitchen work which the regiment had in its armory last winter and lately in the field at Babylon, Long Island, no such results could have been shown.

After dinner one company was detailed to perform a tour of outpost duty, and while this detail was being made the other men, quickly recognizing the demands of the situation, foraged for straw to serve for bedding, the neighboring farm houses responding to the calls when properly approached.

Gen. Roe arrived during the afternoon and expressed satisfaction at the results thus far accomplished, after critically inspecting the camp and the outpost. Supper was served on time and was well prepared and of good quality.

Tuesday morning at 7:10 saw the battalion again on the march, the striking of camp and the loading of the train having been promptly and systematically accomplished. The advance and rear-guards on this part of the march consisted of two companies which on the previous day had position in the main column, so that each company might have its share in the several duties

necessary to the fulfillment of all the requirements of the general movement.

When about three miles from the encampment of the previous night the vanguard came upon the enemy and immediately took possession of a stone fence parallel to the enemy's front and held it by means of a strong fire until the support came up. The reserve and the main body were also immediately notified. The enemy having been held in check by the advance-guard, the necessary steps taken to warn the main body and get it ready for action, the object of the maneuver was accomplished and the battalion again proceeded. Owing to Col. Appleton's reconnaissance, previously, the proper roads were taken at this point in the march and the transportation experienced no difficulty and the command reached the camp at Lake Oscawana at 9:35 a. m., after having marched about six miles.

This camp site had evidently been selected in order to give variety to the work of pitching tents, for while the first camp was on the flat on pasture land, this latter site occupied a very rocky and uneven hummock—less than an acre.

The lake covered one flank and the other flanks were capable of a strong defence. Good potable water was at hand and other minor features lent themselves to the requirements of a safe and convenient camp site.

The prompt and intelligent work of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments were again noticeable. The men pitched the canvas as easily under the new conditions and were under cover in a half hour. In the afternoon skirmish drills took place, the men being none the worse for their morning's march. A heavy wind and rain storm struck the camp late in the afternoon and put to a severe test the stability of the tents. Only two wall-tents were knocked over and they were on the windward flank of the camp. The men pitched in during the tremendous downpour and held the canvas safe like veterans; even the officers worked like beavers and the Colonel was afoot all over the encampment, satisfying himself that the comfort of his troops and the safety of State property was being assured. The next morning, Wednesday, the battalion was under way for the return to the Camp of Instruction at 6:45 and after a trying march of nearly twelve miles reached there at 10:10 a. m.

The 2d Battalion, Maj. Conover, began its march over the same ground in the afternoon and practically under like conditions and with like results. Maj. Conover wisely decided to use duck trousers instead of the gray cloth worn by the 1st Battalion. No doubt the officers of the 1st Battalion gave him the benefit of their experience in this important detail.

The most noticeable feature in the work of both battalions was the rate of march. We believe the speed to have been too great at nearly all times, but particularly on the return marches. The easy swing of men carrying a little over 40 lbs. apiece was missing. The speed partook of the nature of a forced march, and, although the men stuck to it and showed wonderful stamina, the movement was not in accordance with the tactical idea involved. At times, there were exceptions, particularly on the march-out. We judge that too great stress was laid on the time occupied by each battalion to cover a given distance. If the marches had been forced there might be place for such rivalry, otherwise there could be none.

To sum up the results of the week's work by a regiment so well adapted to carry out the Commander-in-Chief's innovation, it may be said that the gain to officers and men has been great and the change most popular. By the time the next State encampment takes place, we may look for regulation transportation, a modern rifle, a suitable uniform of canvas or Khaki, an improved cooking range probably on the lines of the new one on exhibition in camp, lightweight incinerators, a whole regiment on the march instead of a battalion, the passing away of the restaurant system and the substitution of the more soldierly method of organizations preparing their own food, a better understanding of the possibilities of adjustment in the Merriam pack, a greater variety of maneuvers illustrative of actual conditions that are most likely to occur in service, some slight accommodation for target practice and a few other improvements which there is no doubt will be suggested during the present summer's practical work.

The first anniversary of the 2d Regiment of New York Volunteers will be held at Schenectady, July 4. This regiment was formed of separate companies, from the 3d Brigade, and was commanded by Col. E. E. Hardin (Captain 7th U. S. Inf.) during the Spanish-American War. The 2d Battery of New York City, Capt. Wilson, will also take part in the ceremonies.

Brig. Gen. McCoskey Butt, 1st Brigade New York Guard, sailed for Europe on the St. Paul, June 28. Capt. Francis G. Landon and De Witt C. Falls, of the 7th New York, were also passengers on the same steamer. The two latter represent the regiment and State on the occasion of the review of the British Volunteers.

Speaking of the annual spring inspections of the Pennsylvania National Guard, a military writer in the Philadelphia "Inquirer" finds fault with the methods pursued, and characterizes the system as ridiculous, and sums up as follows: "As the spring ratings have been rung on the troops in years past, each inspector has been allowed to exercise his individual opinion of what constitutes the ideal company and then rate the companies which come under his supervision accordingly. Such a procedure shows a lack of system, as no two officers are at all likely to have the same ideal of what constitutes perfection, and in consequence there is sure to be a wide divergence from fairness in the markings. It is to be hoped that none of the inspectors have rated any company at the maximum of 100, which means absolute perfection. Such a company either in the National Guard, the United States Army or among some of the famous old-time champion drilled organizations has never existed. Some other and less rating than the maximum will do nicely for the very best company in the Guard, and if an inspector rates any one as absolutely perfect, then that inspector has mistaken his calling. The inspections just ending, although fraught with much to every company in the Guard, was perfunctory, so far as the companies of the old Guard are concerned. The new Guard was given the full benefit of producing chances for the inspectors to delve into mathematics and endeavor to figure out a rating by the rule of 4-11-44, and it is to be sincerely hoped in the future this funny old manner will be abolished and a system adopted that is more in consonance with the dignity of the work and less analogous to a base ball score."

The 2d Regiment, Nebraska National Guard, was recently organized after its volunteer service, ten of the twelve old companies now being in the regiment. The field at present consists of the undersigned: Col. Ernest H. Tracy, of Norfolk, Neb., as Lieutenant Colonel, and William Hayward, of Nebraska City, as Major; the 3d battalion not being organized as yet, but it is hoped to have it completed within a month. Many of the old officers and men are again in the regiment and the prospects are flattering that the regiment will soon be

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1047.)

in as serviceable condition as it was previous to the Spanish War.

The United States cruiser *Prairie* returned to Baltimore, June 24, after a week's cruise with the Maryland Naval Militia. The ship anchored off Fort McHenry, where she was inspected by Gov. Lowndes, Adj. Gen. Wilmer and Inspector Gen. Mumford. The Governor and Gen. Wilmer and Mumford were received on the ship by Comdr. Mackenzie, the crew being assembled at quarters. The ship and the men were carefully inspected and all expressed themselves as being highly gratified at the showing made. After the inspection the visitors were entertained by Comdr. Mackenzie in his cabin. During the cruise the *Prairie* went as far North as Connecticut, most of the time, in fact, being spent in Long Island sound. The crew was given a great deal of instruction in target practice.

Col. William H. Cooper, of the 3d Regiment, of New Jersey, appointed the following staff: Adjutant, Capt. C. S. Magrath; Quartermaster, Lieut. William H. Browning; Paymaster, Col. Delancey G. Walker; Surgeon, Dr. Daniel E. Strock; Asst. Surgeons, Dr. Paul E. McCray, Dr. Walter S. Bray; Chaplain, Rev. J. Madison Hare; Judge Advocate, Capt. Samuel E. Perry; inspector of rifle practice, Capt. J. F. Cline.

In the Massachusetts Naval Militia the 2d Division elected Lieut. (J. G.) Charles H. Brigham to be Lieutenant, Chief of Company, on Tuesday, June 27. Lieut. Brigham is one of the original officers of the organization and served during the recent war as Senior Watch Officer on the U. S. S. *Prairie*. July 4 the 2d Division, in response to an invitation, will take part in a celebration at Brookline, Mass. The drum, fife and bugle corps lately organized will parade for the first time on this occasion. Col. Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., with a battalion of four companies of the Marine Corps from the Charleston Navy Yard, will participate in the parade and review at Brookline, Mass., July 4. Battery M, 7th Art., U. S. A., will also take part.

The Pennsylvania Naval Militia will sail from Philadelphia July 8 on the United States auxiliary cruiser *Prairie* for their annual cruise and drill.

In the 1st Naval Battalion of New York, the Thursday evening cruises with the steam launch, which have proved so successful, will be continued right along. Quite a number of the members of this division have taken up their quarters on the New Hampshire for the summer. The change to the anchorage off Tompkinsville from the dock alongside the ill-smelling garbage dump, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth street, is a very agreeable one. The cutters have been brought to the ship, from the Navy Yard in charge of Ensign Taintor, assisted by Gun Capt. Van Musis and Carter. A cutter will leave the ship July 1 to be gone over the fourth, the objective point being the south side of Long Island, where a camp will be established.

The converted yacht *Siren*, which was offered by the Government to the Virginia Naval Militia, was formally accepted by the latter organization, June 21.

COLLEGE HONORS TO SOLDIER AND SAILOR.

Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., retired, and Capt. W. C. Wise, U. S. N., received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale University this week. When Capt. Wise was presented as a candidate for the degree Prof. Bernadotte Perrin said: "Capt. Wise, a Virginian by birth, and a graduate of the Naval Academy, has been in the service since 1860. His record during all this period is highly creditable. He is deemed one of the most thorough masters of seamanship. He had been in command of more than one naval ship before he took command of the *Yale* in the recent war. The achievements of this vessel under his command subtracted nothing from the luster of its name. Its Captain distinguished himself by the boldness and audacity with which he performed the scouting duty to which the *Yale* was assigned."

Of Admiral Bunce Prof. Perrin remarked: "A graduate of Annapolis in 1857 he served under Farragut on the *Brooklyn*, and in 1862 was commissioned as Lieutenant. In 1863 he had charge of the naval howitzers in the combined military and naval expedition which captured a part of Morris Island. Later in the same year he participated in the various attacks in the harbor of Charleston. In other engagements—among them, in the capture of Fort Fisher—he served with distinction. He was given in succession the command of several vessels of war, one of which, the monitor *Monadnock*, he carried around Cape Horn to San Francisco. For this unprecedented maritime achievement he was thanked by the Navy Department. In 1898 he was advanced from the rank of Commodore to that of Admiral. During the recent war with Spain his duties were important. He was placed in charge of the coast defenses of the country at its principal port."

Harvard conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., and Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson. In receiving his degree Gen. Wood spoke in an impressive way of the need of men of high character for colonial administration and of the need of action, not theorizing, in Cuba. He aroused special enthusiasm, though a cordial greeting was given Admiral Sampson. Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., conferred the degree of LL. D. on Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Lakes.

The organization to provide a fund for Cuban orphans which was recently organized under the presidency of Gen. F. V. Greene, has thus far obtained subscriptions to the amount of \$17,000. The trustees of the fund gave a reception to Gen. Leonard Wood at the Chamber of Commerce, New York, June 29, and listened to an excellent speech from him in support of the movement to provide for the Cuban orphans. In the course of his remarks Gen. Wood said: "A constant request that I hear in Cuba is 'Cannot you give us some more schools and some more American teachers?' They all want to be Americanized. There is no better way of doing this than by beginning with the children. The orphans, of whom there are a great many, are left with absolutely no care or attention. It is no unusual thing for them to sleep around the camp and beg for food. They are to be useful or bad members of society. We are responsible for conditions in Cuba, and it is our duty to look after these children. The establishment of homes and schools for them will be of inestimable good for the future generations."

Two non-commissioned officers and ten privates, Co. C, Engineer Corps, arrived at Willets Point, June 24, from Camp Meade, Pa.; transferred as Volunteers from Co. C to Co. B, which leaves early in July for Manila.

The Spanish gun *Marques de Ustaris*, one of several which guarded the entrance to Santiago's harbor, and which has been loaned to the city of Newark, N. J., by the War Department, arrived there this week. The gun will be placed in Military Park on July 4.

Infantry, to date from June 20, 1899, vice Carpenter, promoted. He will proceed to New York City and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. Maj. Frederick A. Smith (promoted from Captain, 12th U. S. Infantry), to the 1st U. S. Infantry, to date from June 20, 1899, vice Dougherty, promoted. He is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., and will proceed to New York City and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (W. D., June 23.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Capt. Harold L. Jackson (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 22d U. S. Infantry), to the 1st U. S. Infantry, Co. L, to date from May 25, 1899. He will join the 1st U. S. Infantry on the expiration of his present sick leave. Capt. John M. Sigworth (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 9th U. S. Infantry), to the 9th U. S. Infantry, Co. K, to date from June 2, 1899. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. Capt. Percival G. Lowe (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 18th U. S. Infantry), to the 25th U. S. Infantry, Co. F, to date from June 8, 1899. He will join his company upon its arrival in Manila. Capt. Wilson Chase (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 22d U. S. Infantry), to the 21st U. S. Infantry, Co. A, to date from June 8, 1899. He will join his regiment. Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 23d U. S. Infantry), to the 12th U. S. Infantry, Co. B, to date from June 16, 1899. He will join his regiment. Capt. Harry R. Lee (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 11th U. S. Infantry), to the 11th U. S. Infantry, Co. C, to date from June 20, 1899. (W. D., June 29.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Col. William H. Blisbee (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 1st U. S. Infantry), to the 13th U. S. Infantry, to date from June 16, 1899. Lieut. Col. Chas. A. Dempsey (promoted from Major, 2d U. S. Infantry), to the 1st U. S. Infantry, to date from June 16, 1899. He will proceed to join the 1st U. S. Infantry. Maj. Charles A. Williams (promoted from Captain, 21st U. S. Infantry), to the 17th U. S. Infantry, to date from June 8, 1899. Maj. Marion P. Maus (promoted from Captain, 1st U. S. Infantry), to the 2d U. S. Infantry, to date from June 16, 1899. Capt. Dwight E. Holley (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Infantry), to the 4th U. S. Infantry, to date from March 2, 1899.

Capt. John S. Grisard (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 7th U. S. Infantry), to the 7th U. S. Infantry, to date from March 13, 1899. Capt. Edward R. Chrisman (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 6th U. S. Infantry), to the 20th U. S. Infantry, to date from March 16, 1899. Capt. Peter C. Harris (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Infantry), to the 9th U. S. Infantry, to date from March 16, 1899. He will join the 9th U. S. Infantry. Capt. Munroe McFarland (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Infantry), to the 18th U. S. Infantry, to date from March 26, 1899. He will join the 18th U. S. Infantry. Capt. William T. Wilder (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 25th U. S. Infantry), to the 11th Infantry, to date from March 31, 1899. He will proceed to Governors Island, New York, and report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the East, to conduct recruits to Porto Rico. Capt. William H. Wilhelm (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 14th U. S. Infantry), to the 21st U. S. Infantry, to date from March 31, 1899. He will join the 21st U. S. Infantry. Capt. William R. Sample (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Infantry), to the 3d U. S. Infantry, to date from April 1, 1899. He will join the 3d U. S. Infantry. Capt. William R. Dashiell (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 24th U. S. Infantry), to the 24th U. S. Infantry, to date from April 25, 1899. Capt. Eli A. Heimick (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 10th U. S. Infantry), to the 15th U. S. Infantry, to date from May 4, 1899. He will join the 15th U. S. Infantry. Capt. Charles G. French (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 15th U. S. Infantry), to the 7th U. S. Infantry, to date from May 5, 1899. He will join the 7th U. S. Infantry. Capt. Robert W. Rose (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 17th U. S. Infantry), to the 21st U. S. Infantry, to date from May 14, 1899. He is relieved from recruiting duty and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. Capt. William C. Bennett (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 6th U. S. Infantry), to the 16th U. S. Infantry, to date from May 16, 1899. Capt. William A. Campbell (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 22d U. S. Infantry), to the 22d U. S. Infantry, to date from May 16, 1899. Capt. Frederic H. Sargent (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Infantry), to the 8th U. S. Infantry, to date from May 19, 1899. 1st Lieut. Edward S. Walton (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 18th U. S. Infantry), to the 18th U. S. Infantry, to date from March 2, 1899. 1st Lieut. Charles H. Bridges (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 22d U. S. Infantry), to the 22d U. S. Infantry, to date from March 2, 1899. 1st Lieut. Tenney Ross (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Infantry), to the 3d U. S. Infantry, to date from March 2, 1899. (W. D., June 24.)

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

A detachment of 1,275 of the enlisted men now awaiting transportation at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the Philippine Islands, will be held in readiness to sail on the transport *Sheridan*, for Manila, on about June 24. The men will be organized into three temporary battalions of four companies each, and when ready for transportation will be turned over to Col. Aaron S. Daggett, 14th Inf., who will command the troops on the transport. The following officers are designated for service with the battalions and companies above indicated: Maj. William Quinton, 14th Inf.; Maj. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; Capt. Frank L. Dodds, 9th Inf. (to act as field officer); 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Saratt, 6th Art.; 1st Lieut. Geo. M. Grimes, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. N. Hayden, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. O. H. Dockery, Jr., 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter E. Stewart, Jr., 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Reuben Smith, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert F. McMillan, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Horace P. Hobbs, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf. (D. Cal., June 17.)

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed by the Acting Secretary of War to meet at San Francisco, Cal., at the earliest date practicable after July 1, 1899, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V.; Col. Alfred Mordecai, O. D., U. S. A.; Col. William H. Wood, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. John R. Babcock, A. A. G., U. S. A.; Maj. Robert J. Gibson, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. David J. Rumbough, 3d U. S. Art., Recorder. (W. D., June 23.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at such place as the president thereof may designate, on May 15, 1899, for the examination of such officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles F. Robe, 17th U. S. Inf.; Maj. William H. Boyle, 21st U. S. Inf.; Maj. William P. Rogers, 20th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Frank R. Keefe, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Paul F. Straub, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Smith, 20th U. S. Inf., Recorder. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 14.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Luther R. Hare, 7th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d U. S. Art., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will assemble at Camp Columbia, for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for the establishment of a rifle range for the use of troops stationed at that camp. (D. P. H., and P. D. R., May 26.)

A second board of medical officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 14, and from time to time thereafter until the day of sailing of the transport *Sheridan*, for the purpose of examining all recruits for service in the Philippine Islands, now at that post or who may hereafter arrive there. Detail for the board: 1st Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, Asst. Surg.; Acting Asst. Surg. Robert H. Zauner. (D. Cal., June 13.)

A third board of medical officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 14, for the purpose of examining all recruits for service in the Philippine Islands, now at that post or who may hereafter arrive there, with a view of eliminating such as may be found physically

disqualified. Detail for the board: Capt. William H. Wilson, Asst. Surg.; A. A. Surg. James B. Cutter, A. A. Surg. Stephen Wythe. (D. Cal., June 13.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet May 8 to inspect the Spanish steamers *Puerto Rico* and *Leon XIII.*, with a view to determining their availability and capacity for transporting U. S. troops to Zamboanga. Detail of the Board: Maj. James Miller, 20th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Raymond Sulzer, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Martin, 14th U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 8.)

A Board of Officers is called to determine the character of the ration most conducive to the health and best adapted to the necessities of troops serving in the Philippine Islands, suggesting and recommending such changes in the component parts of the ration now issued as may seem to it to be demanded by the best interests of the service. Detail of the Board: Maj. William D. Crosby, Brig. Surg., U. S. V.; Maj. David L. Brainard, Chief Comy., Department and Corps; Capt. William W. Wotherspoon, 12th U. S. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 9.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet on Thursday, May 11, 1899, to examine into and report upon the physical condition of 1st Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, 4th U. S. Inf., and such other officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Maj. S. O. L. Potter, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V.; Maj. J. M. Cabell, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. George D. De Shon, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 9.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of 1st Lieut. F. M. C. Usher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. D. B. Hartinger, U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. C. R. Gill, U. S. A., is appointed to meet at the office of the Chief Surgeon of the Department, Matanzas, Cuba, June 20, 1899, for the examination of Pvt. John Collins, Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., as to his fitness for promotion to Acting Hospital Steward. (D. M. & S. C., June 13.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Henry C. Haasbrouck, 7th U. S. Art.; Maj. John P. Story, 7th U. S. Art.; Capt. James C. Ayres, O. D.; Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., and Capt. William V. Judson, C. E., is appointed to meet at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, on June 30, 1899, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of conducting a series of tests with a depression position under mounted in an experimental tower at that post. (W. D., June 26.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 5. Detail: Maj. Henry Jackson, 3d Cav.; Capt. George A. Dodd, 3d Cav.; Capt. Henry L. Ripley, Adj. G.; Capt. Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, Commy., 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William D. Chitty, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert R. Wallace, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (D. E., June 27.)

A G. C. M., is appointed to meet at Camp Egbert, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, June 12. Detail: Capt. Robert N. Getty, 1st U. S. Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Vokes, 1st U. S. Inf.; Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 7th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, 1st U. S. Inf.; Capt. William M. Swaine, 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Downes, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, 7th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. William M. Parker, 1st U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. James C. Rhea, 7th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Campbell King, 1st U. S. Inf., Judge Adv. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., June 7.)

Capt. Henry B. Chamberlin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. G. Souard Turner, 10th Inf., are detailed as members of the G. C. M. appointed from these headquarters by par. 2, S. O. 124, c. a., vice 1st Lieut. John F. Stephens, and 2d Lieut. Robert H. Peck, 10th Inf., relieved. (D. M. and S. C., June 19.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers and enlisted men will report to the president of the Board of Officers appointed for examination for appointment to grade of 2d Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, viz: 1st Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne, Jr., U. S. Vol. Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker, 13th Minnesota Corps; William Wallace McCammon, Jr., Co. E, 14th U. S. Inf.; Corpl. Victor H. Munnecke, Co. L, 1st Nebraska; Pvt. Douglas Potts, Troop C, 4th U. S. Cav. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 15.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Maj. Everhart Blerer and Cos. E and H, 10th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., will proceed to Corregidor Island, P. I., and there take station, relieving Maj. H. C. Cuthbertson and Cos. A and B of that regiment, who will proceed to Cavite, P. I. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 6.)

Leave for one month, with permission to leave the Island of Luzon, for the purpose of visiting Japan, is granted Col. A. L. Hawkins, 10th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 8.)

The order assigning Capt. A. H. Otis, 1st Washington, to command of the 2d Battalion of that regiment, is confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 10.)

TRIAL OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

Maj. Gen. Brooke has approved the following by the Judge Advocate on his staff with reference to the trial of a civilian employee of the Q. M. D.: The law with respect to the trial of citizens by military court, under the provisions of the 63d Article of War, has always been strictly construed against such trial except in such cases as where they accompany the Army in the field in time of war, and upon the actual theatre of military operation. Both the accused and the person killed were civilian employees of the United States in connection with the Army; and as the courts of the island are sitting in full possession of their powers and qualifications to enforce the laws, it is recommended that this man be sent to the civil court for trial.

Leave for one month, with permission to return to the U. S., is granted 1st Lieut. James T. Ord, Porto Rican Battalion, U. S. Vols. (D. S., June 12.)

Maj. William A. Kobbe, 3d U. S. Art., is assigned to command the following troops, which will comprise an independent column, to act under the supervision of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. Vols., commanding 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, viz: Three battalions, 17th U. S. Inf.; 3d Battalion, 9th U. S. Inf., Light Battery E, 1st U. S. Artillery. (D. P. and 8th Corps, May 14.)

2d Lieut. Maxwell Keyes, 3d U. S. Inf., and Samuel W. Noyes, 23d U. S. Inf., will report to the Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Department for the purpose of conducting recruits to San Francisco, Cal. (D. L., June 23.)

The resignation of Cadet Ray Edora Owsley, of the class admitted this year, U. S. Military Academy, is accepted by the Acting Secretary of War. (W. D., June 24.)

Circular 11, 12, and 13, June 13, 1899, Department of Porto Rico, relate to matters concerning the civil government. Circular 14 republishes an order from the War Department relating to the deposit of public funds. G. O. 77, June 12, relates to the management of jails.

Nos. 82 to 84, Division of Cuba, relate to the civil government of the island.

1st Lieut. Christian Briand, Porto Rico Battalion, U. S. V., recently appointed, will proceed to Governors Island, New York. (W. D., June 28.)

Col. Albert P. Morrow, U. S. A., is relieved from duty as professor at the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla. (W. D., June 27.)

The post of Fort Rodman, near New Bedford, Mass., is constituted a subpost of Fort Adams, R. I. (D. E., June 28.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. John R. Proctor, Jr., 5th Art., is extended one month.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: 1st Lieut. James S. Parker, to the 6th Cavalry, Troop F. 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, to the 8th Cavalry, Troop A. 1st Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, to the 8th Cavalry, Troop R. 1st Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., to the 9th Cavalry, Troop L. 1st Lieut. Alford Van P. Anderson, to the 6th Cavalry, Troop G.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Three Army employees at Cienfuegos, Cuba, June 24, caused a disturbance by firing their revolvers and resisting arrest. Maj. Bowman, of the American forces, came to the aid of the civil authorities and restored order.

The Cubans are much pleased at the prompt way Gen. Wilson, Military Governor of the Department of Matanzas, began an investigation into this trouble at Cienfuegos. It turns out that the trouble was caused by three civilian employees of the Quartermaster's Department, who got into trouble with the police. The Spaniard killed was hit by a stray shot. Judge Advocate Carbaugh is making a thorough inquiry. Capt. Fenton, the Commissary, has been relieved, and will face a court martial for interfering with the police and endeavoring to assist the prisoners to escape. Lieut. Catlin, of the 10th Inf., has been relieved of command of the guard of Maj. Rafferty's pay train, and will face charges of leaving his post without authority. Three policemen who began the firing will be tried. The trio who caused the trouble will be deported. The planter killed was Senor Maria, a wealthy and respected citizen, who was driving with his children when shot.

The biggest social event since the American occupation was given at Havana, June 22. Mrs. Rathbone, wife of the Director of Posts, Maj. E. O. Rathbone, gave a ball, at which over 500 persons were present, including all the best of Havana society, American, Spanish and Cuban.

A prominent Havana club was the scene of a disturbance June 24 between two well-known Cubans and several American officers. The Cubans began the trouble by cursing the American Administration, President McKinley, the United States troops and their officers. Finally one of the Americans, thoroughly out of patience, struck a Cuban in the face. The latter demanded a duel, but the officer laughed at him.

A cablegram was received at the office of the Adjutant General, June 27, from Gen. Otis, conveying the information that the transport Grant had arrived at Manila, having had no casualties during the trip. The Grant sailed from San Francisco, May 30, with forty officers and 1,665 enlisted men of the 16th Infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. W. F. Spurgin. These troops, fresh and vigorous, will undoubtedly prove a decided acquisition to the Army in the Philippines, the soldiers of which according to Gen. Otis's despatch of this week "have reached the limit of endurance" and are entitled to a good rest.

The transport Logan arrived at New York June 27, from San Juan, Puerto Rico; 350 men and 600 horses of Light Batteries M and C, 7th U. S. Art., and Heavy Battery B, 6th U. S. Art., were on board. During the voyage of the Logan, John Corbett, a dishonorably discharged soldier, of Battery C, 5th Art., jumped overboard and was lost.

Two cases of malarial fever among the American marines at Havana caused alarm. They were supposed to be cases of yellow fever, but isolation and investigation proved conclusively that this was not the case. The paper "La Discusion" says: "Thanks to the sanitary measures adopted in Havana, unprecedented conditions now exist. Havana is one of the healthiest cities in the world. All thanks are due to Surg. Maj. Davis."

Maj. José Acosta of the Cuban Army, with a considerable quantity of money, was arrested at Guanajay, Cuba. He attempted to resist arrest and fled, firing at the rural guards until his revolver was empty, though without hitting any one. Acosta recently sold guns to unarmed Cubans to enable them to make application to the American paymasters in the distribution of the gratuity.

Capt. Carter, of the Marine Hospital Service, succeeds Dr. W. T. Brunner, the Chief Quarantine officer, who left Havana this week for Savannah.

Up to June 28 the total number of cases of yellow fever

at Santiago de Cuba was fifty, of which twelve had proved fatal. Maj. Carr, the surgeon in charge, reports that there are no further cases under suspicion, and the general health of the troops is good.

Gen. Davis, commanding the Department of Porto Rico, notified the Secretary of War that 800 natives had enlisted in the battalion authorized by the War Department. One hundred more men will be secured.

The feast of San Juan was celebrated at Santiago de Cuba in a comparatively quiet manner June 24, though placards about the city had declared that would be the date of an outbreak against the Americans. The only disorder was the stoning of a Spaniard by enthusiastic Cubans.

LOENHAUSER EXONERATED.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. Loenhauser, 25th Inf., Colonel 13th Minnesota Volunteers, exonerates that officer from any responsibility for the riotous conduct of the men of that regiment at Augusta, and sustains Gen. Young in his views of the court martial proceedings before which the enlisted men were tried. It also recommends that no further action be taken.

Within the next six months Newport Harbor will have been supplied with a powerful electric light plant which will be operated by the troops which will be stationed at the new 12-inch breech loading rifle battery at the Dumpings. The battery is all completed save for the mounting of one of the big rifles and the filling of the magazines and amm. rooms. This work of defence is spoken of by experts as being one of the very best of its kind on this coast and was erected under the direction of Major Lockwood, who is in charge of the U. S. Engineer office here. The searchlight when in position will be placed on a high elevation giving it an immense sea range. Fort Adams and Fort Greble are each to have searchlights.—Newport Herald.

"Have you all you want for your trip?" inquired the official. "Yes," answered the Captain of the warship hesitatingly; "that is, all that I ought to expect." "What is there that you would like?" "Well, to tell the truth, I think we ought to have a few stenographers posted about the ship so as to have official and verbatim reports of any conversations which may occur."—Washington Star.

Among the speakers at the alumni dinner at Amherst, Mass., this week was Assistant Secretary Charles H. Allen, of the Navy. His speech was almost entirely confined to the Philippines question, upholding the Administration in the policy it has followed. He said that the politicians who attempted to prevent the ratification of the Paris treaty were the cause of much of the trouble happening in the Philippines, alleging that their attitude had given encouragement to the insurgents. His speech was well received.

"Women are very hard to understand," he remarked sentimentally. "Well," she answered, "men have their curious ways, too. I have known some of them to agree perfectly about how the Alaskan and Venezuelan boundaries ought to be settled and then get hopelessly irascible over a party wall."—Washington Star.

A process has been invented and patented in Brazil for preparing coffee in tabloids by a system of compression. It is argued that not only will there be less expense in exporting coffee in this form, but that the consumer will be more certain of thus receiving for his use the pure unadulterated article.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. asks: As to the appointments in the Pay Department of the Army, is there now any vacancy, or will there be any increase in the number upon the increase of the Army should Congress authorize it, and how would the appointments be made? Answer—You should specify what position you refer to, Paymaster, Clerk or Assistant Paymaster.

H. B. F. asks: If a person desires to be transferred to the Philippine Islands or to a regiment ordered there will the Government furnish transportation? Answer—Yes, if you are transferred.

A correspondent asks the following questions: (1) In the Navy pay table published in the Journal of June 17, the sea pay for Lieutenant (J. G.) is \$1,500, which is the same, I think, as an Ensign, on his second five years, gets. I thought the next higher grade would get higher pay even under the old law, and that the Personnel Bill increased the pay of all officers of the line. My husband is at Manila and two months ago passed examination for Junior Lieutenant. Will you tell me what his sea pay is now and what it will be after June 30, when the provisions of the Personnel Bill in the matter of pay are effective? (2) When shall I write to get the new Navy Register and about when do you think it will be ready? (3) Also inform me if the wives of naval officers may travel on any Government transport as do Army officers' wives? Answer.—(1) The sea pay of an Ensign (after having been in the service five years—including service as a cadet at the Academy) is \$1,400. In addition, there is allowed thirty cents per day for rations or a total of \$109.50 per year. An Ensign therefore gets a total pay per annum of \$1,509.50, under the old Navy pay table. The pay of a Junior Lieutenant, under the old law, is \$1,800, to which must be added \$109.50 for the total. Under the Army pay clause which takes effect on the 1st of the coming July, the salary of an officer depends upon the length of time he has been in the service. For example, an officer who holds the rank of Lieutenant of the Junior Grade receives \$1,500, and 10 per cent. of the same for each five years of service. In other words, presuming that an officer who has reached the rank of Lieutenant, Junior Grade, has been in the service between 10 and 15 years, his total pay would be \$1,500, plus \$300, or a total of \$1,800 under the new law. (2) Naval Register will not be ready until July 15. (3) No such order has been issued.

C. P. K.—As you served in the Navy and provided you are still physically sound, you should have no difficulty in joining the New York Naval Militia. Apply on board the U. S. S. New Hampshire, off Tompkinsville, N. Y.

P. J. H.—As you do not give the date of your enlistment we cannot tell whether you are entitled to discharge under G. O. 40, A. G. O., 1898.

S. D.—A General Officer is not obliged to have the number of Aides-de-Camp allowed him by law. Some have only one.

G. F. D. asks: During the Spanish-American War was there ever an engagement between cavalry and cavalry? Answer.—No.

A. A. SURGEON asks: Can an Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., obtain sick leave on full pay. Last October the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury made a decision by which A. A. Surgeons could not obtain pay on sick or ordinary leave. Answer.—The decision is understood to be in full force.

G. W. M.—Messrs. John Wiley & Son, No. 53 East 10th street, New York city, publish "Army Officers Examiner," by Col. Powell, which may answer your purpose. We published the new pay tables of the Navy and Marine Corps in our issue of June 17, page 1002.

N. R. D.—There is no such officer as Major Halson, or Holson, in the Army. If you can give us the correct name we will endeavor to answer your question.

SUBSCRIBER writes: I served in the 1st South Carolina Vol. Inf. from May 10, 1898, to Nov. 10, 1898, a 2d Lieutenant. For three months I was in charge of the company, the Captain and 1st Lieutenant being at home sick. Was I, or was I not, entitled to Captain's pay for that time? What has become of the gunboat Suwanee? What is the best tactics for rifle practice? Answer.—You are entitled to pay as Captain, provided you were assigned in orders by your superior officers to take command of the company in the absence of the Captain and the 1st Lieutenant. If no such orders were issued you are not entitled to the pay for that time. The gunboat Suwanee is at the Norfolk Navy Yard out of commission. Blunt's Manual of Small Arm Practice is the book you want.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure grape cream of tartar



Army & Navy Uniforms

Blue Serge and Khaki Uniforms

Oak Hall Clothing Co.,

95 to 105 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

C. H. SIMPSON & CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
Financial Agents.

ADVANCE MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

"Ross's Royal" BELFAST GINGER ALE
IS MADE FROM THE FAMOUS ROYAL SPRING WATER, PURE JAMAICA GINGER AND CARBONIC ACID GAS.



HUCKINS' SOUPS

ESTABLISHED 1855

20 VARIETIES

QUARTS, PINTS, 1/2 PINTS

DEVILED MEATS

HAM, CHICKEN, TONGUE AND TURKEY

In 1/4 lb. and 1/2 lb. Tins

Specially adapted to use of Army and Navy.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.

THE FRANK MILLER CO.

340 and 351 W. 26th St., NEW YORK CITY.



Ames Sword Co.

Chicopee, Mass.

Regulation and Presentation

ARMY and NAVY SWORDS....

Fiction, Nature Study, Travel

SOME POPULAR NOVELS.

PRICE, EACH, \$1.50.

A DOUBLE THREAD.

By ELLEN THORNECROFT FOWLER, Author of "Isabel Carnaby."

"A brilliant success."—Baltimore Herald.

A DUET WITH AN OCCASIONAL CHORUS.

By CONAN DOYLE.

"Bright, brave, simple, natural, delicate."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MORMON PROPHET.

By LILY DOUGALL.

"A masterpiece of historical fiction."—Boston Journal.

WINDYHAUGH.

By GRHAM TRAVERS.

"A supremely interesting and wholesome book."—Blackwood's Magazine.

APPLETONS' TOWN AND COUNTRY LIBRARY.

12mo, Cloth, \$1.00; Paper, 50 Cents.

SOME RECENT ISSUES:

THE KINGDOM OF HATE.

By T. GALLON, Author of "Tatterly," etc.

A COSMOPOLITAN COMEDY.

By ANNA ROBESON BROWN, Author of "Sir Mark," etc.

MADAME IZAN.

By MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, author of "Nulma," etc.

PURSUED BY THE LAW.

By J. MACLAREN CORBAX, author of "The King of Andaman," etc.

OUT-DOOR LIFE.

ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE.

A Journey to the New Eldorado. With Hints to the Traveler and Observations on the Physical History and Geology of the Gold Regions, the Condition of and Methods of Working the Klondike Paces, and the Laws Governing and Regulating Mining in the Northwest Territory of Canada. By ANGELO HEILPHIN, Professor of Geology at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Past-President of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, etc. Fully illustrated from Photographs and with a New Map of the Gold Regions. 12mo, cloth, \$1.75.

IDYLLS OF THE SEA.

By FRANK T. BULLEN.

12mo, cloth, price \$1.25.

THE CRUISE OF THE CACHALOT

By FRANK T. BULLEN.

12mo, cloth, price \$1.50.

BIRD LIFE.

A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By FRANK M. CHAPMAN. With 75 full-page Plates and Numerous Text-Drawings. 12mo, cloth, price \$1.75. The same with Lithographic Plates in colors. 5vo, cloth, price \$5.00.

* * The above books are for sale by all book-sellers; or they will be sent by mail upon receipt of price by the Publisher.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CRIED "BRAVO AMERICANOS" AND WEPT.

We are indebted to one of the ship's company of the Brooklyn for this incident of the battle of Santiago. A boat under Chief Boatwain William L. Hill put off with Capt. Cook to the Colon. As they reached the side of the vanquished ship, a Spanish officer thrust his head out of one of the gun ports and asked:

"Where is the Viscaya?" "On the rocks and burning."
"Where is the Oquendo?" "On the rocks and burning."

"Where is the Maria Theresa?" "On the rocks and burning."

A look of indescribable sorrow came over the Spaniard's face for a moment and then the warrior's nature triumphed as he cried "Bravo Americanos." And then as the tears rained down his cheeks, came up from the boat alongside with a strong American accent, "Bravo Espanoles."

THE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP RETWISAN.

The "Evening Post" reports that the work on the big Russian battleship Retwisan, building at the Cramps yards, Philadelphia, promises to establish a record in ship construction in this country. The shortest time for building a modern-type battleship is eighteen months, and this record is held by an English establishment. It is an open secret that the Cramps are straining every effort to beat the English record, because, if successful, it will accord an immense impetus to the building of foreign ships in American yards. The entire hull of the Retwisan will be covered amidships with armor-plate. At the water-line the armor will measure nine inches in thickness, and the water-line will be further reinforced by the protective deck being brought down to the lower edge of the belt-plate. Higher up on the hull will be 6-inch armor, tapering off to 5-inch plates in the vicinity of the central battery guns. Krupp-process armor will be employed. The adoption of the all-over hull protection is due principally to the showing made at Santiago. The Spanish cruisers were supplied with water-line belts. The upper hulls were unprotected, and it was in the upper structures that the damage was wrought. The Retwisan, in size, approaches closely to the American battleship Iowa. The principal features of the Russian craft are: Displacement, 12,700 tons; length, 374 feet; beam, 72 feet 2 inches; draft, 25 feet; indicated horse-power, 16,000; normal coal supply, 1,016 tons; full coal supply, 2,000 tons; speed, 18 knots. The battery will consist of four 12-inch guns in turrets; twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns in a central battery, and, as the auxiliary battery, twenty 3-inch guns; twenty 3-pounder guns and six 1-pounder guns. Torpedoes will not be carried. The heaviest armor provided for in the designs is ten inches in thickness. This thickness will be found in the turret-plates. There will be four-inch armor-plates on the protective deck. The complement of the Retwisan will be 732 men.

A FRENCH "BEAU SABREUR."

Gen. Gallifet, the new French Minister of War, is a commanding figure in the present turbulent conditions of the republic. He has long been an idol of the Army. This is the Gallifet who, at the siege of Puebla, Mexico, taken by the French in March, 1863, was so badly wounded by a shell that his entrails fell out. Gen. Gallifet, by a superhuman effort, thrust them back, and staggered toward an ambulance. After a hard fight for life he recovered far enough to be sent back to France, sewed up in a leather garment that rendered it impossible for him to make the slightest movement.

When the frightful injuries healed, silver plate was cunningly contrived to serve as an artificial abdomen.

It was with this silver plate that he went back to Mexico, and was cited on order day for gallantry. He led a famous charge at Sedan, in the war of 1870, and he has been a brilliant figure at all reviews since 1871.

A NOBLE FRENCH SOLDIER.

Those who trust the innate power of military honor to vindicate the service in the long run cannot fail to take a melancholy pleasure in noting the honors that are being heaped upon Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart, who, as head of the Secret Intelligence Bureau of the French Army, waged unrelenting war against what has come to be called the Dreyfus conspiracy. Despite the furious interference of the high-spirited civilian, Emile Zola, Picquart stands out alone on the darkened horizon of French Army machinations like a tall tree lit by the lightning flash of truth. When this whole pitiful tale shall be told, the Army may find that in Col. Picquart's courage, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion to the loftiest ideals of soldier honor, lies the only claim it may have to a continuance of the people's confidence and esteem. Well does the London "Times" say of this noble soldier:

"It is some consolation in the midst of so much perfidy and cowardice to recognize in Col. Picquart the noblest type of loyalty and courage. It is to him more than to any other man that the unhappy Dreyfus owes his escape from the terrible doom to which he was illegally condemned. Pure love of right for right's sake appears to have been the motive which led this brave and honest man to attempt to get justice for his brother officer. He seems to have had a dislike for the prisoner. He respected and believed in his chiefs. He was the youngest officer of his rank; he had a brilliant future before him, and all he had to do to secure it was to take the hint given him by his superiors and hold his tongue. He preferred to face hatred, persecution, exile, loss of rank and solitary imprisonment. He has never wavered. He has won for himself the admiration of millions and has convinced them by the most striking of proofs that, despite all the baseness and all the corruption which have been laid bare, there are still in the gallant French Army officers and gentlemen of whom any service might be proud."

ADMIRAL PHILIP AT REVIVAL SERVICES.

Rear Adml. John W. Philip, formerly of the Texas, spoke at the Gospel tent revival services in New York Sunday, June 25. Despite the inclement weather the announcement that the Admiral would speak served to fill the great tent, while hundreds who were unable to get seats stood out in the rain in order to take part in the services.

All rose in salute as Adml. Philip advanced to the desk, and remained standing until the Admiral raised his hand and began to speak. "I am afraid," he said, "that I am expected to make a speech, but I am no speaker. We read in the papers of what is going on in the Philippines, and we know how well every soldier there is standing to his duty for the honor of Old Glory. We know that every soldier under Christ's banner must answer the roll. I have been summoned, and I have answered 'present.' The soldiers under the banner of our Lord must try to enlist recruits, so that we may down the hordes of Satan. I do not know under what denomination these services are held, but I think that denominations are necessary. In the Church they are like regiments, and the pastors and bishops are like Colonels and Brigadiers, but all are under one commander-in-chief, our Master, the Lord Jesus Christ. I see many faces here before me who, I feel sure, are anxious to enlist in our Lord's forces."

DEWEYANA.

The Chinese Sunday-school of the Central Congregation Church of Brooklyn has sent to Adml. Dewey this memorial:

"Dear Sir: Having recognized the spirit of kindness and appreciation which led you to publicly acknowledge the faithfulness of some Chinese sailors, and to seek to obtain for them honorable admittance to these United States, we, who for many years have been laboring to show the Chinese the way to a better country, 'that is heavenly,' desire to express our satisfaction in finding that they have a friend in one who has deservedly gained so high a position of confidence and honor, our thanks for what you have already done, and our confidence that with you for their friend the future may hold better possibilities for them than the past."

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

In an important speech on the Transvaal crisis Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said: "Four times since independence was granted we have been on the verge of war with the Transvaal. It is erroneous to say the British Government wants war; but it is equally erroneous to say that the Government will draw back now that it has put its hand to the plough." Mr. Chamberlain said the Government had tried to establish friendly relations with President Kruger, but all its advances had been received with contempt.

After denouncing in the strongest terms the attitude and actions of the Boers Mr. Chamberlain, with great deliberation and emphasis, added: "The Transvaal's enormous secret service fund has procured it friends and advocates in every country. The way the British subject there is treated is not only a menace to him, but interferes with our prestige among the natives, who now regard the Boers, and not the British, as the paramount power. Besides, the breaches of the London Convention, the Transvaal is flagrantly violating the equality that convention was intended to secure. Its mis-government is a festering sore, poisoning the whole atmosphere of South Africa. The Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal would be in the happiest condition, but so long as the disease of hatred and suspicion prevails in the Transvaal it is impossible to stop the contagion."

The census report for 1900 of the great lakes fisheries is expected to contain surprises in respect to the extension of the fisheries during the last ten years in the great lakes of Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. From 1880 to 1890 the number of fishermen actually engaged in these waters increased 53 per cent. The capital invested during the same period increased 110 per cent, and the fish taken increased from 68,000,000 to 118,000,000 pounds, or 70 per cent. Lake Ontario was the only one to show a loss. In fact, the great lakes fisheries are now the fisheries of the great lakes to the west of Buffalo, and Lake Ontario is no longer a factor in the matter.

It is not generally understood that the United States employs anthracite coal for heating and electric lighting purposes in the great State, War and Navy Departments in Washington. And this is done solely to avoid the smoke nuisance. The United States Treasury Department, on the contrary, uses bituminous coal, with the result that a steady stream of smoke pours from the furnaces of that building to the detriment of the landscape and to the injury of all surrounding property.

MILK FOR WARM WEATHER.

Dr. Joseph Holt, late President of the Board of Health of the City of New Orleans, La., says of



Highland
Evaporated Cream
—UNSWEETENED—

"It fulfills perfectly every demand for rich and wholesome milk, particularly available in warm weather, and is absolutely free from tubercular, typhoid and other germ contamination, or the atmospheric taint of foul, ill-kept dairies, from which the public draws its largest milk supplies."

PURE MILK, FOR LAND AND SEA.

Millions of Cans Served by U. S. Gov't to Our Soldiers and Sailors.

A Summer Vacation

many times will be more enjoyable if you have with you an Augusta-Victoria Empress Shoulder-Shawl. They are very stylish and beautiful—40 inches square, with 6-inch fringe—and are entirely hand-woven from purest wool and silk. Colors—white, rich light green, delicate pink, recherche red, or black. State color wanted.

Sent postpaid and registered for \$7.50.

THE SUSACUAC WEAVING CO.,
BETHLEHEM, PA.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., June 10, 1899.—Sealed proposals for construction of Timber and Concrete Pier and Timber Crib Jetty at Erie Harbor, Pa., will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., July 12, 1899, and then opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Maj., Engrs.

THOMAS C. ORNDORFF,
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,
51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,
Adopted by the United States Army,
Navy and the National Guard.

Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

For the government of the Army and for the observance of the Militia of the United States. Bound in leather 75 cents, cloth 50 cents. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau Street, New York

The Buckeye Camera.

1899 MODEL.

PRACTICABLE. COMPACT. PORTABLE.
May be Loaded in Daylight. For Films or Plates.

For FILMS ONLY:
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 Buckeye, \$6.00
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 Buckeye, 1899 Model, 8.00
4 x 5 Buckeye, 10.00

For BOTH FILMS AND PLATES:
3 1/2 x 3 1/2 Special Buckeye, with one holder, \$9.00
4 x 5 Special Buckeye, with one holder, 16.00

We recommend the NEW AMERICAN FILMS for Hand-Camera Work.

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR ALL, an elementary text book. Price, paper, 25c; postage, 3c.

CATALOGUE of all kinds of cameras and all requisites for photography mailed on application, FREE.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,
Established 1842. 391 Broadway, New York.
43, 47, 49 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

1899 SEEN ANNUAL FREE.

D. M. PERRY & Co., Detroit, Mich.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 18 adjudicating claims, 44 yrs since.

The
Batson
Sketching
Case.

Lieut.
M. A. Batson,
U. S. A.
Patentee.



For Use
in making
Reconnoissances
and
Topographical
Surveys.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

W. & L. E. GURLEY,
Manufacturers of Civil Engineers' and Surveyors' Instruments.

Established 1845.

Descriptive Circular
Sent on Application.

TROY, N. Y., U. S. A.

Congress-
swey this
kindness
knowledge
o seek to
the United
laboring
try, that
in finding
ly gained
r thanks
ence that
old better

crisis Mr.
Colonies.
anted we
It is
unts war;
verment
d to the
ment had
President
with con-

e attitude
with great
ransvaal's
t friends
the British
him, but
who now
aramount
vention.
lity that
verment
sphere of
nd Natal
s the dis-
ransvaal

fisheries
the exten-
s in the
Onmen ac-
ent. The
d 110 per
00,000 to
carlo was
eat lakes
to the
a factor

ed States
lighting
partments
avoid the
Department
with the
the fur-
landscape

\$15.00.

LEON,

RENCH.

D.,
or of "Ei-
etc.

d Plans.
els, \$15.00
25 00

ishers.
ren St.,

price.


r Use
making
connois-

nces
d
po-
phical
veys.

ments.

A.

BROOKS BROTHERS, Established 1818.
BROADWAY,
Corner 22d St.,
NEW YORK CITY.
Makers of...
Fine Uniforms
FOR THE
ARMY and NAVY
For over Seventy-five years...
Samples, price and self-measurement blanks sent on application.



FILIPINO DEFENCE TACTICS.
A correspondent of the "United Service Gazette" gives this account of the peculiarities of the Filipinos: "The Filipino's military instinct is defensive. He surrounded Manila with splendid earthworks, which he abandoned when advanced upon. When the American lines were established, and they sat down to wait for reinforcements, instead of pushing the enemy, he began the construction of entrenchments at every vantage point commanding roads and rivers. These are not hastily thrown up works, such as the United States troops have been satisfied with, but splendidly built, about five feet high, and usually provided with safe exits. Bamboo sticks are driven into the ground and dirt is thrown up against them, sometimes with a topping of gunny sacks filled with earth, and sometimes with a row of stone blocks. Many of their works are made of stone blocks backed with earth, while others are simple earthworks with a ditch behind. As a rule, these are concealed as much as possible by brush and banana leaves, and several of these masked defences have been run upon unexpectedly. Besides these artificial works, they utilize the dikes between rice fields, where the embankment affords protection and the bamboo hedge that crests it screens them from observation. Thus concealed, and using smokeless powder, they are usually able to do considerable shooting before their exact location is discovered. Another class of defence is found under the native nipa palm-bushes. These are set up from the ground on bamboo stilts from three to six feet, the space below the floor being an open resort for chickens, ducks and pigs. By building a little foundation of rocks on two sides, this space is easily converted into a rifle pit, and with loose brush scattered in front it presents an extremely innocent appearance. One or two riflemen concealed in a pit like this can remain a long time undiscovered, and might do a great deal of damage if they could shoot. Hundreds of these rifle pits have been discovered, many of them in active operation."

INTERCHANGEABLE
MILEAGE TICKETS
500-mile tickets at two cents per mile, good on New York Central and all its branches and operated lines, including West Shore and branches—over 2,500 miles of railroad. Sold by all New York Central Ticket Agents.

For a copy of "The Railroad and Dictionary," send your address to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

HIGGINS & SEITER.
"China and Glass Right."
"RICH CUT GLASS."
By purchasing from us
YOUR CHINA CLOSET
Can be furnished complete with every requisite in Fine China and Rich Cut Glass at prices averaging "1/4 less than elsewhere." If you desire our illustrated catalogue, write at once, asking for G.T.



OUR SOLDIERS IN POPULAR FAVOR.
The participation of the 3d U. S. Cav. and Light Battery D, 5th U. S. Art., in the recent horse show at Philadelphia has awakened as much interest in that peaceful city as Uncle Sam's soldiers have aroused in the various spectacles in New York City. The military caused a remarkable revival of interest in the show this year. The glittering troops of the 3d Cav., in the brown, yellow and blue of the finest fighting service in the world, and the whirlwind and thundering artillery were "on their nerve," as one observer declared. The artillerymen hurled their guns and caissons round the ring like so many thunderbolts, and their six-horse teams fairly leaped through the collars, sharing with the men the excitement and the quick knowledge of what was to be done next. The lightning turns, the apparent tangle of horses and guns, the dashing and miraculous whirling into order, the headlong flight around the ring, the flying figures in blue as they scattered at the shrill bugle call, unlimbered and fired charges which jolted the neighborhood; these pictures took the crowd by storm, and the applause was tumultuous. Through the low-hanging cloud of smoke the gunners flitted madly like phantoms, and the caissons whirled and shifted position until it seemed as if the reek and cloud of battle were before one's eyes. The smoky powder used furnished to the thrilled Philadelphians a striking object lesson of the cruel handicap of the American field batteries in front of Santiago, when the Spanish troops in the trenches fired volleys at these telltale smoke clouds.

RESOLVED TO MARRY ONLY FUNSTON'S MEN.
Wichita, Kan., June 19.—When the 20th Kansas Volunteers come marching home they will find a great many enthusiasts to welcome them, but none will they be so pleased to meet as the Wichita Girls' Bachelor Club, which has just passed unanimous resolutions to marry no one else except these men. The members of the Girls' Bachelor Club are not aged. Their club title is a misnomer, because all of them are young and pretty, while most of the members are of wealthy parents. These girls have been great admirers of Gen. Funston and his men. They had long desired to show their feelings for these Kansas soldiers, and when the resolution was introduced it went through with a whoop. Miss Marie Williams, the author of the resolution, was seen and said: "We had long desired something to stir up the girls when I thought of this. For my part I am heartily in favor, and propose to marry no one else but a member of the 20th Kansas Regiment. These boys, for the most part, are unmarried, handsome and daring fellows, and I think would make us good husbands. I think every girl will stick to her agreement."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SECRETARY LONG AND THE WAR.
A Washington correspondent of the Chicago "Daily News" tells a doubtful story to the effect that Secretary Long, who is getting more and more opposed to the slaughtering warfare against the natives. Always of a pacific disposition, the Secretary of the Navy has recently been stirred by what he considers reckless slaughter of natives by the Navy's vessels. This writer says: Information has come to him through private letters from sailors that whenever natives have been assembled on the shore in firing distance, the warships have opened fire, regardless of any hostile provocation, often killing women and children and wrecking private property. Many acts of sailors have been reported to the Secretary which he hardly considers in keeping with rules of civilized warfare. Pianos and other private property have been carried away by sailors to the warships, and from communities reported to be pacified and under American military control. These depredations have worried Secretary Long, and


he has made the facts known to the President and his associates in the Cabinet. For some time Secretary Long has been growing restless at the prolongation of the war, and his attitude is now a source of grave concern. All of which is important if true.

LIQUID AIR IN HIGH EXPLOSIVES.
In his recent lecture Mr. Tripler exhibited fragments of two pieces of pipe, which showed in a very striking degree the powerful explosive properties of cotton saturated with liquid air as demonstrated recently at his workshop. His assistant had placed a small portion of cotton, thus saturated, in a short length of 2-inch gas pipe, and to prevent the flying fragments from doing any damage, had inclosed the 2-inch within a 6-inch pipe. The liquid air cotton was exploded and the 2-inch pipe (which was not tamped in any way) was torn into small fragments which cut their way cleanly through the outer pipe, giving it a sieve-like appearance. The high explosive qualities here indicated have been proved by actual test in a European coal mine to be comparable in their effect to those of dynamite; but it is not likely that the new explosive will have any commercial value because its extreme volatility renders it imperative that the liquid air shall be used soon after it has been manufactured and immediately after the charge has been tamped in the hole. Unlike dynamite, it cannot be stored for an indefinite period and used at leisure; for with the present methods of transit in felt-covered cans, a 3-gallon can will be completely evaporated in ten hours' time. Even if it were distributed in double-walled holders, with a vacuum space, as in the Dewar receptacles, the complete evaporations would only be a question of two or three days—an insuperable objection to its use in a large variety of operations where blasting is a necessity.—Scientific American.

FLEET OF AUXILIARY VESSELS.
A plan that seems to meet with the approval of the Navy Department will, if it is carried out, lead to the formation of a small fleet of auxiliary vessels distinct from the home fleet and designed for prompt service in the West Indies and Central American waters should there be necessity for despatching a warship to those localities. The proposition is to fit out several of the small yachts like the Hawk Eagle and Dorothea, with skeleton crews, and to hold them in readiness at the New York and Norfolk Navy Yards for instant service at the call of the Department independent of the authority of the commanding officer of the North Atlantic station. Where there are likely to be disturbances almost any month in the Central American States, or should an uprising occur at some place in the West Indies calling for the presence of a naval vessel, it is believed this type of ship would answer every purpose and have the same moral effect that might be produced by a larger vessel and one more expensive to operate in those waters. If the plan is executed four or five of these vessels will be fitted out and officered, with stores and equipments held in readiness to be sent aboard on short notice. One object of the scheme is to obviate the necessity of detaching large ships from the fleet for such service when smaller craft would answer every purpose. The interruption to fleet maneuvers and drills by the constant withdrawals of vessels from the home squadron in recent years to look after some little outbreak in Bluefields or at some other point in Central America has been a source of much annoyance to the Department and often resulted in serious interference to the execution of its plans. By the formation of such an auxiliary

English Quality and American Methods.
EVERYONE with a pair
WILL SEE
that the **SAMSON**
is the best solid back **HAIR BRUSH.**
Robt. Low's Son, 509 Kent Ave., New York.




Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless
\$60 to \$75

\$60 to \$75
No power is lost at any point in the crank revolution, giving the Chainless a seeming activity and life of its own. This advantage over chain-driven wheels is apparent the moment you mount the machine. We have yet to hear of a rider of the Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless who would willingly give it up for any other wheel.
CHAIN WHEELS.
Columbias, Hartfords and Vedettes
Prices \$25 to \$50.
POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Features specially adapted to officers of the Army and Navy. No extra premium for war or climate risk. Policies absolutely incontestable from date of issue. Send for information.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
CALLING WESTBOUND AT CHERBOURG.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis July 5 | St. Paul July 19
New York July 12 | New York August 2
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Kensington July 5 | Friesland July 16
Nordland July 12 | Adria July 26
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.
Piers 14 and 15, North River. Office, 73 Broadway.
307 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 123 La Salle St., Chicago;
1266 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 31 State St., Boston;
26 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
Military Cycling By Lieut. JAMES A. MOSS,
IN THE
Rocky
Mountains. Full history of the famous 1000-mile trip with 20 beautiful half tone pictures. Of interest to every army and navy man.
A. G. Spaulding & Bros., 10 Cents per copy.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

MOUSTACHE APPAREL.
Used by Emperors, society men and all who know that a beautiful moustache is the chief charm of a man's face. It gives permanent fashionable appearance and is not cosmetic. This durable arrangement sent for \$3.00.
Copyrights and Patents Pending
References, Chicago Banks.
P. H. O'APPALE, 10
154 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



NORTON & CO.
BANKERS,
Wheeling, W. Va.
LOANS NEGOTIATED. Correspondence Solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy.

Memorial Tablets.
59 NEW YORK.
Carmine Street,
NEW YORK.
Illustrated Hand-Book by mail free.



WEDDING INVITATIONS,

Reception, At Home, Church Cards.
Announcements

Finest Engraving. Correct Styles.
Mail Orders Receive Special Attention.

Dempsey & Carroll,
26 West 23d St., N. Y.

number of vessels it is conceded the home fleet may be preserved intact, except when some extraordinary occasion arises, calling for the presence in southern waters of more powerful ships.

THE RALEIGH'S COLLISION WITH A WHALE.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, of the United States Navy, is visiting his uncle, Dr. L. S. Chadwick, of Euclid avenue. During the war with Spain Lieut. Chadwick served on the cruiser Raleigh. He entered Manila Bay when Dewey made his famous dash into the harbor. Lieut. Chadwick said yesterday that on his return trip there was a collision with a huge whale that was sleeping on the water. Lieut. Chadwick was on watch when the boat gave a lurch.

"I thought we had run on some hidden rocks," he said. "I rushed to the rail, and found that the ram of the cruiser was fast in the side of a whale forty feet long. The engines had to be reversed before the whale was released. He floated away dead. You may think that is a fish story, but it is an actual fact, and the cruiser's log will verify it."—From the Cleveland Leader.

Gen. Otis has made a call on the War Department for four expert court stenographers familiar with Spanish.

Spain took the wrong tack when she offered a bounty for Aguinaldo's head. She should have gone after his legs.—Louisville Courier Journal.

BABIES ON FIRE

With Itching, Burning Skin
and Scalp Humors

Will find instant relief, as well as rest and sleep, from the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusty skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle anointments with CUTICURA ointment, purest of emollients, and greatest of skin cures.

Dueber-Hampden

Up to Date...

American Watches.

Made at the only factories in America, where a complete watch movement as well as case, is manufactured. The only manufacturers of high grade 23-Ruby Jeweled Watches in the world. The smallest watch in America, called "The Four Hundred," for ladies' wear. Htg. or O. F. styles, with second hand. This watch is made only by this company. Address for Catalogue, with illustrations of watches, at all prices.

THE DUEBER WATCH WORKS,
Canton, Ohio.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.



ARNICA TOOTH SOAP

Beautifies, cleanses, preserves and whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums and sweetens the breath.

The World's Standard Dentifrice for 30 years. Used in a million homes. Put up in neat and handy boxes—the ideal package for the traveler. No dust, no powder, no liquid to waste, or to stain or soil garments. See at all Druggists. C. H. STRONG & CO., Props., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,
15th STREET, opp. U. S. TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ladies take Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS when low spirited. It brightens them up.

MARRIED.

FREELAND—VICKERY.—At Fort Monroe, Va., June 21, 1899, Post Chaplain Charles Wright Freeland, U. S. A., to Miss May Vickery, daughter of Maj. Richard S. Vickery, U. S. A., retired.

FUGER—HALL.—At Detroit, Mich., June 28, 1899, Lieut. F. W. Fuger, 13th U. S. Inf., to Miss Marie Hall, daughter of Mr. T. P. Hall.

KELTON—AMES.—At Washington, D. C. June 20, 1899, Miss Margaretta Kelton, daughter of the late Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, U. S. A., and Lieut. T. L. Ames, O. D., U. S. A.

MAUS—POOR.—At Skaneateles, N. Y., June 28, 1899, Lieut. Col. Marion Parry Maus, I. G., U. S. V. (Major 2d U. S. Inf.), to Miss Lindsay Poor, daughter of Mr. Chas. H. Poor and granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. Chas. H. Poor, U. S. N.

MERRIAM—WRIGHT.—George C. Merriam, of Scranton, Pa., to Miss Sue Rodman Bacon, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Wright, 7th U. S. Inf. At home at 711 Lincoln street, Scranton, Pa., after July 1. No cards.

PHILLIPS—STURDEVANT.—In St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, Me., June 23, 1899, Miss Irene E. H. Phillips, daughter of the late Capt. M. L. Phillips, U. S. R. C. S., to Lieut. R. M. Sturdevant, of the Revenue Cutter Service.

SHOUP—BEVERIDGE.—At Washington, D. C., June 21, 1899, Walter Connell Shoup, of New York City, to Julia Beveridge, niece of Maj. R. H. Montgomery, U. S. A., retired, and Capt. A. C. Macomb, 5th U. S. Cav.

SMITH—BROWN.—At the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, June 28, 1899, P. A. Surg. Reginald Knight Smith, U. S. N., to Miss Alice Scott Brown.

DIED.

COFFIN.—At the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, June 15, 1899, after a long illness, Capt. George W. Coffin, U. S. N., retired.

DRENNAN.—At Manila, P. I., June 23, 1899, Maj. James W. Drennan, 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry.

FABRICIUS.—At Santiago, Cuba, June 25, 1899, of yellow fever, Acting Asst. Surg. Frederick W. Fabricius, U. S. A.

HAGANS.—At Elmhurst, Ill., on Wednesday, June 21, 1899, Judge M. B. Hagans, father of the wife of Capt. John S. Thompson, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

KEARNEY.—At St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1899, Mrs. Mary Kearney, widow of Gen. Stephen Watts Kearney, U. S. A., and sister of the late Rear Adm. William Radford, U. S. N.

MOORE.—At Santiago de Cuba, June 19, 1899, William J. Moore, Co. L, 4th U. S. Volunteer Infantry (Immunized), in the 26th year of his age, son of James G. Moore, of 5 West 118th street, New York.

PORTER.—At Annapolis, Md., on June 12, Georgianna Patterson, granddaughter of the late Adm. David Porter, and the late Judge John Thompson Mason, and eldest daughter of Mrs. Minnie M. and Lieut. Comdr. Theodor Porter, U. S. N.



Armstrong Celebrated Uniforms

Dress, Undress and Field
Uniforms for all Climates

Military and Naval Uniforms
Made by Military Tailors.

ARMSTRONG'S Unrivaled Cap
Shoulder Straps, Knots, etc. At
highest class work and material
Western Army Headquarters.

Write for Catalog.

E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.

Military and Naval Outfitters.

300-2-4 Wabash Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

ter of Mrs. Minnie M. and Lieut. Comdr. Theodor Porter, U. S. N.

SCHUSTER.—At Key West, Fla., June 21, 1899, Acting Boatswain Francis E. Schuster, U. S. N.

SCHWENK.—Suddenly, June 28, 1899, at 59 West 127th street, New York City, Lieut. Milton K. Schwenk, U. S. N., retired.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat, overwork and change of climate quickly cured by **BOKER'S BITTERS.**

Men brain-fagged from business cares need

Malt-Nutrine

It soothes and nourishes. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

Thomas J. Semmes, a prominent lawyer of New Orleans, and a cousin of Capt. Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate service, died June 16.

The Conduct of War,

By Lieut.-General VON DER GOLTZ,
Translated by Capt. JOSEPH T. DICKMAN, U. S. A.

Full Blue Cloth.

Sent postpaid on RECEIPT OF \$2.00.

The Tactics of the Future

By FRITZ HOENIG.

Translated by Capt. CARL REICHMANN, U. S. A.

Full blue cloth. PRICE, \$2.00.

Write for our Catalogue of Military Books.

HUDSON-KIMBERLY PUBLISHING CO.,

1014 1016 Wyandotte St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

SCHOOLS.

MONT DE CHANTAL ACADEMY,
For Young Ladies. Wheeling, W. Va.
References given by Army Officers.

Linden Hall Seminary
LITITZ, Lancaster Co., Pa. A boarding school for girls and young women, founded 1794. A safe and thorough home school. Fall term begins Sept. 2nd. Rates will be ad. and sent Sept. 1st. For catalogue and particulars write the Principal, Rev. Chas. D. Kreider.

CHEVY CHASE
French and English School for Girls. Suburb of Washington. French the language of the house. Miss L. M. BULLIGNY, Principal. Chevy Chase Miss C. PETTIGREW, Asst. Prin. P. O., Md.

CHEL TENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.
Pennsylvania's leading college-preparatory boarding school, under the military system. Ideally located. Illustrated catalogue.
Rev. JOHN D. SKILTON, A. M., Principal, Ogontz, Pa.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1342-1344 Vermont Avenue and Iowa Circle.

Chenoweth Institute.
Boarding school for young ladies. Beautiful location. Opportunities for social culture. Experienced faculty.
Mrs. MARY DAVENPORT CHENOWETH, Principal.
Mrs. ELIZABETH C. SLOAN Assistant Principal.

ABBOT ACADEMY For Young Ladies,
Begins its 71st year September 14, offering three Semi-annual Courses of Studies, and a College fitting Course. Address Miss Emily A. Means, Principal.

ACADEMY AND HOME GREENWICH, CONN.
Academy 7th year; Home 2nd. Noted for successful mental, moral and physical development of pupils. Thorough teaching. Genuine and beautiful home. Unsurpassed healthfulness. References: J. H. ROUT, Principal.

MARSHALL SEMINARY.
College-Preparatory. Musical Departments. Special Courses. One of the most beautiful locations of suburban Philadelphia. For Prospectus, address:
The Misses MARSHALL, Principal, Oak Lane, P. Ila

MICHIGAN, Detroit, 645 and 645 Jefferson Avenue.
THE DETROIT SEMINARY. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Mrs. J. H. MARSHALL and Miss H. MARSHALL, Principals. Prepares for college, with entrance certificate to Smith and Wellesley. Number of home pupils limited to twelve. Circulars on application.

St. Luke's school, Easton (near Philadelphia).
"A thorough and honest school, the kind of a school to which sensible parents desire to send their sons."—HISOP WHITAKER. Grounds and situation are exceptionally beautiful and healthful. Individual instruction. Full equipment. CHARLES H. STROUT, Principal.

UNIFORMS, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
W. Stokes Kirk, 1027 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

Regulation Army Corps Badges

Enameled on Gilded Silver or
Solid 14 Kt. Gold.

Presentation Swords

INSIGNIA, BADGES,
MEDALS, ROSETTES,
BUTTONS, ETC.

Made in Their Own Factory—Highest Designing Talent—Strict Supervision of Quality and Finish.

The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.



Williams' Soaps sold everywhere, but sent by mail if your dealer does not supply you.
Williams' Shaving Stick, 25 cents.
Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap, 10 cents.
Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25 cents.
Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers'), Six Round Cakes, 1 lb., 40 cents.
Exquisite also for toilet. Trial cake for ac. stamp.
The J. B. WILLIAMS CO., Glastonbury, Conn.
LONDON: 24 GREAT RUSSELL ST., W.C. STOREY: 131 CLARENCE ST.

Patent Binders

FOR FILING THE

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

By mail, post paid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.

92-101 Wabash St., New York.

A West Pointer's View of It

THESE are not flowery word-pictures of the war. They are simple, modest accounts of a short campaign, little more than a series of skirmishes, told by a man who has studied war all his life and waited twenty-five years to get into it. Every one is getting tired of unauthenticated descriptions of the Santiago fights, but, on the other hand, until the publication of Capt. John Bigelow's **Reminiscences of the Santiago Campaign**, with possibly one exception, there has not been any opportunity of hearing directly from a regular army officer of what happened there. Captain Bigelow is a West Pointer and an experienced officer in the United States Army. He was wounded on July 1st, and carried off the field. But you see what he saw through his conservative military eyes up to the time he left the field. And then after he reached the hospital—one of those famous field hospitals of which we have heard so much—there follows, still through the military officer's eyes, a view of field-hospital work and what happened there.

The book measures 5 1/4 x 7 1/2 inches, contains one map, and covers 188 pages. Price \$1.25.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Publishers, New York & London

THE MOBBING OF SOLDIERS.

The hissing of the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard, in a recent public parade should not disturb the splendid body of State troops, for it is a somewhat curious fact noted by the "Regiment," that there are dozens of cases on record of famous and popular soldiers being mobbed and in other ways maltreated by the public who and, perhaps, a few years before thronged the streets to welcome home the objects of their assault. The great Duke of Wellington, after enjoying a reign of the utmost popularity in his official capacity, was mobbed in London, with difficulty escaping the violence of an enraged crowd.

A renowned British soldier who occupies a position in connection with the police force has frequently been compelled to commit himself to the care of the guardians of the public. Not long ago a well-known officer in command of a popular British regiment came in for a fair share of abuse, and, it is said, bad treatment, because he had refused to allow a number of his men to take "supers" parts in a military drama that was being given at a theater near where the regiment is quartered. While driving out with his wife and a brother officer he was mobbed by some of the men who suffered by his refusal to allow them to appear in public and their late friends.

DIAMOND SHOAL.

Speaking of the injury done to the Massachusetts and Brooklyn by grounding on Diamond Shoal, a reef that extends into the channel from Governors Island, the "Scientific American" asks: How long is this kind of thing to continue? If the recurrence of such preventable disasters were not suggestive of the grave perils to which the Navy is exposed, it would become positively ridiculous—with such imperturbable gravity do we wreck our ships, and then proceed to patch them up again at so

many thousand dollars apiece. The wonder of it all is that these obstructions were not removed from the channels years ago, when our first deep-draught warships were constructed. Surely it was not necessary for the Massachusetts to smash up \$60,000 worth of her bottom to convince us that Diamond Shoal was a reality, and not a fiction—a few fathoms of sounding line would have done that; and if there are sunken wrecks encumbering the channels of New York Harbor, it is surely a doubtful policy to use the bottom of the Brooklyn as a dragnet to determine their whereabouts.

We know nothing in all the river and harbor work of the War Department that compares in urgency with this problem of the approaches to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and how it should come to be thus neglected is a mystery. Just beyond Governors Island, skirting the Brooklyn water front, a channel 1,500 feet wide and 40 feet deep is to be constructed along the front of a series of docks into which a 25-foot draught ship will rarely enter; yet the ships of the Navy are allowed to pass to and fro in peril for the want of a little dredging which would cost not a tithe of the millions that are to be spent on the above-named work.

A Manila correspondent of the "Scientific American" says: "Since the capture of Manila a number of American prospecting parties have been exploring various parts of the islands. Although their work has been greatly retarded by the insurgents, they have, nevertheless, succeeded in locating some very rich veins of gold, which will be worked when peace is established. Our prospectors have confined their explorations to Luzon; but even on this island, perhaps the most civilized of the entire Philippine group, are regions which have never been trodden by a white man. Some of the other islands, it is said, also contain gold, and on Mindanao it is certain there are valuable deposits. Old miners, who have been in Cripple Creek and in the Klondike, have already arrived in Manila, and form but the advance of an army of gold-seekers, which will invade the country when

Do you read the Army Articles in

The Evening Post?

They are regular and absolutely reliable.

peace has been established. The present war cannot long continue, nor can it long delay the development of the mineral resources of our Eastern possessions."

QUICK TO LEARN.

Gen. Toombs was making a speech in Sandersville, Ga., urging secession and welcoming the war. Among other things he advised the young men to go to the front, declaring that the Yankee did not know how to shoot and would speedily be defeated. Two young Washington County men enlisted at the breaking out of hostilities and promptly went to battle. During one of the severe engagements of the early part of the war these comrades sought the shelter of a tree. Bullets were grazing the bark on one side, and as the men crouched together Minnie balls commenced to splinter the trunk of the tree on the other side. The situation was too close to be comfortable, and the angle of safety grew painfully acute. Finally one of the boys said to his companion: "Say, Jim, do you remember that speech Gen. Toombs made in Sandersville one day?" "Yes, Bill, I remember it." "Jim, didn't he say that the Yankees couldn't shoot?" "That's what he said, Bill." "Then they are learning damn fast, ain't they?"—Savannah Press.

The Club Cocktails



**Manhattan,
Martini, Whiskey,
Holland Gin,
Tom Gin, Vermouth,
and York.**

For the Yacht.
For the Sea Shore.
For the Mountains.
For the Fishing Party.
For the Camping Party.
For the Summer Hotel.

No Pleasure Party complete without them.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

39 Broadway, New York. Hartford, Conn.
And 20 Piccadilly, W., London, England.

DIAMOND CREAMERY.



Top-o-can Brand.
Best Butter Made in this Country.
Indispensable in hot Climates.

Packed at the Creamery, fresh from the churn in 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 lb. (net weight) sealed tins.

SIMPSON, McINTIRE & CO., Proprietors,
BOSTON, MASS.
JAMES MOORE, JR., New York Agent.

WHITMAN SADDLES.



Special discount to U. S. A. Officers and military organizations. Illustrated Whitman Saddle Co. Catalogue sent free, giving all existing styles and qualities of saddles and equestrian goods generally.
Bark & N. H. H. 106 Chambers Street, N. Y.

DRINK



HIGHEST AWARD for PURITY.

(THE ONLY AUTHORIZED TACTICS.)

EVERY STUDENT of the DRILL REGULATIONS

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill, containing the Interpretations of the Drill.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U. S. A., RECORDEE OF THE TACTICAL BOARD.
Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, \$1.00.

DRILL REGULATIONS

INFANTRY, bound in bristol board, 80c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00
INFANTRY, bound in leather, 75c. ARTILLERY, bound in leather, \$1.00

Manual of Guard Duty.

Approved by the War Department, and containing supplement giving latest modifications of Manual of Guard Duty, ordered by War Department, June 17, 1895.

Bound in bristol board, 25c.; bound in leather, 50c.

NEW MANUAL OF ARMS

Adapted to the SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, Caliber .45 and to the MAGAZINE RIFLE, Caliber .30

Bound in bristol board, uniform with the Drill Regulations, price 10c.

DRILL REGULATIONS for the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army. Cloth, 50c.; Leather, 75c.
U. S. ARMY REGULATIONS AND ARTICLES OF WAR. Government Edition, \$1.50.

THIS BRINGS THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS DOWN TO DATE AND FURTHER CHANGE IS IN THE INDEFINITE FUTURE IF IT COMES AT ALL

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

Our extremely low price puts these indispensable hand-books for the soldier within reach of all. Books sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price.

The critic-finish on Company and Battalion Drills, published in the Army and Navy Journal are full of instructive and are made by skilled tacticians of long experience. The answers to tactical questions, asked by numerous correspondents, are accepted as authoritative in both the Army and National Guard.

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE

BROADWAY and 63d STREET, N. Y. CITY.
FIREPROOF
NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS
of many of the principal officers of the
ARMY AND NAVY.

An extensive library of choice literature has just been added.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.

Within Ten Minutes of All the Principal Theatres and Great Department Stores.

Write for our book, "The Empire Illustrated" and other particulars.

W. JOHNSON QUINN, PROPRIETOR.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THE CHAMBERLIN,

FINEST RESORT HOTEL ON ATLANTIC COAST.

Summer rates \$10.00 per day or \$17.50 per week and upwards.

Winter rates \$4.00 per day and upwards.

ALAN F. CAMPBELL, Manager.

Headquarters: Adjoins Fort Monroe

ARMY AND NAVY.

Send for illustrated pamphlet.

OLD POINT COMFORT.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL.

Absolutely Fire-Proof.

4th Ave., 32d to 33d Sts., New York.

American Plan \$5.50 per day and upwards. European Plan \$1.00 per day and upwards. Army and Navy Headquarters.

FRED. A. REED, Mgr. WM. H. & A. LE, Proprietors.

GRAND HOTEL.

BROADWAY, cor. 31st St., NEW YORK.

European Plan. Newly refurnished and replumbed.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service.

WM. G. LELAND.

MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights.

Directly opposite Wall St., New York.

Select Family and Transient Hotel. Elegant large, light rooms, single and en suite, with private bath; coolest location in the vicinity of New York. Special rates to Army and Navy patronage. Illustrated Booklet.

J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

THE PIERREPONT,

Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn Heights, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Family and Transient Hotel. House having been thoroughly renovated is now open for guests.

SPECIAL RATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY

E. E. SEAMAN, PROPRIETOR.

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

H. C. BURCH, Manager.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE,

Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Open all the year. Special rates Army and Navy.

GEORGE H. AVERY, Proprietor.

DEWEY HOTEL,

Geo. D. De Shields, Mgr.,

L. Street, Near Fourteenth,

Washington, D. C.

Fourteenth St. and Pa. Ave. cars pass corner.

THE

Real Estate Trust Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

CAPITAL, . . . \$1,000,000

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 520,000

Receives Deposits of Money payable by check, and allows interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates. Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and Individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

FRANK K. HIPPLE, President.

WILLIAM R. PHILLER, Secretary.

WILLIAM F. NORTH, Treasurer.

THOMAS B. PROSSER, Real Estate Officer.

R. POOLE & SON CO.
ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.
BALTIMORE, MD.
MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HEAVY MACHINERY,
REQUIRING FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL.
2 INCH HOLES
FLY WHEELS
FRUCTIONS
CLUTCHES
PULLEYS
MACHINE MOLDED SHAFTING
AND PLANNED GEARING
POOLE-LEFFEL TURBINE
WATER-WHEELS
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION

HOTELS.



One of the distinctive features of Summer Resort life in this country is the famous

Grand Union Hotel,

Saratoga.

one of the most spacious, palatial, and best equipped hotels in the world and its Saratoga itself, the Grand Union stands alone for all that is representative. Health, Pleasure and Recreation in abundance. Grand Orchestral Concerts twice a day. Golf Links and a diversified range of attractions from June to October.

For illustrated booklet address
WOOLLEY & GERRARD, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HATFIELD & SONS, Tailors and Importers,

389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Style in Civilian Dress.

MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Dress and Undress Coats,
Trousers, Overcoats, Capes,
Etc.

Officers' Swords,
Belts, Campaign Hats,
Leggins, Shoulder Straps,
Caps, Presentation Swords,
Etc.

W. A. RAYMOLD,
NEW YORK CITY.

99 Fourth Ave. Bet 11th and 12th Sts. New Illustrated Special Catalogue for 1899 sent upon request.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE, MILITARY GOODS.

Equipments for Officers of Army, Navy, National Guard, Etc.
78 FIFTH AVENUE, Two doors below 14th St. NEW YORK.

RIDABOCK & CO.,

112 Fourth Ave.

2 Doors below 12th St.

Formerly BAKER & MCKENNEY.

NEW YORK CITY.

ARMY OFFICERS' { Undress Caps, Campaign Hats,
Shoulder Straps, Sword Belts,
Swords and Sabres, Collar Ornaments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Finest Quality Presentation Swords. Flags and Banners. Military School Supplies a Specialty.

LEWIS NIXON, SHIPBUILDER.

THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD.

OFFICE AND WORKS. ELIZABETHPORT, NEW JERSEY.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition,
American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition,
FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by GEORGE N. CARDINER & SON, No. 53 South Street, New York.

Used by the principal Steamship Lines. Telephone, 586 BROAD.
Made in America of American materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

For great tensile strength, elasticity and elongation
coupled with unusual non-corrosive qualities

Castings and Propeller Wheels MADE FROM Parsons Manganese Bronze


CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

...SOLE MAKERS THE WM. CRAMP & SONS...

Write for
particulars.

SHIP and ENGINE BUILDING
COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.


One of the best Recommendations for THE CRANDALL PACKING CO.'S



SECTIONAL
RING

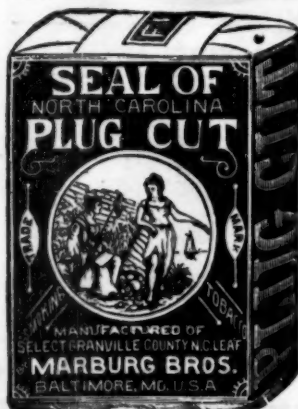
COLD OIL PACKINGS

Is the fact of its being so extensively imitated with similar material boiled in oil.
Send for catalogue to



EXPANSION
RING

NEW YORK OFFICE, 136 Liberty Street.



SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA
PLUG-CUT
SMOKING TOBACCO.

The Undisputed Leader of Plug-Cut Smoking Tobaccos Throughout the World.

THE FINEST SUN-CURED TOBACCO
GROWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Granville County, North Carolina, is universally noted for the sweet superior-flavored leaf produced there. When sun-cured this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves with age, and by storing the sun-cured Granville County leaf for several years, we obtain the superior tobacco used in this celebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and makes a cool, delicious smoke which will not bite the tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears our firm's name.

MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
The American Tobacco Co., Successor.

RICE & DUVAL, ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS

FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS.

231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Opposite the Post Office

JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.,
Well known to Army Officers for the past 22 years
UNIFORMS.

BOYLAN M'F'G COMPANY, Ltd

MILITARY CLOTHIERS,

84 Howard Street, - NEW YORK.

AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The following Vessels of the New Navy of the United States have the "PROVIDENCE" WINDLASSES.

Battle Ships.	Armored Battle Ship.	Armored Cruisers.	Coast Defence Monitor.
Iowa.....11,000 tons	Texas.....6,500 tons	Brooklyn.....5,100 tons	Puritan.....6,400 tons
Massachusetts.....10,300 "	Practice Cruiser for Naval Cadets.	New York.....5,150 "	Miantonomoh.....5,000 "
Indiana.....10,300 "	Bancroft.....850 tons	Maine.....6,400 "	Amphitrite.....5,000 "
			Monadnock.....3,900 "
Gunboats.	Helena.....1,144 tons	Newark.....4,000 tons	Minneapolis.....7,350 tons
Yorktown.....5,700 tons	Dynamis Cruiser.	Atlanta.....3,100 "	Baltimore.....4,500 "
Concord.....4,700 "	Vesuvius.....1,900 "	Boston.....3,100 "	Cincinnati.....3,000 "
Bennington.....4,700 "	Partially Protected Cruis-ers.	Detroit.....3,000 "	Raleigh.....3,100 "
Petrel.....800 "	Chicago.....4,500 tons	Montgomery.....3,000 "	Dispatch Boat.
Nashville.....975 "	Protected Cruisers.	Columbia.....7,350 tons	Dolphin.....1,400 "
Wilmington.....3,144 "	Philadelphia.....4,324 "		

The AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO. is also building the Steam Windlasses for the Battle Ships "Kentucky" and "Kentucky" now under construction. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address FRANK S. MANTON, Agent.

GUN POWDER...

Military Powder of all grades
and Gun Cotton

Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles
Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS

84 to 90 Beekman St., New York, and 811 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Best Sanitary Specialties—BATHS, WATER
CLOSETS, LAVATORIES, Etc.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

THE FAMOUS BEERS
OF THE GREAT

ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION



"The Original Budweiser."
"Black and Tan."
"Faust."
"Anheuser Standard."
"Pale Lager."

On sale at all Army Posts, Naval Stations, Clubs, First-class Hotels and Bars, and on all Pullman and Wagner Cars.



LAFLIN & RAND POWDERS SMOKELESS—MILITARY—SPORTING—BLACK

are famous the world over because of their superior qualities. The makers of these powders have been in the business for many years and their names on a canister of powder are a guarantee of its perfection. Correspondence is solicited.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO., - - NEW YORK